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ABSTRACT

The EIN (Educational Information Network) is a non-profit operation which coordinates the sharing of educational computing resources. It is administered by EDUCOM and funded jointly by the U. S. Office of Education and the National Science Foundation. EIN maintains a group of contact personnel at member institutions to serve as a liaison between the institution and EIN. Through these persons items of software are offered for distribution. EIN also publishes a catalog of the software which is available through the network. The four-volume catalog contains an alphabetical listing of the participating EIN members that are represented in the catalog by program descriptions; descriptions of each computer facility listed and its general pricing algorithm; abstracts of available programs, subdivided into 13 areas of application; three indexes--by EIN number, by descriptive title, and by keyword; and complete descriptions of programs, including user instructions, samples of input and output, and cost estimates. Volume one contains a description of the EIN, facilities descriptions, abstracts, and indexes. This volume is one of three which contain the complete program descriptions. (JY)

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EIN Software Catalog; Entries, Volume II.

EM 010 208

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EDUCOM

EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION NETWORK

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DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Algorithms for Analysis of Variance and Covariance of Incomplete Block and Lattice Designs
CALLING NAME	GAVIAL
INSTALLATION NAME	Iowa State University Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	K.E. Merritt Statistical Laboratory Iowa State University
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Dr. William J. Kennedy, Head, Statistical Numerical Analysis and Data Processing Section, Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50010 Tel.: (515) 294-2260

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

GAVIAL calculates analysis of variance and covariance for a wide variety of statistical problems occurring in the class of incomplete block designs. These include the classes of lattice design.

An algorithm, first proposed by Shah[1], is utilized to solve indirectly the set of reduced normal equations of treatment effects denoted by $A\hat{\tau} = Q$, where the matrix A is $(v \times v)$ of rank $v-1$, and $v \leq 200$ is the number of treatments in the design. Special properties of partially balanced incomplete block designs are exploited to obtain least squares estimates of treatment effects by solving a smaller set of equations denoted by $DZ = L$, where D is $(m \times m)$, and m is the number of distinct associate classes in the design. This method generally results in greater accuracy of estimation and increases the capability for solving larger problems.

GAVIAL utilizes a scan subroutine that simplifies, and for the most part minimizes, the effort required to specify problems to be analyzed. No particular statistical knowledge is required

continued

000 0076

to use GAVIAL. Generally, a user only needs to know how many treatments or entries, plots, blocks, etc. are present in his experimental design.

REFERENCES

1. Shah, B.V., "A Generalization of Partially Balanced Incomplete Block Designs," Annals of Math. Stat., *30*, pp. 1041–1050, (1959).

000 0076

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Detailed instructions are available from the GAVIAL Manual[1]. A few comments are included here to indicate the scope of the program.

GAVIAL may logically be divided into seven major components;

MAIN, LSCAN, INPUT, BIB, PBIB, LATTIC, and ORTHOG.

The subprogram MAIN initializes machine dependent parameters used in LSCAN and also acts as a supervisor for the other six major subroutines. LSCAN reads the problem specification supplied by the user, consisting of a set of keyword control cards which contain a value for each problem parameter.

INPUT is called next to read a data format card and the data supplied by the user. A check is made to determine if there is a common block size for all partially balanced incomplete block designs which do not exceed program limits specified for replicates, blocks and plots. If too many plots or too few plots were found in one or several blocks, an error message will be printed stating in which blocks a deficiency was found. When an error is detected, the program rejects the current problem and proceeds to the next problem. If no deficiency is found among the plots, the complete experimental design, as specified by subscripts associated with the data, will be printed. If transformations of data are requested, control is passed to subroutine TRANS which performs the transformation and then specifies that control be transferred to MAIN.

At this point control is passed to one of four algorithms; BIB, PBIB, LATTIC, or ORTHOG.

The BIB algorithm calculates analysis of variance for the class of balanced incomplete block designs and for the class of incomplete latin squares that are balanced incomplete block with respect to rows (blocks).

The PBIB algorithm produces an analysis for the class of balanced incomplete block and partially balanced incomplete block designs and for the class of incomplete latin square designs that are balanced with respect to columns and partially balanced with respect to rows (blocks).

The LATTIC algorithm produces an analysis for a special class of rectangular lattice design that does not satisfy the above

continued

000 0076

000 0076

definition of a partially balanced incomplete block design. This algorithm also calculates analysis for the class of triple square lattice designs that does satisfy the above definition.

The ORTHOG algorithm was designed primarily to calculate analysis for the class of orthogonal latin square designs having up to fourteen othogonal classifications. An observation may be classified may be classified by row, column, treatment, Latin letter, Greek letter, numeral, etc.

The following program parameter limits for specifying a design for analysis by any of the algorithms that use the particular parameters, are currently in effect.

Maximum number of treatments	200
Maximum number of blocks/design	100
Maximum number of replicates/design	100
Maximum number of associate classes/design	14
Maximum number of variates and covariates/design	9
Maximum number of data points/design	600
Maximum number of data points across designs	120,000
Maximum number of columns	200
Maximum number of classifications	14
Maximum number of levels per classification	200

REFERENCES

1. Merritt, K.E., *Stat. Num. Anal. and Data Process. Series, No. 11: GAVIAL Reference Manual*, (Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 1969). Available from the Statistical Laboratory at a cost of $0.75.

000 0076

SAMPLE INPUT

```
TEST CASE FOR TRIANGULAR PBIB DESIGN 1965 AMS P1816 .
                                  ALGORITHM =2
                                  REPLICATES =  4
                                  BLOCKS      = 10
                                  TREATMENTS = 10
                                  PLOTS       = 4
                                  VARIATES    =  1
                                  OUTPUT = 5
                                  ENDS
```

```
REPLICATE POSITION =    0
BLOCK POSITION =        1
COLUMN POSITION =       0
TREAT POSITION =        2
```

DATA

```
 1  3          0.2310E 01
 1  5          0.2810E 01
 1  6          0.1650E 01
 1  9          0.2580E 01
 2  2          0.2510E 01
 2  7          0.1410E 01
 2  8          0.1900E 01
 2  9          0.3060E 01
 3  1          0.2890E 01
 3  3          0.2290E 01
 3  8          0.1950E 01
 3 10          0.2040E 01
 4  4          0.2540E 01
 4  6          0.2090E 01
 4  7          0.2360E 01
 4 10          0.2030E 01
 5  1          0.2280E 01
 5  4          0.2810E 01
 5  9          0.2200E 01
 5 10          0.2070E 01
 6  2          0.1770E 01
 6  3          0.2490E 01
 6  4          0.2310E 01
 6  7          0.3020E 01
 7  1          0.2720E 01
 7  2          0.2290E 01
 7  6          0.1570E 01
 7  8          0.2600E 01
 8  4          0.2810E 01
 8  5          0.2990E 01
 8  6          0.2280E 01
 8  8          0.2440E 01
 9  1          0.2540E 01
 9  3          0.2440E 01
 9  5          0.2230E 01
 9  7          0.2120E 01
10  2          0.1540E 01
10  5          0.2870E 01
10  9          0.2770E 01
10 10          0.2090E 01
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

EXPERIMENTAL PLAN

BLOCK				
1	3	5	6	9
2	2	7	8	9
3	1	3	8	10
4	4	6	7	10
5	1	4	9	10
6	2	3	4	7
7	1	2	6	8
8	4	5	6	8
9	1	3	5	7
10	2	5	9	10

SPECIFICATION OF P.B.I.B. DESIGN

ASSOCIATE CLASSES FOR TREATMENT 1

CLASS	LAMDA	NO./CLASS	ASSOCIATE CLASSES
1	12	1	1
2	2	3	10 8 3
3	1	6	9 7 6 5 4 2

ASSOCIATE CLASSES FOR TREATMENT 10

CLASS	LAMDA	NO./CLASS	ASSOCIATE CLASSES
1	12	1	10
2	2	3	9 4 1
3	1	6	8 7 6 5 3 2

P(I,J) ARRAY FOR TREAT 1 AND TREAT 10

1	0	1	0
2	1	0	2
3	0	2	4

ASSOCIATE CLASSES FOR TREATMENT 8

CLASS	LAMDA	NO./CLASS	ASSOCIATE CLASSES
1	12	1	8
2	2	3	6 2 1
3	1	6	10 9 7 5 4 3

P(I,J) ARRAY FOR TREAT 1 AND TREAT 8

1	0	1	0
2	1	0	2
3	0	2	4

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000 0076

ASSOCIATE CLASSES FOR TREATMENT 3

CLASS	LAMDA	NO./CLASS	ASSOCIATE CLASSES
1	12	1	3
2	2	3	7 5 1
3	1	6	10 9 8 6 4 2

P(I,J) ARRAY FOR TREAT 1 AND TREAT 3

1	0	1	0
2	1	0	2
3	0	2	4

ASSOCIATE CLASSES FOR TREATMENT 9

CLASS	LAMDA	NO./CLASS	ASSOCIATE CLASSES
1	12	1	9
2	2	3	10 5 2
3	1	6	8 7 6 4 3 1

P(I,J) ARRAY FOR TREAT 1 AND TREAT 9

1	0	0	1
2	0	1	2
3	1	2	3

ASSOCIATE CLASSES FOR TREATMENT 7

CLASS	LAMDA	NO./CLASS	ASSOCIATE CLASSES
1	12	1	7
2	2	3	4 3 2
3	1	6	10 9 8 6 5 1

P(I,J) ARRAY FOR TREAT 1 AND TREAT 7

1	0	0	1
2	0	1	2
3	1	2	3

ASSOCIATE CLASSES FOR TREATMENT 6

CLASS	LAMDA	NO./CLASS	ASSOCIATE CLASSES
1	12	1	6
2	2	3	8 5 4
3	1	6	10 9 7 3 2 1

P(I,J) ARRAY FOR TREAT 1 AND TREAT 6

1	0	0	1
2	0	1	2
3	1	2	3

ASSOCIATE CLASSES FOR TREATMENT 5

CLASS	LAMDA	NO./CLASS	ASSOCIATE CLASSES
1	12	1	5
2	2	3	9 6 3
3	1	6	10 8 7 4 2 1

P(I,J) ARRAY FOR TREAT 1 AND TREAT 5

1	0	0	1
2	0	1	2
3	1	2	3

continued

000 0076

ASSOCIATE CLASSES FOR TREATMENT 4

CLASS	LAMDA	NO./CLASS	ASSOCIATE CLASSES
1	12	1	4
2	2	3	10 7 6
3	1	6	9 8 5 3 2 1

P(I,J) ARRAY FOR TREAT 1 AND TREAT 4

1	0	0	1
2	0	1	2
3	1	2	3

ASSOCIATE CLASSES FOR TREATMENT 2

CLASS	LAMDA	NO./CLASS	ASSOCIATE CLASSES
1	12	1	2
2	2	3	9 8 7
3	1	6	10 6 5 4 3 1

P(I,J) ARRAY FOR TREAT 1 AND TREAT 2

1	0	0	1
2	0	1	2
3	1	2	3

P.B.I.B. TOTALS AND MEANS FOR VARIATE 1

TREAT NO.	TREAT TOTAL	BLK TOT/TREAT	Q	QBAR	TREAT(INTRA-BLK)	TREAT(COMBINED)	MEAN (ADJ)
1	10.4300	37.0400	1.1700	6.5903	0.3339	0.2199	2.5616
2	8.1100	36.9200	-1.1200	-9.6494	-0.3362	-0.2957	2.0461
3	9.5300	37.4400	0.1700	1.0771	0.1098	0.0076	2.3493
4	10.4700	38.4900	0.8475	9.4210	0.1926	0.3332	2.6720
5	10.9000	38.4700	1.2825	12.3565	0.3909	0.3821	2.7239
6	7.5900	38.0700	-1.9275	-11.2161	-0.5645	-0.3756	1.9661
7	8.9100	36.8200	-0.2950	-4.2985	-0.0941	-0.1329	2.2089
8	8.8900	37.7500	-0.5475	-2.7984	-0.2121	-0.0609	2.2809
9	10.6100	36.8600	1.3950	7.5168	0.4159	0.2425	2.5823
10	8.2300	36.8200	-0.9750	-8.9965	-0.2275	-0.3156	2.0261
TOTALS	93.6698	374.6792	0.0000	0.0029	-0.0000	-0.0002	2.3417

BLOCK TOTALS

9.3500	8.8800	9.1700	9.0200	9.3600	9.5900	9.1800
10.5200	9.3300	9.2700				

continued

000 0076

P.B.I.B ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE --- 1

SOURCE	D.F.	SUM OF SQS.	M.S.
BLOCKS IGNOR TREATS	9	0.456299	0.050700
TREATS ELIM BLOCKS	9	3.482961	0.386996
ERROR	21	3.039622	0.144744
TOTAL	39	6.978882	
* BLOCKS ELIM TREATS	9	0.754552	0.083839
* TREATS IGNOR BLOCKS	9	3.184708	0.353856
**TREAT(COMBINED)	9	21.745621	2.416180

000 0076

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Input, the chargeable computer time at the current rate for the Iowa State University ($375./hr.) was $5.00 (ISU minimum); postage and handling included.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $5.00 + network overhead

CONTENTS—GAVIAL

000 0077

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	An Algorithm for the Optimization of a Quadratic Form Subject to Linear Restraints
CALLING NAME	ZORILLA
INSTALLATION NAME	Iowa State University Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	D.J. Soults J.J. Zrubeck V.A. Sposito Statistical Laboratory Iowa State University
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Dr. William J. Kennedy, Head, Statistical Numerical Analysis and Data Processing Section, Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50010 Tel.: (515) 294-2260

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

ZORILLA will solve quadratic programming problems on the IBM 360 system. The program is composed of a number of subprograms; each is called by a procedure control card. The sequence of control cards defines the solution procedure.

A manual[1] is available to inform the user about the correct formulation for optimizing a quadratic form subject to linear restrictions, and to provide the user with a detailed explanation of how to use the program (order of data deck, key punching format, control cards, etc.).

The program can be used to minimize numerical problems. Keyword commands such as SCAN or MODEL serve as an aid in finding invalid input data or an incorrectly specified model. The program can scale poorly defined problems upon the use of the SCALE agendum card.

continued

ZORILLA will find the values for $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ which optimize

$$f(x) = p'x - \tfrac{1}{2}\, x'Cx$$

subject to the conditions that

$$Ax \leq b$$
$$x \geq 0$$

where p, C, A contain specified constants. The function f(x) will be referred to as the function which we are optimizing. C must be an n X n symmetric matrix. [Any quadratic form x'Bx may be expressed by a symmetric matrix $x'(\frac{B+B'}{2})x = \frac{1}{2}\, x'Cx$ where C = (B+B').] It is also necessary for C to be a positive (or negative) semi-definite matrix when the objective function f(x) is required to be concave (or convex) in the maximization (or minimization) case.

The program requires a simplex tableau input in the form

$$\begin{array}{cc} & \begin{array}{cc} n & 1 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} n \\ m \end{array} & \begin{bmatrix} -C & -p \\ A & b \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

n = number of variables
m = number of restrictions.

The identity matrix need not be entered explicitly into the matrix. It is generated by the program.

The simplex method is utilized for transformation. The procedure for choosing the incoming and outgoing vectors is the procedure developed by Van de Panne and Whinston[2]. The method of transforming and updating vectors is the product form of the inverse based on the revised simplex method.

REFERENCES

1. Soults, D.J., Zrubeck, J.J., and Sposito, V.A., *Stat. Num. Anal. and Data Process. Series, No. 9: ZORILLA Reference Manual*, (Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 1969). Available from the Statistical Laboratory at a cost of $0.75.

2. Van de Panne, C., and Whinston, A., "Simplicial Methods for Quadratic Programming," Naval Research Logistics Quarterly, *11*, pp. 273–302, (1964).

000 0077

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Detailed instructions are available from the ZORILLA Manual.[1]

REFERENCE

1. Soults, D.J., Zrubeck, J.J., and Sposito, V.A., *Stat. Num. Anal. and Data Process. Series, No. 9: ZORILLA Reference Manual*, (Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 1969). Available from the Statistical Laboratory at a cost of $0.75.

000 0077

SAMPLE INPUT

```
INPUT
SCAN
ROW.ID
            ROW1
            ROW2
            ROW3
           +ROW4
           -ROW5
MATRIX
      COL1  ROW1    -4.0
      COL1  ROW2     2.0
      COL1  ROW4     1.0
      COL2  ROW1     2.0
      COL2  ROW2    -4.0
      COL2  ROW4     1.0
      COL2  ROW5     1.0
      COL3  ROW5    -1.0
FIRSTB
      ZZ    ROW1    -6.0
      ZZ    ROW4     2.0
      ZZ    ROW5     1.0
ENDATA
MAX..
OUTPUT
ENDJOB
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

ISU 360 Q.P.-DISK VERSION

INVERT FREQ.	PIVOT TOL.	PRICE TOL.	FEASB.TOL.	ARTFL.TOL.	ELEMT.TOL.,
9999	.000100000	.000100000	.001000000	.000100000	.000001000

NUMBER ROWS IN A	VARIABLES	RHS	DENSITY
2	3	1	12

AGENDUM TIME WAS 0.062 MINUTES.

MAX.. PRICING FRACTION 1.000

ITERATION ACCOUNTING

ITR	ENTER	BASIS	LEAVE	ZJ-CJ S	B	NB	INFEAS			
1	10002	5	20005	-1	0	0	0.0	9	101	-1.00000
2	30005	2	40002	-1	2	5	0.0	12	101	-1.00000

SOLUTION FEASIBLE.

ITERATION TIME WAS 0.045 MINUTES

continued

000 0077

BASIS INVERSION. BASIS SAVED.

ITERATION ACCOUNTING

ITR	ENTER	BASIS	LEAVE	ZJ-CJ	S	B	NB	INFEAS			

INVERT TIME WAS 0.028 MINUTES.

SOLUTION FEASIBLE.

3	10001	4	20004	1	0	0	0.0	14	101	0.0
4	30004	1	40001	1	1	4	0.0	18	101	0.0

SOLUTION OPTIMAL.

AGENDUM TIME WAS 0.243 MINUTES

OUTPUT

OPTIMAL SOLUTION VALUES

STRUCTURAL VARB.		OPT. LEVEL
COL1	10001	0.100000000D 01
COL2	10002	0.100000000D 01

PRIMAL SLACKS OPT. LEVEL

LAGRANGE MULT.			OPT. LEVEL
ROW4	30004	1	0.400000000D 01
ROW5	30005	-1	-0.600000000D 01

LAGRANGE SLACK		OPT. LEVEL
ROW3	40003	0.600000000D 01

FUNCTIONAL VALUE IS 0.400000000D 01

AGENDUM TIME WAS 0.043 MINUTES

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Input, the chargeable computer time at the current rate for the Iowa State University ($375./hr.) was $5.00 (ISU minimum); postage and handling included.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $5.00 + network overhead

CONTENTS—ZORILLA

000 0078

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	A Regression Model Building System
CALLING NAME	MOUFLON
INSTALLATION NAME	Iowa State University Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Bonnie L. Hanson Statistical Laboratory Iowa State University
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Dr. William J. Kennedy, Head, Statistical Numerical Analysis and Data Processing Section, Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa 50010 Tel.: (515) 294-2260

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

MOUFLON provides fast and economical use of computational methods for model building in multiple linear regression. The basic model used is

$$y_i = \beta_0 x_{i0} + \beta_1 x_{i1} + \beta_2 x_{i2} + \dots + \beta_k x_{ik} + e_i$$

$$i = 1,2, \dots ,n$$

where x_{ij}'s are fixed, y_i's are observed values, and e_i's are assumed to be independent $N(0,\sigma^2)$. The values $x_{i0} \equiv 1$, $i = 1, \dots ,n$, are usually used If we substitute $\beta_0 = \bar{y} - \beta_1\bar{x}_1 - \dots - \beta_k\bar{x}_k$ into the original model, the result is

$$y_i - \bar{y} = \beta_1(x_{i1} - \bar{x}_1) + \dots + \beta_k(x_{ik} - \bar{x}_k) + e_i$$

or

$$y_i' = \beta_1 x_{i1}' + \dots + \beta_k x_{ik}' + e_i ,$$

which is called the reduced model. The usual procedure solves the reduced normal equations associated with the above model and obtains the constant term by means of the relation

continued

000 0078

000 0078

$$\hat{\beta}_0 = \bar{y} - \hat{\beta}_1\bar{x}_1 - \ldots - \hat{\beta}_k\bar{x}_k \quad .$$

It may be helpful to note that the coefficient matrix corresponding to the reduced normal equations is in fact the matrix of corrected sums of squares and cross products. This coefficient matrix will be called X'X in the future. The following notation is used throughout.

- k = total number of independent variables available for inclusion in the regression,
- p = number of variables currently included in the regression,
- RSS_p = residual sum of squares associated with a p—variate regression
- RMS = residual mean sqaure,
- REGSS = sum of squares due to regression,
- REGMS = regression mean square,
- $\hat{\beta}_i^2/c_{ii}$ = reduction in REGSS when ith variable is removed from the regression ($\hat{\beta}_i$ is the estimator of β_i and c_{ii} is the ith diagonal element of $(X'X)^{-1}$

Methods

Four methods are available for selecting the optimal regression.

Hocking and Leslie's Use of the C_p Statistic

Hocking and Leslie's procedure[1] is based on earlier work done by C.L. Mallows.[2,3] Mallows suggested that the selection of a 'good' subset of independent variables in a multiple linear regression be based on the standardized total squared error. He developed the C_p statistic as an estimate of this quantity.

$$C_p = \frac{RSS_p}{\hat{\sigma}^2} - (n - 2p)$$

where $\hat{\sigma}^2$ is the residual mean square obtained by fitting the full model and is used as an estimate of σ^2. Mallows showed that models with small bias tend to have Cp's almost equal to p, and he defined these to be 'good' models. Thus, a graph of C_p versus p will show which of the subsets of independent variates are 'good'. However, this method requires the computation of all regressions.

continued

Hocking and Leslie developed an efficient procedure to find the 'best' (in terms of minimum residual sum of squares) subset or subsets of independent variates. Their approach to the problem is concerned with which subset of r variates, $r = k - p$, should be removed from the regression. It is necessary to note that a minimum reduction in the regression sum of squares due to removing a set of r variables implies that the associated p—variate regression has minimum residual sum of squares. Hocking and Leslie state that an equivalent form of the C_p statistic is

$$C_p = \frac{Red_p}{\hat{\sigma}^2} + (2p - k)$$

where Red_p is the reduction in regression sum of squares due to removing a set of r variables, where $r = k - p$.

The above equations relate to the reduced model

$$y = \beta_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \ldots + \beta_k x_k + e$$

where β_1 is the constant term. After adjustment for the notation and model used by the program, the C_p statistic is represented as

$$C_p = \frac{Red_p}{\hat{\sigma}^2} + (2p - k + 1).$$

The first step of Hocking and Leslie's procedure is to compute the k univariate reductions, θ_i (i.e. θ_i = reduction due to removing the ith variate) and to rank them so that $\theta_1 \leq \theta_2 \leq \cdots \leq \theta_k$. At the same time the variables are relabeled according to the order on the θ_i's. Thus, the removal of the first variable (according to the above labeling) leaves the subset of size k - 1 with minimum residual sum of squares among the set of possible subsets of size k - 1.

Hocking and Leslie's procedure is based on the following property.

> If the reduction in the regression sum of squares due to eliminating any set of variables for which j is the maximum subscript is not greater than θ_{j+1}, then no subset including any variables with subscripts greater than j can result in a smaller reduction.

The sequential procedure for a given p = 1, ..., k - 2 (which determine r = 2, ..., k - 1) is as follows.

continued

Step 1 Compute the reduction R due to removing variables 1,2,...,r (according to above labeling). If $R \leq \theta_{r+1}$, procedure terminates and regression consisting of variables r + 1,...,k is taken to be the 'best' p-variate model. If $R > \theta_{r+1}$, go to Step 2.

Step 2 Include variable r + 1 in the set of variates which are candidates for removal. Then compute reductions for all subsets of size r which include variate r + 1. Find the smallest of all reductions calculated so far (the reduction found in Step 1 is included in the set). If the minimum reduction is not larger than θ_{r+2}, the procedure terminates and the p-variate set corresponding to the minimum reduction is taken to be the 'best' regression of size p. If the minimum reduction exceeds θ_{r+2}, go to Step 3.

Step 3 Add variable r + 2 to the set of variates which are candidates for removal. Compute the reductions for all subsets of size r which include variate r + 2. Find the smallest of all reductions calculated so far (the reductions found in Steps 1 and 2 are included in the set). If the minimum reduction is not larger than θ_{r+3}, the procedure terminates and the p-variate set corresponding to the minimum reduction is taken to be the 'best' regression of size p. If the minimum reduction exceeds θ_{r+3}, go to Step 4.

⋮

The procedure continues through as many steps as are necessary to find the subset with minimum residual sum of squares. After the 'best' subset of size p has been found the value of p is decreased by 1 (r increased by 1) and the procedure is executed once again to find the 'best' subset of size p - 1. Once the 'best' subset of size p' (specified by user) is found, the procedure terminates.

Forward Selection

This method[4] assumes the user has a predetermined order for his independent variate. The variates with highest degree of 'importance' for inclusion in the model must be placed first in the ordering and followed by those of lesser 'importance'.

Often, the user will have a basic set of r, $1 \leq r \leq k$, independent variates which are always needed to predict values of the dependent variable y, and a set of k - r variates which might be of value in the prediction equation. He thus wishes

continued

to find out which of the set of k - r variates should be used to predict y. The forward selection procedure begins with the basic set of r variates and proceeds to test each successive variate by means of the following sequential procedure.

Step 1 Test $H_1 : \beta_{r+1} = 0$
Acceptance implies procedure terminates and the basic set of r variates is used to predict y. Rejection implies procedure continues to Step 2 and the basic set of r variates plus variable r + 1 are included in the model.

Step 2 Test $H_2 : \beta_{r+2} = 0$
Acceptance implies procedure terminates and variates $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{r+1}$ are used to predict y. Rejection implies procedure continues to Step 3 and variates $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{r+1}, x_{r+2}$ are used to predict y.

Step 3 Test $H_3 : \beta_{r+3} = 0$

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The basic test of $H_i : \beta_{r+i} = 0$ is to reject if $u > F_\alpha$ where

$$u = \frac{\hat{\beta}_i^2 / c_{ii}}{RMS}$$

F_α is specified by the user.

Sequential Deletion

This procedure assumes as in Forward Selection[4] that the independent variates' order begins with the 'most important' and ends with the 'least important'. Again, the user specifies a basic set r, $1 \leq r < k$, of independent variables needed to predict values of $\bar{y}$. The sequential deletion procedure begins with the full k-variate model and tests each preceding variate by means of the following sequential procedure.

Step 1 Test $H_0 : \beta_k = 0$
Rejection implies procedure terminates and all k independent variables are used to predict y. Acceptance implies procedure continues to Step 2 and the kth variate is removed from the model.

Step 2 Test $H_1 : \beta_{k-1} = 0$
Rejection implies procedure terminates and $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{r+1}$ are used to predict y. Acceptance implies procedure continues to Step 3 and the (k-1)st variate is removed from the model.

continued

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Step 3 Test $H_2 : \beta_{k-2} = 0$

⋮

Step k - r Test $H_{k-r-1} : \beta_{r+1} = 0$
Rejection implies procedure terminates and $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{r+1}$ are used to predict y. Acceptance implies procedure terminates but x_{r+1} is removed from the model and only $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_r$ are used to predict y. Again the test of $H_{k-i} : \beta_i = 0$ is to reject if $u > F_\alpha$ where

$$u = \frac{\hat{\beta}_i^2 / c_{ii}}{RMS} \quad .$$

F_α is specified by the user.

Stepwise Regression

Before we look at the stepwise procedure[5] let us consider a general case. First, let X_1 denote the set of variates $x_1, \ldots, x_p$ which are currently in the model and let X_2 denote the set of variates $x_{p+1}, \ldots, x_k$.

Next, define the sample partial correlation coefficient of the dependent variable y and one of the independent variates from the set X_2, (say x_{p+i}), to be the simple correlation coefficient of y^* and x^*_{p+i}. y^* is the set of residuals resulting from the regression of y on $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_p$ and x^*_{p+i} is the set of residuals resulting from the regression of x_{p+i} on $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_p$. Let the sample partial correlation coefficient of y and x_{p+i} be denoted by r_{p+i}.

Now consider the case of transferring one of the variates, x_{p+j}, from set X_2 to set X_1, (i.e. including x_{p+j} in the regression equation). Let RSS_{p+j} denote the residual sum of squares for the regression of y on $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_p, x_{p+j}$. Note that the value of j can be $1, 2, \ldots, k-p$.

Let x_{p+i} be 'the' variable transferred to the set X_1 where i satisfies

$$RSS_{p+i} \leq RSS_{p+j} \qquad j = 1, 2, \ldots, k-p$$

This is equivalent to

$$r^2_{p+i} \geq r^2_{p+j} \qquad j = 1, 2, \ldots, k-p$$

since it can be shown that

$$RSS_{p+j} = RSS_p (1 - r^2_{p+j}) \quad .$$

continued

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Thus, the selection of the largest r^2_{p+j} for $j = 1,2,\ldots,k-p$, minimizes RSS_{p+j}.

Now consider the case of transferring one of the independent variables x_j from the set X_1 to the set X_2 (i.e. removing it from the regression). Let RSS_j denote the residual sum of squares for the regression of y on $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, \ldots, x_p$. It can be shown that

$$RSS_j = RSS_p + \frac{\hat{\beta}_j^2}{c_{jj}} .$$

Let x_i be 'the' variable transferred to the set X_2 where i satisfies

$$\frac{\hat{\beta}_i^2}{c_{ii}} \leq \frac{\hat{\beta}_j^2}{c_{jj}} \qquad j = 1,2,\ldots,p$$

or

$$(t_c^2)_i \leq (t_c^2)_j \qquad j = 1,2,\ldots,p$$

where $(t_c^2)_i = \dfrac{\hat{\beta}_i^2/c_{ii}}{RMS}$. Thus, the selection of the smallest $(t^2{}_c)_j$ for $j = 1,2,\ldots,p$ minimizes RSS_j.

The above considerations give way to the stepwise regression procedure, which consists of two alternating steps and examination of termination criteria after each step. The procedure terminates when any one of the following criteria is encountered.

1. There is no variable to enter and no variable to remove.
2. The procedure dictates that the same variable be entered and removed successively. This can be corrected by changing the F levels if the user so wishes.
3. The total number of steps executed reaches the maximum number of steps specified by the user.

The procedure begins with Step 1 and no variables entered in the model.

continued

000 0078

Step 1 Enter variable i into the regression if i satisfies

$$r^2_{p+i} \geq r^2_{p+j} \quad j = 1,2,\ldots,k-p \quad \text{and} \quad (t^2_c)_{p+i} = \frac{(n-p-2)r^2_{p+i}}{(1-r^2_{p+i})} > F_{in} ,$$

where F_{in} is the F level to enter a variable and is specified by the user.

The termination criteria are now checked. If any one of the three criteria is satisfied, the program stops computations. If none of the criteria are satisfied, the program continues to Step 2.

Step 2 Remove variable i from the regression if i satisfies

$$(t^2_c)_i \leq (t^2_c)_j \quad j = 1,2,\ldots,p \quad \text{and} \quad (t^2_c)_i < F_{out} ,$$

where F_{out} is the F level to remove a variable and is specified by the user.

The termination criteria are now checked. If any one of the three criteria are satisfied, the program stops. If none of the criteria are satisfied, the program returns to Step 1.

REFERENCES

1. Hocking, R.R., and Leslie, R.N., "Selection of the Best Subset in Regression Analysis," Technometrics, *9*, 1967, pp. 531–540.

2. Mallows, C.L., *Choosing Variables in a Linear Regression: a Graphical Aid*. Paper presented at the Cent. Reg. Meeting of the Inst. of Math. Stat., Manhattan, Kansas, 1964.

3. Mallows, C.L., *Choosing a Subset Regression*. Paper presented at the Joint Stat. Meeting, Los Angeles, Cal., 1966.

4. Larson, H.J., *Sequential Model Building for Prediction in Regression Analysis*, unpublished Ph.D. thesis, (Iowa State University Library, Ames, Iowa, 1960).

5. Hemmerle, W.J., *Statistical Computations on a Digital Computer*, (Blaisdell Publishing Company, a Division of Ginn and Company, Waltham, Mass., 1967).

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6. Garside, M.J., "The Best Subset in Multiple Regression Analysis," Appl. Stat. J. of the Roy. Stat. Soc., *14*, Series C, 1965.

7. Hanson, B.L., *Stat. Num. Anal. and Data Process. Series, No. 12: MOUFLON Reference Manual*, (Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 1969). Available from the Statistical Laboratory at a cost of $0.75.

000 0078

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Detailed instructions are available from the MOUFLON Manual.[1]

REFERENCE

1. Hanson, B.L., *Stat. Num. Anal. and Data Process. Series, No. 12: MOUFLON Reference Manual*, (Statistical Laboratory, Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, 1969). Available from the Statistical Laboratory at a cost of $0.75.

000 0078

SAMPLE INPUT

```
(System Control Cards)
JOBS=     1
BEGIN EXECUTION      4    13     1     1     1
TRANS
(5F12.5)
      7.00000    26.00000     6.00000    60.00000    78.50000
      1.00000    29.00000    15.00000    52.00000    74.30000
     11.00000    56.00000     8.00000    20.00000   104.30000
     11.00000    31.00000     8.00000    47.00000    87.60000
      7.00000    52.00000     6.00000    33.00000    95.90000
     11.00000    55.00000     9.00000    22.00000   109.20000
      3.00000    71.00000    17.00000     6.00000   102.70000
      1.00000    31.00000    22.00000    44.00000    72.50000
      2.00000    54.00000    18.00000    22.00000    93.10000
     21.00000    47.00000     4.00000    26.00000   115.90000
      1.00000    40.00000    23.00000    34.00000    83.80000
     11.00000    66.00000     9.00000    12.00000   113.30000
     10.00000    68.00000     8.00000    12.00000   109.40000
HOCKING         2    1
FORWARD         2         13.000
BACKWARD        1         13.000
STEPWISE                  43.0003.000
ENDJOB          1
/*
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

LIST OF OBSERVATIONS INPUT

1	7.00000	26.00000	6.00000	60.00000	78.50000
2	1.00000	29.00000	15.00000	52.00000	74.30000
3	11.00000	56.00000	8.00000	20.00000	104.30000
4	11.00000	31.00000	8.00000	47.00000	87.60000
5	7.00000	52.00000	6.00000	33.00000	95.90000
6	11.00000	55.00000	9.00000	22.00000	109.20000
7	3.00000	71.00000	17.00000	6.00000	102.70000
8	1.00000	31.00000	22.00000	44.00000	72.50000
9	2.00000	54.00000	18.00000	22.00000	93.10000
10	21.00000	47.00000	4.00000	26.00000	115.90000
11	1.00000	40.00000	23.00000	34.00000	83.80000
12	11.00000	66.00000	9.00000	12.00000	113.30000
13	10.00000	68.00000	8.00000	12.00000	109.40000

****

SELECTION OF SUBSETS BY USE OF C SUB P STATISTIC

ALGORITHM BY HOCKING-LESLIE --TECHNO. NOV. 1967

****

PROGRAM SELECTS BEST (IN SENSE OF MINIMUM RESIDUAL SS) THREE R-VARIATE SUBSETS (R SPECIFIED BY USER) TO REMOVE FROM REGRESSION.

PROGRAM CONTINUES BY SELECTING BEST (R+1)-VARIATE SUBSETS TO REMOVE FROM REGRESSION

. . .

PROGRAM STOPS EITHER WHEN BEST THREE R*-VARIATE SUBSETS (R* SPECIFIED BY USER) HAVE BEEN SELECTED OR WHEN THERE IS NO POINT IN LOOKING AT SMALLER VALUES OF P (NO. OF VARIABLES CURRENTLY IN REGRESSION).

* * * * * *

FULL MODEL

* * * * * *

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES * 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 *

continued

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* * * * * * * * * * *

UNIVARIATE REDUCTIONS

* * * * * * * * * * *

VAR NO	REDUCTION	C SUB P
3	0.10909	3.0182
4	0.24697	3.0413
2	2.9725	3.4968
1	25.951	7.3375

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

3 BEST EQUATIONS FOLLOW

SIZE OF SUBSET REMOVED = 2

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

SET REMOVED * 3 * 4 *
(CALL THIS SET B2)
((B1,B2) IS TOTAL SET)

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

VARIATION DUE TO	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
TOTAL	12	0.271576E 04		
(B1,B2)	4	0.266790E 04		
(B1)	2	0.265786E 04		
(B2 ADJ FOR B1)	2	0.100408E 02	0.502039E 01	0.8391
RESIDUAL	8	0.478636E 02	0.598295E 01	

MULTIPLE R SQUARE =0.978678

C SUB P = 0.267823E 01

continued

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SET REMOVED * 2 * 3 *
(CALL THIS SET B2)
((B1,B2) IS TOTAL SET)

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

VARIATION DUE TO	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
TOTAL	12	0.271576E 04		
(B1,B2)	4	0.266790E 04		
(B1)	2	0.264100E 04		
(B2 ADJ FOR B1)	2	0.268984E 02	0.134492E 02	2.2479
RESIDUAL	8	0.478636E 02	0.598295E 01	

MULTIPLE R SQUARE =0.982471

C SUB P = 0.549584E 01

SET REMOVED * 2 * 4 *
(CALL THIS SET B2)
((B1,B2) IS TOTAL SET)

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

VARIATION DUE TO	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
TOTAL	12	0.271576E 04		
(B1,B2)	4	0.266790E 04		
(B1)	2	0.148869E 04		
(B2 ADJ FOR B1)	2	0.117921E 04	0.589604E 03	98.5473
RESIDUAL	8	0.478636E 02	0.598295E 01	

MULTIPLE R SQUARE =0.548167

C SUB P = 0.198095E 03

ALGORITHM TERMINATES NORMALLY

continued

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000 0078

FORWARD SELECTION

F TEST VALUE = 3.00000

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES * 1 * 2 *

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

VARIATION DUE TO	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
TOTAL	12	0.271576E 04		
REGRESSION	2	0.265786E 04	0.132893E 04	0.2295E 03
RESIDUAL	10	0.579045E 02	0.579045E 01	

MULTIPLE R SQUARE = 0.97868

INFORMATION CONCERNING ESTIMATED COEFFICIENTS IN PREDICTION EQUATION

VAR NO.	COEFFICIENT	T VALUE	STANDARD ERROR
1	1.46831	12.1047	0.121301
2	0.662250	14.4424	0.458547E-01
INTERCEPT	52.5773	22.9980	2.28617

OBSERVED VS PREDICTED VALUES

OBSN NO.	OBSERVED	PREDICTED	DIFFERENCE
1	78.5000	80.0740	-1.57400
2	74.3000	73.2509	1.04908
3	104.300	105.815	-1.51474
4	87.6000	89.2585	-1.65848
5	95.9000	97.2925	-1.39251
6	109.200	105.152	4.04751
7	102.700	104.002	-1.30205
8	72.5000	74.5754	-2.07542
9	93.1000	91.2755	1.82451
10	115.900	114.538	1.36246
11	83.8000	80.5357	3.26433
12	113.300	112.437	0.862756
13	109.400	112.293	-2.89344
		SUM OF RESIDUALS	0.387246D-12

FORWARD SELECTION ALGORITHM TERMINATES NORMALLY

continued

000 0078

SEQUENTIAL DELETION

F TEST VALUE = 3.00000

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES * 1 * 2 * 3 * 4 *

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

VARIATION DUE TO	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
TOTAL	12	0.271576E 04		
REGRESSION	4	0.266790E 04	0.666975E 03	0.1115E 03
RESIDUAL	8	0.478636E 02	0.598295E 01	

MULTIPLE R SQUARE = 0.98238

INFORMATION CONCERNING ESTIMATED COEFFICIENTS IN PREDICTION EQUATION

VAR NO.	COEFFICIENT	T VALUE	STANDARD ERROR
1	1.55110	2.0827	0.744770
2	0.510168	0.7049	0.723788
3	0.101909	0.1350	0.754709
4	-0.144061	-0.2032	0.709052
INTERCEPT	62.4054	0.8906	70.0709

REGRESSION ANALYSIS

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES * 1 * 2 * 3 *

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

VARIATION DUE TO	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
TOTAL	12	0.271576E 04		
REGRESSION	3	0.266765E 04	0.889217E 03	0.1663E 03
RESIDUAL	9	0.481106E 02	0.534562E 01	

MULTIPLE R SQUARE = 0.98228

INFORMATION CONCERNING ESTIMATED COEFFICIENTS IN PREDICTION EQUATION

VAR NO.	COEFFICIENT	T VALUE	STANDARD ERROR
1	1.69589	8.2895	0.204582
2	0.656915	14.8508	0.442342E-01
3	0.250018	1.3536	0.184711
INTERCEPT	48.1936	12.3153	3.91330

continued

OBSERVED VS PREDICTED VALUES

OBSN NO.	OBSERVED	PREDICTED	DIFFERENCE
1	78.5000	78.6448	-0.144758
2	74.3000	72.6903	1.60968
3	104.300	105.636	-1.33580
4	87.6000	89.2129	-1.61293
5	95.9000	95.7245	0.175455
6	109.200	105.229	3.97110
7	102.700	104.173	-1.47256
8	72.5000	75.7543	-3.25427
9	93.1000	91.5591	1.54087
10	115.900	115.682	0.217602
11	83.8000	81.9165	1.88348
12	113.300	112.455	0.845033
13	109.400	111.823	-2.42289
		SUM OF RESIDUALS	0.369482D-12

SEQUENTIAL DELETION ALGORITHM TERMINATES NORMALLY

* *

STEPWISE REGRESSION

F LEVEL TO ENTER = 3.00000

F LEVEL TO REMOVE = 3.00000

* *

STEP NUMBER 1
VARIABLE ENTERED 4

MULTIPLE R SQUARE 0.6745
STD. ERROR OF EST. 8.9639

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
REGRESSION	1	1831.8960	1831.8960	22.7985
RESIDUAL	11	883.8669	80.3515	

continued

VARIABLES IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR	F TO REMOVE
4	-0.73816	0.15460	22.799
(CONSTANT	117.56793)		

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	F TO ENTER
1	0.95677	108.22
2	0.13021	0.17248
3	-0.89508	40.295

* *

STEP NUMBER 2
VARIABLE ENTERED 1

MULTIPLE R SQUARE 0.9725
STD. ERROR OF EST. 2.7343

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
REGRESSION	2	2641.0007	1320.5002	176.6269
RESIDUAL	10	74.7621	7.4762	

VARIABLES IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR	F TO REMOVE
1	1.4400	0.13842	108.22
4	-0.61395	0.48645D-01	159.30
(CONSTANT	103.09738)		

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	F TO ENTER
2	0.59861	5.0859
3	-0.56571	4.2[illegible]

* *

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000 0078

000 0078

STEP NUMBER 3
VARIABLE ENTERED 2

MULTIPLE R SQUARE 0.9823
STD. ERROR OF EST. 2.3087

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
REGRESSION	3	2667.7900	889.2632	166.8316
RESIDUAL	9	47.9727	5.3303	

VARIABLES IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR	F TO REMOVE
1	1.4519	0.11700	154.01
2	0.41611	0.18561	5.0259
4	-0.23654	0.17329	1.8633
(CONSTANT	71.64831)		

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	F TO ENTER
3	0.47686D-01	0.18233D-01

* *

STEP NUMBER 4
VARIABLE REMOVED 4

MULTIPLE R SQUARE 0.9787
STD. ERROR OF EST. 2.4063

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
REGRESSION	2	2657.8584	1328.9292	229.5037
RESIDUAL	10	57.9045	5.7904	

VARIABLES IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR	F TO REMOVE
1	1.4683	0.12130	146.52
2	0.66225	0.45855D-01	208.58
(CONSTANT	52.57735)		

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	F TO ENTER
3	0.41126	1.8321
4	-0.41415	1.8633

STEPWISE ALGORITHM TERMINATED NORMALLY AFTER THIS STEP

THE REGRESSION MODEL IS AS GIVEN ABOVE

000 0078

000 0078

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Input the total running time was 2.5 seconds. At the current rate for the Iowa State University ($375./hr.) the chargeable computer time was $5.00 (ISU minimum); postage and handling included.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $5.00 + network overhead

CONTENTS—MOUFLON

000 0079

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	TEXT360: A System for Producing Manuals
CALLING NAME	TEXT360
INSTALLATION NAME	Washington University Computing Facilities
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	S.L. Reed, International Business Machines
LANGUAGE	PL/I and Assembly Language
COMPUTER	IBM/360 under OS
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Proprietary; available for use but not for distribution
CONTACT	J. Philip Miller, Computing Facilities, Box 1152, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130 Tel.: (314) 863-0100 ext. 3141

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

TEXT360 is a text-processing system with data-entry, data-updating, and page-formatting capabilities. The system, which runs under Operating System/360, consists of a main processor and several peripheral programs. Input to the system is free-form and is produced on the IBM 029 Card Punch. Output is camera-ready and is produced on the IBM 1403 Printer. The formatting capabilities of TEXT360 permit the insertion, deletion, and replacement of characters, words, lines, and groups of lines. In addition, blocks of text can be moved from one part of a document to another. One-column and two-column page format can be produced. Routine functions include hyphenation, line justification, column heading, and indentations. More complex functions include the generation of horizontal and vertical ruling for tables and figures. The program also allows the user to specify that related material (e.g., a table) is to be kept together, i.e., not split between columns or pages.

The four phases of the TEXT360 Formatting Processor, the TEXT360 Spelling Dictionary Update Program, the TEXT90-to-TEXT360 Master File Conversion Program and the Print/Punch Utility Program are

continued

written in the PL/1 Language, supplemented by four small assembler-language routines used for character-set mapping. The TEXT360 Prescan and Peripheral Print Programs are written in System/360 assembler language.

TEXT360 is essentially the program used by IBM for the production of the SRL manuals.

REFERENCES

Reed, S.L., *TEXT360*, Contributed Program Library Documentation, Program 360D-29.4.001 (White Plains, N. Y.: IBM, 1967).

USER INSTRUCTIONS

See Sample Input and reference listed below.

REFERENCES

Reed, S.L., *TEXT360*, Contributed Program Library Documentation, Program 360D-29.4.001 (White Plains, N. Y.: IBM, 1967).

000 0079

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

This sample contains three coding examples. The examples depict the coding required to initially format text, to update text, and to format a table. Each example consists of two parts· the encoded input, which is intended to represent card images, followed by the resultant output.

Example 1: Initial Coding

Example 1 shows the coding required at the outset of a document. The encoded input produced the text for the title page, preface, and introduction which follows. It also specifies the alter codes that normally appear preceding the input text. Note that certain alter codes (e.g., DWIDTH, DEPTH, JUST) have been omitted. These specifications, which are in default, are obtained by the program from the operating mode. If the default conditions had not been acceptable for this application, the additional alter codes would have been specified.

```
♦PAGE1♦
♦TITLE♦@PL/ZI (F) C@@OMPILER •PROGRAMMER'S •GUIDE
♦SUBTITLE♦@OM 5502 NM 5521 PT 5523 BAC19@@
♦DATE♦2 •JUNE 1966
♦LIST(1,2,3,4)♦•TABLE OF •CONTENTS
♦LIST(F)♦•LIST OF •FIGURES
♦NEWLEVEL♦
-S1-•FILE •NO./I/I•S360/S
-I0-•FORM •C28/S6594/S0
-S4-@IBM S@@YSTEM/Z360 •OPERATING •SYSTEM
-I0-@PL/ZI (F)
-I0-P@@ROGRAMMER'S •GUIDE
-I0-360•S/S•N•L/S511
-S4I3-•THE @PL/ZI (F) C@@OMPILER PROVIDES FAST TRANSLATION OF @PL/ZI@@ SOURCE PR
OGRAMS INTO EFFICIENT OBJECT PROGRAMS IN •SYSTEM/Z360 MACHINE LANGUAGE. •THE COM
PILER FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE •OPERATING •SYSTEM/Z360 AND MAY BE USED ON SYSTEMS WH
ERE AT LEAST 45,056 BYTES (44•K) OF CORE STORAGE ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE COMPILER
ITSELF. -P-•THE (•F) •COMPILER ACCEPTS, AS INPUT, •P•L/Z•I SOURCE PROGRAMS FROM
PUNCHED CARDS, PAPER TAPE, MAGNETIC TAPE, OR DIRECT/SACCESS STORAGE DEVICES. •/
IT ALSO PROVIDES THE USER WITH POWERFUL AND COMPREHENSIVE DIAGNOSTIC FACILITIES.
-P-•THIS PUBLICATION SERVES TWO PURPOSES. •FIRST, IT SHOULD BE USED IN CONJUNCTI
ON WITH, AND AS A SUPPLEMENT TO, THE PUBLICATION @$IBM S@@YSTEM/Z360  •OPERATING
 •SYSTEM, @PL/ZI: L@@ANGUAGE •SPECIFICATIONS$$, •FORM •C28/S6571, WHICH PROVIDES
 A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF •P•L/Z•I. •THE PRESENT MANUAL DESCRIBES CERTAIN RESTR
ICTIONS AND CONVENTIONS THAT APPLY TO PROGRAMS TO BE USED WITH THE (•F) •COMPILE
R.  •SECOND, THIS MANUAL PRESENTS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OF INTEREST TO USERS OF
 THE COMPILER, SUCH AS OPTIONS AVAILABLE TO THE USER, AND CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS
BETWEEN THE COMPILER AND THE •OPERATING •SYSTEM. -H1-@PREFACE-P-T@@HIS PUBLICATI
ON DESCRIBES THE FACILITIES PROVIDED BY THE @PL/ZI (F) C@@OMPILER, WHICH FUNCTIO
NS UNDER •OPERATING •SYSTEM/Z360.  •IT COVERS THOSE TEMPORARY LANGUAGE RESTRICTI
ONS AND OPERATING CONSIDERATIONS THAT THE USER MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT IN USING T
HE (•F) •COMPILER.  •THE READER IS ASSUMED TO HAVE A WORKING KNOWLEDGE OF BOTH •
P•L/Z•I AND •OPERATING •SYSTEM/Z360, AND HE SHOULD THEREFORE BE FAMILIAR WITH TH
E FOLLOWING PUBLICATIONS: ♦DEFINE?1=S1I3J3♦-?1-$@IBM S@@YSTEM/Z360 •OPERATING •S
YSTEM, @PL/ZI: L@@ANGUAGE •SPECIFICATIONS$$, •FORM •C28/S6571-?1-$@IBM S@@YSTEM/
Z360 •OPERATING •SYSTEM, •CONCEPTS AND •FACILITIES$$, •FORM •C28/S6535-?1-$@IBM
S@@YSTEM/Z360 •OPERATING •SYSTEM, •JOB •CONTROL •LANGUAGE$$, •FORM •C28/S6539-?1
-$@IBM S@@YSTEM/Z360 •OPERATING •SYSTEM, •OPERATING •CONSIDERATIONS$$, •FORM •C2
8/S6540-?1-$@IBM S@@YSTEM/Z360 •OPERATING •SYSTEM, •CONTROL •PROGRAM •SERVICES$$
, •FORM •C28/Z6541-?1-$@IBM S@@YSTEM/Z360 •OPERATING •SYSTEM, •SYSTEM •PROGRAMME
R'S •GUIDE$$, •FORM •C28/S6550-?1-$@IBM S@@YSTEM/Z360 •OPERATING •SYSTEM, •STORA
GE •ESTIMATES$$, •FORM •C28/S6551-?1-$@IBM S@@YSTEM/Z360 •OPERATING •SYSTEM, •SY
STEM •GENERATION$$, •FORM •C28/S6554. -H1-@INTRODUCTION@@-H2-@PL/ZI (F) C@@OMPIL
ER -P-•THE @PL/ZI (F) C@@OMPILER PROVIDES FAST TRANSLATION ...USE)
```

continued

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PL/I (F) Compiler Programmer's Guide

2 June 1966

ON 5502 NM 3521 PT 5523 BAC19

File No. S360-
Form C28-6594-0

IBM System/360 Operating System
PL/I (F)
Programmer's Guide
360S-NL-511

The PL/I (F) Compiler provides fast translation of PL/I source programs into efficient object programs in System/360 machine language. The compiler functions within the Operating System/360 and may be used on systems where at least 45,056 bytes (44K) of core storage are available for the compilation itself.

The (F) Compiler accepts, as input, PL/I source programs from punched cards, paper tape, magnetic tape, or direct-access storage devices. It also provides the user with powerful and comprehensive diagnostic facilities.

This publication serves two purposes. First, it should be used in conjunction with, and as a supplement to, the publication *IBM System/360 Operating System, PL/I: Language Specifications*, Form C28-6571, which provides a complete description of PL/I. The present manual describes certain restrictions and conventions that apply to programs to be used with the (F) Compiler. Second, this manual presents additional information of interest to users of the compiler, such as options available to the user, and certain relationships between the compiler and the Operating System.

1

PL/I (F) Compiler Programmer's Guide

ON 5502 NM 5521 PT 55'3 BAC19

2 June 1966

PREFACE

This publication describes the facilities provided by the PL/I (F) Compiler, which functions under Operating System/360. It covers those temporary language restrictions and operating considerations that the user must take into account in using the (F) Compiler. The reader is assumed to have a working knowledge of both PL/I and Operating System/360, and he should therefore be familiar with the following publications:

IBM System/360 Operating System, PL/I: Language Specifications, Form C28-6571

IBM System/360 Operating System, Concepts and Facilities, Form C28-6535

IBM System/360 Operating System, Job Control Language, Form C28-6539

IBM System/360 Operating System, Operating Considerations, Form C28-6540

IBM System/360 Operating System, Control Program Services, Form C28-6541

IBM System/360 Operating System, System Programmer's Guide, Form C28-6550

IBM System/360 Operating System, Storage Estimates, Form C28-6551

IBM System/360 Operating System, System Generation, Form C28-6554.

2

continued

PL/I (F) Compiler Programmer's Guide

2 June 1966

ON 5502 NM 5521 PT 5523 BAC19

INTRODUCTION

PL/I (F) COMPILER

The PL/I (F) Compiler provides fast translation of PL/I source programs into object programs in SYSTEM/360 machine language.

Primarily the compiler is designed to provide fast compiling performance, high diagnostic capability, and maximum support of the facilities of PL/1. A further design objective is the optimization of the object program, as an option available to the user.

The source program is maintained in storage throughout the compilation process, as far as possible, and successive phases of the compiler are passed against it. This means that the use of input/output data sets is kept to a minimum, with a consequent improvement in performance.

The compiler is of modular construction. For the compilation of a given source program, it uses only those modules that are actually required, and these are selected automatically.

A comprehensive set of compiler options is available to the user. The default values for these options are set at system generation time, and the options required for a particular compilation are selected at compilation time.

Wide use is made of modular library routines, utilizing selective loading techniques to minimize the storage space required by object programs.

LANGUAGE LEVEL

Language Support

The (F) Compiler supports the language as defined in the publication IBM System/360 Operating System, PL/I: Language Specifications, Form C28-6571. Certain minor restrictions are necessary for the efficient operation of the compiler. For full details of these restrictions refer to Appendix B of this publication.

Deferred Language Features

In addition to the above restrictions, certain areas of the language will be in part deferred or restricted in early versions of the compiler. These areas include certain attributes, some aspects of arrays of structures, compilation time program modification facilities, and RECORD-oriented I/O. List processing and table handling facilities, asynchronous operations, multi-tasking, use of undefined format as input to the compiler, and optimization of the object program are also deferred in the early versions of the compiler. For fuller details of these implementation deferrents and restrictions refer to Appendix H of this publication.

Compiler Options

A number of compiler options are available to the user. These can be specified at compilation time as parameters on the execute statement (EXEC) card. They include the following:

Storage size

Line count

Use of either 48- or 60-character set

Use of either BCD or EBCDIC

Specification of source margins

Source program listing

Object program listing

External reference listing

Attribute listing

Cross reference listing

Object program deck

Object program load file

Optimization

Diagnostic messages

Dumping of compiler storage areas (for systems engineering use)

3

continued

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Example 2: Updating Text

Example 2 shows the updating procedure. To clarify the example, the initial input is included. The text page and user reference listing it created follow the initial input. Note how the user reference listing is used to update the lines that are omitted or partially show on the text page. Editorial markings indicate the errors. The marked-up copy is followed by the update codes and the corrected output.

```
+PAGE18+ /
+SETTAB1=5,2=8,3=14+ /
-IOK-$*EXAMPLE:$$ /
-S1T1-1-T-*P:-T-∂PROC:∂∂ /
-S1T1-2-T-*X:-T-∂BEGIN; /
-S1T1-3-T-IF-T-A=B /
-S1T1-4-T-THEN-T-A=1; /
-S1T1-5-T-ELSE-T-DO; /
-S1T1-6-T3-A=O; /
-S1T1-7-T3-C=B; /
-S1T1-8-T3-END X; /
-S1T1-10-T3-D=E; /
-S1T1-11-T3-END;∂∂ /
-H4-ATTRIBUTE AND *CROSS REFERENCE *TABLE /
-P-*IF THE ∂ATR∂∂OPTION IS SPECIFIED, ALL IDENTIFIERS USED IN THE PROGRAM ARE  L
ISTED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER, TOGETHER WITH THEIR ATTRIBUTES. *IF THE ∂XREF∂∂  OP
TION IS ALSO SPECIFIED, EACH IDENTIFIERRIS ACCOMPANIED BY THE NUMBER OF ALL   TH
E STATEMENTS IN WHICH IT OCCURS. *IF AN IDENTIFIER IS DECLARED IN A ∂DECLARE∂∂
STATEMENT, IT IS PRECEDED BY THE NUMBER OF THAT STATEMENT. *STATEMENT LABELS  AN
D ENTRY LABELS ARE PRECEDED BY THE DEFINING STATEMENT NUMBER. *A SAMPLE OF AN  A
TTRIBUTE AND CROSS REFERENCE TABLE IS GIVEN IN *APPENDIX *D OF THIS PUBLICATION.
-S1-$*EXAMPLE:$$
-S1I2-1-T2-*Q; ∂PROCEDURE;/
-I2-2-T2-DCL 1A, 2B, 3C, 3D LIKE Z;/
-I2-3-T2-DCL 1Z, 2ZZ;
-I2-4-T2-END;∂∂/
-P-*THE FOREGOING PROCEDURE WILL PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING ATTRIBUTE TABLE:/
+SETTAB1=2,2=6,3=18+ /
-S1B1,6,16,43+ /
-AT1-∂DCL-T-IDENTIFIER-T-ATTRIBUTES AND REFERENCES /
-AT1-NO.∂∂ /
+SETTAB1=3,2=10,3=18+ /
-L- /
-AS1T1-2-T-∂A-T-AUTOMATIC, PACKED, STRUC/S /
-AT3-TURE /
-AS1T1-2-T-B-T-IN A, AUTOMATIC, PACKED, /
-AT3-STRUCTURE /
-AS1T1-2-T-C-T-IN B IN A, AUTOMATIC,/
-AT3-PACKED, FLOAT(SINGLE),/
-AT3-DECIMAL B INA, AUTOMAT/S/
-AT3-IC, PACKED, STRUCTURE /
-AS1T1-1-T-Q-T-ENTRY, DECIMAL, /
-AT3-FLOAT(SINGLE)/
-AT1-3-T-Z-T-AUTOMATIC, PACKED, STRUC/S/
-AT3-TURE /
-AS1T1-3-T-ZZ-T-IN Z, AUTOMATIC, PACKED, /
-AT3-DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE)∂∂ /
-S1E- /
-H4-*EXTERNAL *SYMBOL *DICTIONARY *LISTING/
-p-*IF THE OPTION ∂EXTREF∂∂ IS SPECIFIED, ALL ENTRIES IN THE EXTERNAL *SYMBOL*
DICTIONARY (*E*S*D*) ARE LISTED. *THE INFORMATION APPEARS UNDER THE FOLLOWING HE
ADING;/
-S1J5-∂SYMBOL∂∂/I/S/IAN EIGTH/SCHARACTER FIELD CONTAINING THE NAME IDENTIFYING
THE *E*S*D ENTRY/
-S1J5-∂TYPE∂∂/I/S/ITWO CHARACTERS FROM THE FOLLOWING LIST, TO IDENTIFY THE TYPE
OF THE *E*S*D ENTRY:/
+SETTAB1=5,2=9,3=19,4=24+ /
-S1KT1-$*CHARACTER$$-T4-$*TYPES$$/
-S1T2-∂SD-T-S∂∂ECTION *DEFINITION/
-AT2-*C*M-T-*COMMON/
-AT2-*E*R-T-*EXTERNAL *REFERENCE/
-AT2-*P*R-T-*PSEUDO/SREGISTER/
-AT2-*L*D-T-*LABEL *DEFINITION-R- /
```

continued

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```
-S1I5J5-(*FOR A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF *E*S*D ENTRIES,
REFER TO THE PUBLICATION $aIBM SaaYSTEM/Z360 *OPERATING *SYSTEM, *LINKAGE *EDI
TOR$$, *FORM *C28/S6538.)/
-S1J5-*I*D/I/S/IA 4/SDIGIT HEXADECIMAL NUMBER WHICH IDENTIFIES THE SYMBOL/
-S1J5-aLENGTHaa/I/S/ITHE LENGTH IN BYTES OF A SECTION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO *S*D,
*C*M, AND *P*R TYPE ENTRIES), EXPRESSED AS A HEXADECIMAL NUMBER /
-H-*DESCRIPTION OF *CONTENTS OF aESD LaaISTING /
-P-*THE FIRST SIX ENTRIES ARE IN STANDARD FORMAT, AS SHOWN IN *FIGURE 4./
```

```
01BC V2.1

023                                                                          111

002 IOK     *      | Example:
 3
003 S1T T**        |     1  P:     PROC;
 S
004 S1T T**        |     2  X:     BEGIN;
 S
005 S1T T**        |     3  IF     A=B
 S
006 S1T T**        |     4  THEN   A=1;
 S
007 S1T T**        |     5  ELSE   DO;
 S
008 S1T T *        |     6         A=0;
 S
009 S1T T *        |     7         C=B;
 S
010 S1T T *        |     8         END X;
 S
011 S1T T *        |     10        D=E;
 S
012 S1T T *        |     11        END;
 S          *
 S
013 H4      *      | attribute and cross reference Table
 S
014 P       *      |    If the ATR option is specified, all iden-
015         *      | tifiers used in the program are listed in
016         *      | alphabetical order, together with their
017         *      | attributes. If the XREF option is also
018         *      | specified, each identifier is accompanied
019         *      | by the numbers of all the statements in
020         *      | which it occurs. If an identifier is
021         *      | declared in a DECLARE statement, it is
022         *      | preceded by the number of that statement.
023         *      | Statement labels and entry labels are pre-
024         *      | ceded by the defining statement number. A
025         *      | sample of an attribute and cross reference
026         *      | table is given in Appendix D of this
027         *      | publication.
 S
028 S1      *      | Example:
 S
029 S1I2 T*        |    1    Q: PROCEDURE;
030 I2 T    *      |    2    DCL 1A, 2B, 3C, 3D LIKE Z;
031 I2 T    *      |    3    DCL 1Z, 2ZZ;
032 I2 T    *      |    4    END;
 S
033 P       *      |    The foregoing procedure will produce the
034         *      | following attribute table:
 S
036 S1BA    *      | ----------------------------------------------
037 AT T T*        | |DCL|IDENTIFIER| ATTRIBUTES AND REFERENCES |
038 AT      *      | |NO.|          |                           |
040 L       *      | |---|----------|---------------------------|
 S                 | |   |          |                           |
041 AS1T **        | | 2 |    A     | AUTOMATIC, PACKED, STRUC- |
042 AT      *      | |   |          | TURE                      |

| 2 |    B     | STRUCTURE, AUTOMATIC, PACKED, |   *AS1T * 043
|   |          |                               |            3
| 2 |    C     | IN B IN A, AUTOMATIC,         |   *AS1T * 044
|   |          | PACKED, FLOAT(SINGLE),        |   *AT     045
|   |          | DECIMAL, B IN A, AUTOMAT-     |   *AT     046
|   |          | IC, PACKED, STRUCTURE         |   *AT     047
|   |          |                               |   *         S
|   |          |                               |             S
| 1 |    Q     | ENTRY, DECIMAL,               |   *AS1T * 048
|   |          | FLOAT(SINGLE)                 |   *AT     049
| 3 |    Z     | AUTOMATIC, PACKED, STRUC-     |   *AT T T 050
|   |          | TURE                          |   *AT     051
|   |          |                               |             S
| 3 |    ZZ    | IN Z, AUTOMATIC, PACKED,      |   *AS1T * 052
|   |          | DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE)        |   *AT     053
|   |          |                               |             S
-------------------------------------------------   *S1E     054
                                                             S
External Symbol Dictionary Listing              |   *H4      055
                                                             S
   If the option EXTREF is specified, all       |   *P       056
entries in the external symbol dictionary       |   *        057
(ESD) are listed. The information appears       |   *        058
under the following headings:                   |   *        059
                                                             S
SYMBOL - an eigth-character field contain-      |   *S1J5   #060
    ing the name identifying the ESD entry      |   *        061
                                                             S
TYPE - two characters from the following        |   *S1J5   #062
    list, to identify the type of the ESD       |   *        063
    entry:                                      |   *        064
                                                             S
   Character          Types                     |   *S1KT T  066
                                                             S
      SD        Section Definition              |   *S1T T   067
      CM        Common                          |   *AT T    068
      ER        External Reference              |   *AT T    069
      PR        Pseudo-register                 |   *AT T    070
      LD        Label Definition                |   *AT T R  071
                                                             S
    (For a detailed description of the          |   *S1I5J5  072
    different types of ESD entries, refer       |   *        073
    to the publication IBM System/360           |   *        074
    Operating System, Linkage Editor,           |   *        075
    Form C28-6538.)                             |   *        076
                                                             S
ID - a 4-digit hexadecimal number which         |   *S1J5   #077
    identifies the symbol                       |   *        078
                                                             S
LENGTH - the length in bytes of a section       |   *S1J5   #079
    (applicable only to SD, CM, and PR          |   *        080
    type entries), expressed as a hexade-       |   *        081
    cimal number                                |   *        082
Description of Contents of ESD Listing          |   *H4      083
                                                             S
   The first six entries are in standard        |   *P       084
format, as shown in Figure 4.                   |   *        085
```

continued

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ALTER CODES, EXPANDED EDIT CODES, FOOTNOTES, AND ERROR MESSAGES

```
PAG LIN              CODE

018 001 •SETTAB1=5,2=9,3=14•
018 003 -SIT1-1-T-P:-T-PROC;
018 004 -SIT1-2-T-X:-T-BEGIN;
018 005 -SIT1-3-T-IF-T-A=B
018 006 -SIT1-4-T-THEN-T-A=1;
018 007 -SIT1-5-T-ELSE-T-DO;
018 008 -SIT1-6-T3-A=O;
018 009 -SIT1-7-T3-C=B;
018 010 -SIT1-8-T3-END X;
018 011 -SIT1-10-T3-D=E;
018 012 -SIT1-11-T3-END;
018 029 -SIT2-1-T2-Q: PROCEDURE;
018 030 -I2-2-T2-DCL 1A, 2B, 3C, 3D LIKE Z;
018 031 -I2-3-T2-DCL 1Z, 2ZZ;
018 032 -I2-4-T2-END;
018 035 •SETTAB1=2,2=6,3=18•
018 036 -SIB1,E,16,43•
018 037 -AT1-DCL-T-IDENTIFIER-T-ATTRIBUTES AND REFERENCES      -AS1T1-2-T-•D-T-•I#N
018 038 -AT1-NO.
018 039 •SETTAB1=3,2=10,3=18•
018 041 -AS1T1-2-T-A-T-AUTOMATIC, PACKED, STRUC-
018 042 -AT3-TURE                                 A
018 043 -AS1T1-2-T-B-T-IN A, AUTOMATIC, PACKED, -T3-STRUCTURE
018 044 -AS1T1-2-T-C-T-IN B IN A, AUTOMATIC,
018 045 -AT3-PACKED, FLOAT(SINGLE),
018 046 -AT3-DECIMAL, B IN A, AUTOMAT-          #
018 047 -AT3-IC, PACKED, STRUCTURE
018 048 -AS1T1-1-T-Q-T-ENTRY, DECIMAL,
018 049 -AT3-FLOAT(SINGLE)
018 050 -AT1-3-T-Z-T-AUTOMATIC, PACKED, STRUC-
018 051 -AT3-TURE
018 052 -AS1T1-3-T-ZZ-T-IN Z, AUTOMATIC, PACKED,
018 053 -AT3-DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE)
018 065 •SETTAB1=5,2=9,3=14,4=24•
018 066 -SIFT1-Character-T4-Term
018 067 -SIT2-CD-T-Section Definition
018 068 -AT2-CF-T-Common
018 069 -AT2-EF-T-External Reference
018 070 -AT2-IR-T-Pseudo-register
018 071 -AT2-LD-T-Label Definition--
<•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•>
             4
       T10.102  n NOT SPECIFIED FOR -n- CODE; -I0- ASSUMED
018 083 -n-Description of Contents of I.D Listing
<•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•><•>
```

```
+18003R*C;+*C;/
+13RA+*A/
+13R R+ *R/
+14R*R+*R /
+16R.+,/
+18RRR+R /
+19RR+RS/
+29R;+;/
+36R1+1*K/
+36R6+5/
+43R-T3-+-AT3-/
+46R*L+*L -AS1T1-2-T-*D-T-*I*N /
+46R*N+*N /
+50R*A+*A*S1/
+54R*E+*E*R/
+59RE A+EA/
+59R;+;/
+75RI +I/
+85R-H-+-H4-/
```

continued

Example:

```
1  P:    PROC;
2  X:    BEGIN;
3  IF    A=B
4  THEN  A=1;
5  ELSE  DO;
6        A=0;
7        C=B;
8        END X;
10       D=E;
11       END;
```

Attribute and Cross Reference Table

If the ATR option is specified, all identifiers used in the program are listed in alphabetical order, together with their attributes. If the XREF option is also specified, each identifier is accompanied by the numbers of all the statements in which it occurs. If an identifier is declared in a DECLARE statement, it is preceded by the number of that statement. Statement labels and entry labels are preceded by the defining statement number. A eample of an attribute and cross reference table is given in Appendix D of this publication.

Example:

```
1    Q: PROCEDURE;
2    DCL 1A, 2B, 3C, 3D LIKE Z;
3    DCL 1Z, 2ZZ;
4    END;
```

The foregoing procedure will produce the following attribute table:

DCL NO.	IDENTIFIER	ATTRIBUTES AND REFERENCES
2	A	AUTOMATIC, PACKED, STRUCTURE
2	B	IN A, AUTOMATIC, PACKED, STRUCTURE
2	C	IN B IN A, AUTOMATIC, PACKED, FLOAT(SINGLE), DECIMAL
2	D	IN B IN A, AUTOMATIC, PACKED, STRUCTURE
1	Q	ENTRY, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE)
3	Z	AUTOMATIC, PACKED, STRUCTURE
3	ZZ	IN Z, AUTOMATIC, PACKED, DECIMAL, FLOAT(SINGLE)

External Symbol Dictionary Listing

If the option EXTREF is specified, all entries in the external Symbol dictionary (ESD) are listed. The information appears under the following heading:

SYMBOL - an eigth-character field containing the name identifying the ESD entry

TYPE - two characters from the following list, to identify the type of the ESD entry:

Character	Types
SD	Section Definition
CM	Common
ER	External Reference
PR	Pseudo-register
LD	Label Definition

(For a detailed description of the different types of ESD entries, refer to the publication IBM System/360 Operating System, Linkage Editor, Form C28-6538.)

ID - a 4-digit hexadecimal number which identifies the symbol

LENGTH - the length in bytes of a section (applicable only to SD, CM, and PR type entries), expressed as a hexadecimal number

continued

Example 3: Table Coding

```
-H4-*DATA *ELEMENT *DESCRIPTOR (@DED)-P-T@@HE FORMAT OF THE
 DATA ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR (@DED)(F@@IGURE 21) IS AS FOLLOWS:
+SETTAB1=3,2=15,3=32,4=34,5=37,6=40,7=42,8=44,9=49,10=52,11=54,12=58+
-DS1B1,13,30,66-
-AT5-@DED F@@ORMATS (IN *BYTES)
-AT1-*DATA *TYPE-T-*REPRESENTATION-G30,66V38,42,46,52,56-
-AT4-1-T6-2-T8-3-T-4-T11-5-T12-6.....
-AL-
-AT2-*FIXED/SPOINT
-S1AT1-*ARITHMETIC-T-*FLOATING/SPOINT -T-*FLAGS -T6-*P-T8-*Q
-S1AT2-*PACKED/SDECIMAL
-AG13,66-
-AT2-*NUMERIC FIELD -T-*FLAGS-T6-@P-T8-Q-T-W-T11-L-T12-P@@ICTURE
-AL-
-AT2-*UNPICTURED-T-*FLAGS
-AT1-*STRING -G13,66Q42,52,56
-AT2-*PICTURED -T-*FLAGS-T7-*L-T10-*PICTURE
-AEQ-
-SOXF- *FIGURE 21.  *DATA *ELEMENT *DESCRIPTOR (*D*E*D)-R-
-S1- *FLAGS: *AN EIGHT/SBIT ENCODED FORM OF DECLARED INFORMATION (SEE *FIGURE 22
)./
+SETTAB1=1,2=7,3=9,4=16,5=20,6=23,7=31,8=33,9=39,10=43,11=50,12=53,13=59,14=61,1
5=67,16=68,17=70,18=77+/
-DS1B5,14,18,29,37,48,57,65,75-
-AT3-0-T-1-T6-2-T8-3-T10-4-T12-5-T14-6-T17-7
-AL-
-AT4-0 -T-*PACKED -T7-*FIXED -T9-*PICTURED -T11-*BIT-T14-0-T17-0-T-= 0
-AT1-0 =-T-*STRING-G14,75-
-AT4-0-T-*ALIGNED -T7-*VARY/S -T9-*UN/S-T11-*CHARAC/S-T14-0-T17-0-T-= 1
-AT7-ING -T9-PICTURED -T11-TER
-AL-
-AT4-0-T-*NON/S -T7-*SHORT -T9-*NUMERIC -T11-*DECI/S -T13-*FIXED -T16-*REAL
-T18-= 0/
-AT1-1 =-T-*ARITH/S-T5-*STERLING-T9-*FIELD-T11-MAL
-AT2-METIC-G14,75-
-AT4-0-T-*STERLING-T7-*LONG-T9-*CODED-T11-*BINARY -T13-*FLOAT-T15-*COMPLEX-T18-=
 1
-AE-
-AXFT1-*FIGURE 22. *EIGHT/S*BIT *ENCODED *FORM OF *DECLARED *INFORMATION IN *FLA
GS-R- -P- *THE *P BYTE IS THE DECLARED OR DEFAULT PRECISION OF THE DATUM. *MAXIM
UM VALUES ARE:-S1I4-*BINARY/I/I*FIXED: 31-I4-*BINARY/I/I*FLOAT: 53        -I-*D
ECIMAL *FIXED: 15-I-*DECIMAL *FLOAT: 16-P-*THE *Q BYTE IS THE DECLARED OR DEFAUL
T SCALE FACTOR OF THE DATUM IN EXCESS 128 NOTATION (I.E., IF THE IMPLIED FRACTIO
NAL POINT IS BETWEEN THE LAST AND NEXT TO LAST DIGIT, *Q WILL HAVE A VALUE 129).
 *FOR NUMERIC FIELDS, *Q IS THE RESULTANT SCALE FACTOR DERIVED FROM THE APPARENT
 PRECISION...
```

continued

Data Type	Representation	DED Formats (in Bytes)					
		1	2	3	4	5	6.....
Arithmetic	Fixed-point Floating-point Packed-decimal	Flags	P	Q			
	Numeric field	Flags	P	Q	W	L	Picture
String	Unpictured	Flags					
	Pictured	Flags	L		Picture		

Figure 21. Data Element Descriptor (DED)

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0 =	String	0	Packed	Fixed	Pictured	Bit	0	0	= 0
		0	Aligned	Vary-ing	Un-pictured	Charac-ter	0	0	= 1
1 =	Arith-metic	0	Non-Sterling	Short	Numeric Field	Deci-mal	Fixed	Real	= 0
		0	Sterling	Long	Coded	Binary	Float	Complex	= 1

Figure 22. Eight-Bit Encoded Form of Declared Information in Flags

Data Element Descriptor(DED)

The format of the data element descriptor (DED) (Figure 21) is as follows:

Flags: An eight-bit encoded form of declared information (see Figure 22).

The P byte is the declared or default precision of the datum. Maximum values are:

Binary Fixed: 31
Binary Float: 53
Decimal Fixed: 15
Decimal Float: 16

The Q byte is the declared or default scale factor of the datum in excess 128 notation (i.e., if the implied fractional point is between the last and next to last digit, Q will have a value 129). For numeric fields, Q is the resultant scale factor derived from the apparent precision as specified in the picture, i.e., the number of digit positions after a V picture item as modified by an F (scale factor) item.

The W byte specifies the number of storage units allocated for a numeric field (byte count if decimal, bit count if binary).

The L byte specifies the number of bytes allocated for the picture associated with a numeric field: if the datum is string, L occupies two bytes; if arithmetic, one byte.

The picture specification field contains the picture declared for the datum; if the datum is string, the picture may occupy 1 through 32,767 bytes; if arithmetic, 1 through 255 bytes. If the original picture specification contained iteration factors, it will have been expanded in full.

Label Data

Data of type LABEL takes on the value of statement labels. Label variables occupy a two-word field aligned to a full-word address. The field is used a follows:
end of test

000 0079

COST ESTIMATE

For a 180 page manual which utilized all but the spelling check features of the system, the computer costs of updating the master file with numerous changes and producing camera-ready copy were $2.50 per page per update.

Charge to user = computer costs + network overhead

CONTENTS—TEXT360

000 0080

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Synagraphic Mapping Program
CALLING NAME	SYMAP
INSTALLATION NAME	Washington University Computing Facilities
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Harvard University Graduate School of Design
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/50
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Proprietary; available for use but not distribution
CONTACT	Dr. Charles Drebes, Manager, Scientific Data Processing, Computing Facilities, Box 1098, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130 Tel.: (314) 863-0100 ext. 3141

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

SYMAP is a computer program designed to allow city planners, geographers and others to produce low cost graphic displays of spatial patterns using standard computer line printers, by producing maps which graphically depict spatially disposed quantitative and qualitative information. It is suited to a broad range of applications, and is provided with numerous options to meet widely varying requirements. Raw data of every kind (physical, social, economic, etc.) when given to the computer may be related, manipulated, weighted, and aggregated in any manner desired. By assigning values to the coordinate locations of data points or data zones, one or more of three types of map may be produced, as specified by the user: conformant (choropleth), contour, and proximal. Potential applications are independent of the scale at which one wishes to display data. Studies (at other universities) have included a living cell, land parcels, blocks, tracts, towns, states, and continents. In each case, a common factor was the spatial distribution of a variable and a need to display the patterns associated with this distribution.

REFERENCES

Reference Manual for Synagraphic Computer Mapping—"SYMAP" (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Grad. Sch. of Design, Comp. Graph. Lab.).

USER INSTRUCTIONS

See the reference listed below.

REFERENCES

Reference Manual for Synagraphic Computer Mapping—"SYMAP" (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Univ. Grad. Sch. of Design, Comp. Graph. Lab.).

000 0080

SAMPLE INPUT and SAMPLE OUTPUT

Interested persons should consult the contact person and the reference listed in the User Instructions.

000 0080

COST ESTIMATE

Interested persons should consult the contact person.

Charge to user = computer costs + network overhead

CONTENTS—SYMAP

000 0081

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	FURNIVAL Regression Screen
CALLING NAME	FURNIVAL
INSTALLATION NAME	Iowa State University Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Van D. Nelson, Numerical Analysis and Programming Section, Statistical Laboratory, Ames, Ia. 50010
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN II
COMPUTER	IBM System 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Dr. Clair Maple, Director, Computation Ctr., Iowa State University, Ames, Ia. 50010 Tel.: (515) 294-3402

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

Investigators often want to select from a large group of independent variables a smaller number to be used as predictors in a regression equation. One possible method is to compute regressions on *all* possible combinations of the variables. However, the total number of possible regressions can become very large. The purpose of this program is to reduce the number of regressions computed to those combinations of variables meeting one or more of four constraints.

Variables may be fixed or forced to appear in every regression, reducing the number of regressions to those combinations of variables containing the fixed variables. For example, consider the five variables 1,2,3,4, and 5, in which 1 and 3 are to be fixed. Then only those combinations using both 1 and 3 are computed; for instance, the combinations (1,3), (1,3,2), and (1,3,2,5) will have regressions computed, but the combinations (2,4,5), (1,2,4), and (3,5) will not, because *both* 1 and 3 are not present. Also, the maximum number of variables appearing in any regression may be limited to any number less than the total number of variables.

In addition, variables may be placed in sets such that, if one variable in a set appears, all variables in that set will appear. In other words, either the entire set of variables or none of the var-

continued

iables in the set is present. For example, let the number of variables be 5, and let variables 1 and 2 be in set A, variable 3 be in set B, and variables 4 and 5 be in set C. Then regressions would be computed for (3), (1,2), (1,2,3), and (1,2,4,5) but not for (1), (1,3), (3,4), or (2,3,4). Essentially, the program treats a set of variables as a single variable, and instead of using combinations of variables it computes regressions on all combinations of sets.

Variables or sets of variables may also be placed in groups such that,if one member of the group is present in a regression, no other member of that group will be present. For example, using the same sets A, B, and C above, regressions would be computed for (1), (2), (1,3), (1,4), and (2,3,5). Regressions would not be computed on (1,2), (1,2,4), or (1,3,4,5). Either no member or only one member of a group can be present. The same conditions would hold if 1,2,3,4, and 5 represented sets instead of variables.

Computed for each regression are (1) the coefficient of colinearity (the determinant of the gross-moments matrix for the independent variables, scaled by dividing by the logical product of the elements in its main diagonal), used as a measure of the degree of associated among the independent variables, including the dummy variables or constants, and (2) the coefficient of determination (R square), computed conventionally from the formula $R^2 = 1-(SSR/SSY)$, where SSR is the sum of squared residuals and SSY is the sum of squares about the mean of the dependent variable.

REFERENCES

Nelson, Van D., *User Manual—FURNIVAL Regression Screen*, Statistical Lab., Ames, Ia. (1968). Available from the EIN office for the cost of duplication and mailing.

000 0081

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Description of Input

The preparation of the data deck for FURNIVAL is fairly straightforward and completely described by listing the cards as they should appear.

Title Card

This first card must always be present. It consists of any alphanumeric characters in Cols. 1–72. This string of characters will be printed out at the top of the output.

Control Card

This second card also must always be present. If none of the options or constraints of the program is employed, the Control Card is fairly simple

Columns	*Contents*
6–10	number of observations on each variable (right-justified)
19–20	number of independent variable (right-justified)
30	number of dependent variables

Format Card

This is the third and, if necessary, the fourth card; it, too, must always be present. This card is like a regular FORTRAN format statement except the word FORMAT is omitted, and only E- or F-type conversion is permitted. Column 1 contains a left parenthesis followed by the format of the observations, and finally by a right parenthesis. If more than one card is required for the format statement, punch a 1 in Col. 5 of the Control Card.

Observation Card

These cards will follow the Format Card when none of the options or constraints is used. Otherwise, there will be other cards between the Format Card and Observation Cards. There should be a value for each independent variable and each dependent variable, and their placement should correspond with the Format Card. There should be as many observations on each variable as specified in Cols. 6–10 on the Control Card. The independent variables must be listed first, followed by the dependent variables. When constraints are used, the independent variables must be in a certain order. Fixed variables are listed first. If sets are used, those

continued

variables to be placed in the same set must be together. If groups are used, those variables or sets of variables that are to be placed in the same group must be together. If the cards are already punched and the variables are not in the above order, it will be necessary to use the transformation subroutine (see options below).

Done Card

This card must always follow the last card of the Observation Deck, and consists of the four letters DONE, starting in Col. 1. If you want to run more sets of data on the same run, follow the Done Card with the next Title Card and repeat the above process.

Options

The control cards described above must be modified whenever regressions are to be forced through the origin; variables are to be identified with labels supplied by the user; constraints are applied to limit the number of regressions; or the Transformation Subroutine is used. Most of the options require additional information on the Control Card, and some require additional cards.

1. To force regression *through the origin*, punch a 1 in Col. 4 of the Control Card.
2. The program will label independent variables and sets of independent variables as they are encountered, giving them consecutive numbers. It should be noted that each *set* receives only one label regardless of the number of variables in it. Dependent variables are labelled by Y1, Y2, and so on. If these labels are not satisfactory, punch a 1 in Col. 1 of the Control Card and add the following card(s) behind the Format Card. In Col. 1 leave a blank and then use any three characters to label variable 1 (set 1 if you are using sets); continue this process until all independent variables (sets) and all dependent variables are labelled. If this process takes more than 72 columns, start a new card by entering a blank and then three characters. Each label should contain four characters, including the first one as a blank. Any of the other characters may also be a blank; but the first one *must* be.
3. To fix variables, punch the number of fixed variables (sets) in Cols. 39–40 of the Control Card. If you are using sets, the program will print out a limited number of regressions that contain only fixed variables. The first regression contains the first set of fixed variables; the second includes the first two sets of fixed variables, and the k^{th} regression includes the first k sets of fixed variables. The change in R square from one regression to the next will reflect the addition of an en-

continued

000 0081

tire set of fixed variables. If the effect of adding individual fixed variables is desired, then each fixed variable should be put in its own set. If the above has no value to the user, then all fixed variables should be put in the same set. When fixing variables, care should be taken when counting the number of variables for other places on the Control Card. Columns 19–20 of the Control Card contain the number of independent variables (sets) *not fixed*. Columns 39–40 contain the number of *fixed* variables (sets). Columns 49–50 contain the largest number of independent variables (sets) *not fixed to be included in any regression.*

4. To put independent variables in *sets*, punch a 1 in Col. 2 of the Control Card and add the following card behind the label cards. (If there are no label cards, put it behind the Format Card.) In Cols. 1–2 put the number of variables in set 1; in Cols. 3–4 put the number of variables in set 2; and so on. All independent variables including fixed variables must be put in a set. It is necessary that the variables be in the proper order (see Observation Cards). Notice that, even if only 1 variable is in a set, the number 1 must be punched. If sets are not specified, the program puts each independent variable in its own set.

5. To put independent variables (sets) in *groups*, punch a 1 in Col. 3 of the Control Card and add the following card behind the set card. (If there is no set card, put it behind label cards; if there are no label cards, put it behind the Format Card.) In Cols. 1–2 punch the number of groups that will be formed; in Cols. 3–4 punch the number of variables (sets) in group 1; in Cols. 5–6 punch the number of variables (sets) in group 2; and so on until all independent variables (sets) not fixed have been included in a group. Even if a group contains only one variable (set), the number 1 must be punched. It is important to remember that, in grouping, fixed variables (sets) are ignored and group assignment begins with the first *nonfixed* variable (set).

6. To place a maximum on the number of *(nonfixed)* variables (sets) in any regression, punch the maximum number in Cols. 49–50 of the Control Card.

7. To use the Transformation Subroutine, punch the total number of variables (independent and dependent) before transformations (blank means that they are the same as after transformations) in Cols. 59–60 of the Control Card. For each variable to be transformed, make a card as described below and put them directly in front of the Observation Deck. Count the number of trans-

continued

000 0081

formations made and punch this number in Cols. 61–62 of the Control Card. The variables are considered to be numbered from 1 to the total number of variables, starting with variables on the left edge of the observation data card. In Cols. 1–2 of a new card put the code number of the transformation desired; in Cols. 3–4 put the number of the resultant (transformed) variable; in Cols. 5–6 put the number of the first variable in the transformation (on the right of the equals sign); in Cols. 7–8 put the number of the second variable (if 2 variables are needed in the transformation); in Cols. 7–14 put the constant term punched with a decimal point. For each transformation punch such a card. See Table II for the types of transformations available and their code numbers. For example, to interchange variables 1 and 6 (because 6 is going to be fixed and must appear as the first independent variable), punch a 2 in Col. 62 of the Control Card for the 2 necessary transformations, then in a new card punch a 1 in Col. 2 for transformation code 01, put a 1 in Col. 4, and a 6 in Col. 6. This makes variable 1 equal to variable 6. Start another card and punch 12 in Cols. 1–2, put 6 in Col. 4, and a 1 in Col. 6. This makes variable 6 equal to the original value of variable 1.

All of the card formats and option cards are summarized in Table I.

TABLE I. Control and Data Cards for FURNIVAL Regression Screen.

Card	*Columns*		*Contents*
1	1–72		[a]job title
2	1	NTF	label card flag (blank: labels furnished by program; 1: labels on card 5)
	2	NRF	set card flag (blank: all sets have one variable; 1: set sizes on card 7)
	3	NGF	group card flag (blank: all groups have one set; 1: group sizes on card 8)
	4	NIF	intercepts flag (blank: intercepts; 1: no intercepts)
	5	NFF	format card flag (blank: no second data format card; 1: more data format on card 4)
	6–10	[a]NOB	number of observations (>3)

continued

000 0081

Card	*Columns*		*Contents*
	19–20	[a]NXS	number (of sets) of independent variables (after transformation) not fixed (<31)
	30	NY	number of dependent variables (<9) (blank: one)
	39–40	NF	number (of sets) of fixed variables (<18) (blank: 0)
	49–50	LM	largest number (of sets) of independent variables not fixed to be included in any regression (<18) (blank: no special restriction)
	59–60	NVR	total number of variables before transformations (<51) (blank: same as after transformation)
	61–62	NTRAN	number of transformations per observation (blank: no transformations)
3	1		[a]left parenthesis
	2–72		[a]format of data followed by right parenthesis, if data format is contained on this card only
4	1–72		continuation of data format followed by right parenthesis (omit card 4 if Col. 5 of card 2 is blank)
5	1–4		label for first set of independent variables
	5–8		same for second set
	9–72		labels for other sets of independent variables followed by labels for dependent variable(s)—four columns for each label (omit card 5 if Col. 1 of card 2 is blank)
6	1–72		continuation of labels (omit card 6 unless needed and if Col. 1 of card 2 is blank)
7	1–2		number of variables in first set of independent variables
	3–4		same for second set

continued

000 0081

Card	*Columns*	*Contents*
	5–72	number of variables for remaining sets of independent variable—two columns for each set (omit card 7 if Col. 2 of card 2 is blank)
8	1–2	number of groups of independent variables
	3–4	number of sets of independent variables in first group
	5–6	number of sets of independent variables in second group
	9–72	number of sets of independent variables for remaining groups—two columns for each group (omit card 8 of Col. 3 if card 2 is blank)
9		transformation control cards (omit these cards if Cols. 61–62 of card 2 are blank or zero). For *each* transformation, there must be *one* transformation control card. The variables are considered to be numbered from 1 to NVR from the left edge of the observation data card. At the end of the transformations the independent variables must occupy positions 1 to (NF+NXS) and the dependent variables occupy positions (NF +NXS+1) to (NF+NXS+LY)
	1–2	number of the transformation, chosen from list
	3–4	number of the resultant (transformed) variable
	5–6	number of the first variable in the transformation (on the right of the = sign)
	7–8	number of the second variable (if two variables are involved in the transformation)
	7–14	constant term (c) punched with decimal point

continued

000 0081

000 0081

Card	*Columns*	*Contents*
10	1–80	[a]observational data in format specified on card 5 (3 and 4). If more than one data card is needed for each observation, the set of cards for each observation must be together and in the order prescribed by the format. There can be no more than one observation per card. Starting from the left of the card, the ***independent*** variables are punched ***first***, then the ***dependent***
11	1–4	[a]DONE. This indicates that all of the data cards have been read.

[a]Items which must be included with a nonzero value for every job. Blank space is indicated by "b."

TABLE II. Descriptions of Transformations and Codes

The following transformations may be called by the numbers given on the left (entered in Cols. 1–2 of card 9).

- t resultant variable (Cols. 3–4 of card 9)
- u first variable in the transformation (Cols. 5–6 of card 9)
- v second variable in the transformation, if used (Cols. 7–8 of card 9)
- c constant, punched with the decimal point (Cols. 7–14 of card 9)

Number	*Transformation*
01	$t = u$
02	$t = c * u$
03	$t = c + u$
04	$t = u + v$
05	$t = u * v$
06	$t = u / v$
07	$t = 1 / u$
08	$t = u^c$
09	$t = \ln_c u$
10	$t = c^u$
11	$t = \log_{10} u$

continued

000 0081

000 0081

Number	Transformation
12	t = original value of u regardless of previous transformations on u
13	t = sin (u)
14	t = cos (u)
15	t = u / c
16	t = |u|
17	call user-written subroutine TROBS

For complex transformations the use of these simple algebraic forms may become unwieldy. The user may code his own transformations as follows.

(a) Call for transformation 17 on a transformation 17 on a transformation control card
(b) Write a FORTRAN II subroutine called TROBS (X), which must start as follows.

```
SUBROUTINE TROBS (X)
DIMENSION X(75)
```

where X(1) to X(NVR) contain a single observation on the variables. This subroutine will be called each time an observation is read in. The user may still call for other observations as well.

Example: This subroutine sums variables 1 through 4 to form variable 5 and forms variable 6 as $(1-x_5{}^2)^{1/2}$

```
SUBROUTINE TROBS (S)
DIMENSION X(75)
X(5) = X(1) + X(2) + X(3) + X(4)
X(6) = SQRT (1.-X(5)**2)
RETURN
END
```

000 0081

Description of Output

The initial phase of the program reads the information on the Control Card, generates labels and constants not supplied by the user, and makes an advance computation of the number of regressions to be produced. All of this information is then printed out on the first page of output. If any restrictions to the various variables of the program are violated, an asterisk is printed and the error message CONTROL CARD ERROR, CHECK PREVIOUS LISTING FOR ASTERISKS is given. No further computations are made and no other output is printed for a problem in which an error is detected.

When no errors are detected, the program prints out the first three sets of observations. If the transformation subroutine is used, the program also prints out the first transformed sets of variables; hence, the listing may be used to check both the format statement and the transformations made. If data cards are missing, if the number of observations reported on the Control Card is too large, if the format statement causes misreading of the Observation Cards, or if the Done Card is missing, a suitable diagnostic message will be printed; otherwise, the last set of observations is printed and computation of the regression begins.

The major output of the program, the results of the regression computations, forms an array with one line (row) for each regression (see Sample Output). The leading element in each row is the number of sets of independent variables (not fixed) included in each regression. This is followed by the labels or indices for the sets. Then comes the coefficient of colinearity (described later) and, finally, the R square for each dependent variable.

When the fixed constraint has been used, the two types of regressions produced are (1) the auxiliary regressions (containing only fixed variables), and (2) the primary regressions (containing all fixed variables plus one or more sets of variables that are not fixed). The auxiliary regressions are listed first and can be identified by the zeroes shown for number of sets of variables not fixed. Next are the primary regressions in blocks, separated by blank lines, each block composed of regressions containing the same number of sets of independent variables. The labels for fixed variables are included in all primary regressions. The last regression printed includes every independent variable even though this regression may have been screened by the constraints.

For each regression, there follow the coefficients of colinearity and determination. For the colinearity coefficient, a value of 1 would indicate no correlation, and a value of zero would indicate

continued

perfect linear dependence. However, a large negative exponent in the E type of representation is a warning that the matrix is ill conditioned.

REFERENCES

Nelson, Van D., *User Manual—FURNIVAL Regression Screen*, Statistical Lab., Ames, Ia. (1968). Available from the EIN office for the cost of duplication and mailing.

SAMPLE INPUT

```
//STEP1  EXEC PGM=FURN,TIME=(,10),REGION=128K
//FT05F001 DD UNIT=DISK,SPACE=(800,(200,10))
//FT03F001 DD SYSOUT=A,DCB=(RECFM=FBA,LRECL=133,BLKSIZE=3325,BUFNO=2)
//FT01F001 DD *
12 IND. VAR.,GROUP1=SET1,GROUP2=SETS2-5,GROUP3=SETS6-7
 11      62            7          1                          13
(3F3.1,F4.1,2F3.1,F4.1,2F3.1,F4.1,F3.1,F3.0,39X,F2.0)
 4 1 1 2 1 1 2
 3 1 4 2
10  1 26  68 43 34  26 50 31  96 35 122                              51
20  4 20  40 31 15  18 54 10  10 56 314                              51
10  1 25  62 30 75  30 46 16  26 66 436                              53
20  4 19  35 42  6  14 54  3   1 55 302                              54
30  9 18  32 28 36  19 54 15  22 42 176                              54
20  4 15  22 33 25  13 57  4   2 48 230                              55
30  9 16  26 34 10  22 51  5   2 85 722                              55
20  4 22  48 42 39  22 56 30  90 25  62                              55
20  4 15  22 40 12  21 55  7   5 58 336                              56
20  4 17  29 16 28  27 49 50 250 28  78                              56
25  6 17  29 40 47  20 56 15  22 41 168                              57
15  2 18  32 46 40  20 49 18  32 41 168                              57
20  4 14  20 24 27  29 47 11  12 46 212                              57
15  2 13  17  1 25  41 28 36 130 32 102                              57
20  4 21  44 28 34  20 56 24  58 35 122                              59
             .         .        .                                     .
             .         .        .                                     .
             .         .        .                                     .

40 16 28  78 30 32  38 36 35 122 39 152                              68
50 25 34 116 43 51  37 39 36 130 41 168                              68
20  4 32 102 39 51  14 58 28  78 27  73                              68
50 25 12  14  1  6  38 34 33 109 33 109                              69
20  4 11  12 13 23   6 64 11  12 35 122                              69
30  9 15  22 14 36   8 60  7   5 43 185                              69
30  9 18  32 14 52  34 43 42 176 30  90                              70
40 16 17  29  3  8  48 33 49 240 29  84                              71
20  4 18  32 22 56  18 54 18  32 33 109                              71
40 16 50 250 50 50  32 44 30  90 25  62                              71
35 12 19  36  4 30  18 48 26  68 36 130                              71
30  9 22  48 31 15  28 46 45 202 34 116                              74
60 36 18  32 13 46  22 52 29  84 27  73                              74
DONE
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
12 INC. VAR.,GROUP1=SET1,GROUP2=SETS2-5,GROUP3=SETS6-7

CONSTANTS REAL OR COMPUTED FROM CONTROL CARDS

      0=NTF  (LABEL CARD FLAG,MUST BE ZERO OR ONE)
      1=NRF  (SET CARD FLAG,MUST BE ZERO OR ONE)
      1=NGF  (GROUP CARD FLAG,MUST BE ZERO OR ONE)
      0=NIF  (INTERCEPT FLAG,MUST BE ZERO OR ONE)
      0=NFF  (FORMAT CARD FLAG,MUST BE ZERO OR ONE)
     32=NOB  (NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS,MUST BE GREATER THAN THREE)
      7=NXS  (NUMBER OF SETS OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES NOT FIXED,MUST BE GREATER THAN ONE AND LESS THAN 31)
      1=NY   (NUMBER OF DEPENDENT VARIABLES,MUST BE LESS THAN NINE)
      0=NF   (NUMBER OF SETS OF FIXED INDEPENDENT VARIABLES,MUST BE LESS THAN 18)
      7=NSET (TOTAL NUMBER OF SETS OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES,NF+NXS,MUST BE GREATER THAN ONE AND LESS THAN 31)
      3=LM   (LARGEST NUMBER OF SETS NOT FIXED TO BE INCLUDED IN ANY REGRESSION.MUST BE GREATER THAN ONE AND LESS THAN 18)
      3=NGX  (NUMBER OF GROUPS,MUST BE EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN LM AND LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO NXS)
     13=NVK  (TOTAL NUMBER OF VARIABLES BEFORE TRANSFORMATIONS,MUST BE LESS THAN 51)
     13=NVS  (TOTAL NUMBER OF VARIABLES AFTER TRANSFORMATIONS,MUST BE LESS THAN 51)
     2=NRGK  (NUMBER OF REGRESSIONS,MUST BE LESS THAN 14,000 DIVIDED BY NY+1)

INPUT FORMAT
(3F3.1,F4.1,2F3.1,F4.1,2F3.1,F4.1,F3.1,F3.0,39X,F2.0)

DEPENDENT VARIABLE(S)
  Y1

SET LABELS AND NUMBER OF VARIABLES PER SET
  1  2  3  4  5  6  7
  4  1  1  2  1  1  2

NUMBER OF SETS PER GROUP,SUM MUST BE EQUAL TO NXS
  1  4  2

LISTING OF FIRST THREE SETS OF DATA

  0.1000000E 02  0.1000000E 01  0.2200000E 02  0.6800000E 02  0.4300000E 02  0.3400000E 02  0.2600000E 02  0.5000000E 02
  0.3100000E 02  0.5600000E 02  0.3500000E 02  0.1220000E 03  0.5100000E 02

  0.2000000E 02  0.4000000E 01  0.2000000E 02  0.4000000E 02  0.3100000E 02  0.1500000E 02  0.1800000E 02  0.5400000E 02
  0.1000000E 02  0.1000000E 02  0.3600000E 02  0.3140000E 03  0.5100000E 02

  0.1000000E 02  0.1000000E 01  0.2500000E 02  0.6200000E 02  0.3000000E 02  0.7500000E 02  0.3000000E 02  0.4600000E 02
  0.1600000E 02  0.2600000E 02  0.5600000E 02  0.4360000E 03  0.5300000E 02
LISTING OF LAST SET OF DATA
IF MISSING,PROGRAM HAS READ PAST DATA CARDS-CHECK NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS,FORMAT CARD AND DATA CARDS

  0.6000000E 02  0.5600000E 02  0.1300000E 02  0.5200000E 02  0.1300000E 02  0.4600000E 02  0.2200000E 02  0.5200000E 02
  0.2900000E 02  0.8400000E 02  0.2700000E 02  0.7300000E 02  0.7400000E 02
```

continued

000 0081

CORRECTED SUM OF SQUARES

Y1= 0.1923437E 04

12 IND. VAR.,GROUP1=SET1,GROUP2=SETS2-5,GROUP3=SETS6-7

REGRESSION SCREEN OUTPUT
COEFFICIENTS OF COLINEARITY AND DETERMINATION

	IDENTIFICATION OF VARIABLES			C OF C	Y1
1			1	0.43E-05	0.307
1			2	0.21E 00	0.083
1			3	0.19E 00	0.023
1			4	0.56E-03	0.014
1			5	0.17E 00	0.117
1			6	0.35E 00	0.088
1			7	0.14E-02	0.171
2		1	2	0.65E-06	0.367
2		1	3	0.69E-06	0.336
2		1	4	0.19E-08	0.336
2		1	5	0.64E-06	0.343
2		1	6	0.14E-05	0.335
2		1	7	0.55E-08	0.400
2		2	6	0.71E-01	0.139
2		2	7	0.29E-03	0.235
2		3	6	0.65E-01	0.096
2		3	7	0.20E-03	0.175
2		4	6	0.13E-03	0.120
2		4	7	0.76E-06	0.184
2		5	6	0.38E-02	0.137
2		5	7	0.14E-03	0.180
3	1	2	6	0.20E-06	0.379
3	1	2	7	0.82E-09	0.444
3	1	3	6	0.22E-06	0.354
3	1	3	7	0.65E-09	0.400
3	1	4	6	0.42E-09	0.433
3	1	4	7	0.24E-11	0.434
3	1	5	6	0.12E-07	0.349
3	1	5	7	0.46E-09	0.400

ALL 12 INDEPENDENT VARIABLES 0.17E-16 0.494

IHC900I EXECUTION TERMINATING DUE TO ERROR COUNT FOR ERROR NUMBER 217

IHC217I FIOCS - END OF DATA SET ON UNIT 1

TRACEBACK FOLLOWS-	ROUTINE	ISN	REG. 14	REG. 15	REG. 0	REG. 1
	IBCOM		00060F60	00063B10	00000002	0004CF22
	RDMNT	C004	4204C89C	000603A0	00000002	0004CF22
	MAIN		0000C472	0104C568	FD000006	0006B7F8

ENTRY POINT= C104C568

SUMMARY OF ERRORS FOR THIS JOB	ERROR NUMBER	NUMBER OF ERRORS
	217	1

000 0081

000 0081

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Input/Output, the total running time was 1.50 seconds. At the current rate at Iowa State University, the chargeable computer time was $5.00 (Iowa State University minimum); postage and handling are included.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $5.00 (Iowa State minimum) + network overhead

CONTENTS—FURNIVAL

000 0082

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	FORTRAN Subroutine Package to Solve Ordinary Differential Equations
CALLING NAME	NODE
INSTALLATION NAME	Iowa State University Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Iowa State University Computation Center
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM System 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Dr. Clair G. Maple, Director, Computation Center, Iowa State University, Ames, Ia. 50010 Tel.: (515) 294-3402

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

NODE is a set of subroutines to solve systems of first-order ordinary differential equations, using discrete-variable methods. The predictor-corrector equations of Crane,[1] which have a wide range of stability, are implemented; the necessary backpoints are initially calculated by using the Runge-Katta-Gill single-step method.[2]

Systems for which NODE is adapted may arise in several ways. Theoretically, every ordinary differential equation of order higher than one can be reduced to a system of first-order equations. For a differential equation of order m, given by

$$y^{(m)} = f[x,y,y',y'',\cdots,y^{(m-1)}],$$

where f is a given function of its m+1 arguments. (Superscripts in parentheses denote derivatives.) The reduction to a first-order system is accomplished by setting

$$y_1 = y,\ y_2 = y',\ \cdots,\ y_m = y^{(m-1)}.$$

If the functions $y_1, y_2, \cdots, y_m$ satisfy the system

$$\begin{aligned} y_1' &= y_2 \\ y_2' &= y_3 \\ &\vdots \\ y_m' &= f(x,y_1,y_2,\cdots,y_m), \end{aligned}$$

continued

then the function $y(x) = y_1(x)$ evidently must satisfy the original equation.

Such first-order systems may also arise in a natural way from many physical problems.

REFERENCES

1. Crane, R.L., "Stability and Local Accuracy of Numerical Methods for Ordinary Differential Equations," Ph.D. thesis, Ia. State Univ. Sci. Technol. (unpublished).

2. Gill, S., "A Process for the Step-by-Step Integration of Differential Equations in an Automatic Digital Computing Machine," Proc. Cambridge Phil. Soc. 47, 96 (1951).

"NODE: A Package of Fortran Subroutines to Solve Ordinary Differential Equations" (user manual), Ia. State Univ. Computation Ctr. (July 1969).

USER INSTRUCTIONS

To use the NODE package, a user must write a main program, which must be prefaced by the card

```
INTEGER ENDNO, ERRCK, CHANGH, T
```

and which should eventually call the NODE subroutine with

```
CALL NODE(VAR,H,N,X,ENDX,T,ENDNO,HRATIO,CHANGH,NODUM,ERRCK,IO)
```

The argument VAR is a real arraythat must be dimensioned in the user's main program as VAR(14,N), where N is the number of differential equations in the system, given explicitly in numerical form, e.g., DIMENSION VAR(14,5).

To use NODE, it is also necessary to initialize the following variables, either by reading from cards or by using FORTRAN statements in the user's main program.

Variable	*Initialization*
N	number of equations in the system
H	initial step size (see note below)
T	number of significant digits of accuracy needed (from 1 to 5)
NODUM	0: only "good" points are to be output 1: all points are to be output
ERRCK	0: absolute error check (see note below) 1: relative error check
HRATIO	s, where 0<s<1, if H, the step size, is to be reduced to sH (see note below)
CHANGH	0: suppress both reduction and doubling; i.e., do not change H under any condition 1: allow doubling but suppress reduction 2: allow reduction but suppress doubling 3: double step size when possible and reduce. it according to HRATIO when necessary (see note below)
X	initial value of the independent variable x
ENDX	final value of the independent variable x
ENDNO	number of points in the interval of integration (if the endpoint ENDX is to be hit exactly). (In this case, H will be calculated automatically and HRATIO should be initialized to 0.5.

continued

Variable	*Initialization*
	If the endpoint procedure is not desired, ENDNO *must* be set to zero.)
VAR(1,I)	initial values of the dependent variables, where I ranges from 1 to N
IO	reference number of data set in which results are to be output

Note: The error at each point is approximated by the difference between the predicted value and the corrected value. The user has either of the following options:

When specifying an *absolute* error check—

$$E = \left| P_{n+1} - C_{n+1} \right|$$

When specifying a *relative* error check—

$$E = \left| \frac{P_{n+1} - C_{n+1}}{C_{n+1}} \right|$$

Included in the NODE routine is a user option to change the step size (H) of integration automatically, depending upon the size of the error estimate. The step H is set to sH (where s is specified by the user) if the largest value of E at a given step is greater than 16.219658 x 10**-T. Furthermore, the step size is doubled (2H) if for three (3) consecutive steps the maximum E is less than 0.08109829 x 10**-T. It is recommended that H be used as a power of 2 and that, if reduction is to be suppressed, HRATIO be set set to 1.0.

There are six FORTRAN subroutines called by NODE (not by the user's main program). The first three listed below, COMPD, COMPY, and COMPT, must be written by the user.

Subroutine	*Function*
COMPD	Computes the x-dependent parts of the derivatives y_i' and saves them for the COMPY subroutine. COMPD must then call COMPY
COMPY	Computes the derivatives y_i', using the previously computed x-dependent parts. Then these derivatives are to be stored in VAR(8,I)

continued

000 0082

Subroutine	*Function*
COMPT	Outputs the results of the computation
PREDI	Predicts a new point with the predictor equation of Crane.[1] (The mathematical model of this equation is discussed in Ref. 2.)
CORRT	Corrects the point found by PREDI, using the corrector equation of Crane.[1] Then the computed values of the dependent variables are left in VAR(1,I)
INITA	Computes the initial backpoints required for this pair of predictor—corrector equations. (The mathematics of this procedure also is discussed in Ref. 2.)

If there are no y-dependent parts to the derivatives, the subroutine COMPD will compute the entire derivative, and the subroutine COMPY will consist only of the cards

```
SUBROUTINE COMPY(VAR)
DIMENSION VAR(14,1)
RETURN
END
```

On the other hand, if the solution to a differential equation such as

$$y' = y \tan x + \sin x$$

is required, both COMPD and COMPY are used and may be coded as follows:

```
SUBROUTINE COMPD(VAR,X)
DIMENSION VAR(14,1)
COMMON STORE1, STORE2
STORE1 = SIN(X)
STORE2 = TAN(X)
CALL COMPY(VAR)
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE COMPY(VAR)
DIMENSION VAR(14,1)
COMMON STORE1, STORE2
VAR(8,1) = VAR(1,1)*STORE2 + STORE1
RETURN
END
```

Note: Values may be conveniently carried from COMPD to COMPY by

continued

a variable or array in COMMON storage.

The output routine COMPT may be coded

```
      SUBROUTINE COMPT(VAR,N,X,IO)
      DIMENSION VAR(14,1)
      WRITE (IO,5) X, VAR(1,1), VAR(8,1)
    5 FORMAT (F10.3, 2E20.7)
      RETURN
      END
```

As another example, consider the third-order differential equation

$$x^3y''' + 6x^2y'' = 7xy' + y = 0$$

with the initial conditions x = 1, y = –3, Y' = 1, y" =1. This differential equation reduces to the following system of ordinary differential equations.

$$y_1' = y_2$$

$$y_2' = y_3$$

$$y_3' = -(x^3)^{-1}\ [6x^2y_3 + 7xy_2 + y_1]$$

This system of differential equations is coded and solved in the Sample Input and Output.

REFERENCES

1. Crane, R.L., "Stability and Local Accuracy of Numerical Methods for Ordinary Differential Equations," Ph.D. thesis, Ia. State Univ. Sci Technol. (unpublished).

2. "NODE: A Package of Fortran Subroutines to Solve Ordinary Differential Equations" (user manual), Ia. State Univ. Computation Ctr. (July 1969).

SAMPLE INPUT/OUTPUT

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4            MAIN            DATE = 69195          18/49/54            PAGE 0001

0001              DIMENSION VAR(14,5)
0002              INTEGER ENDNO,T,ERRCK,CHANGH
          C       MAIN PROGRAM                                                          00020
          C
0003              X=1.
0004              H=.025
0005              AL=ALOG(X)
0006              Y=(-3.-2.*AL+.5*AL*AL)/X
0007           15 FORMAT(F10.5,2F15.4)
0008              READ(1,1)H,N,X,ENDX,T,ENDNO,HRATIO,CHANGH,NODUM.ERRCK,IO
0009            1 FORMAT(F5.0,I5,F5.0,F5.0,2I5,F5.0,4I5)
0010              WRITE(3,3)H,N,X,ENDX,T,ENDNO,HRATIO,CHANGH,NODUM,ERRCK,IO
0011            3 FORMAT('1USER SUPPLIED PARAMETERS',/,'    H= ',F9.3,/,
                 1 '    N= ',I9,/,'    X= ',F9.3,/,'    ENDX= ',F6.3,/,
                 2 '    T= ',I9,/,'    ENDNO= ',I5,/,'    HRATIO= ',F4.2,/,
                 3 '    CHANGH= ',I4,/,'    NODUM= ',I5,/,'    ERRCK= ',I5,/,
                 4 '    IU= ',I8)
0012              VAR(1,1)=-3.
0013              VAR(1,2)=1.
0014              VAR(1,3)=1.
0015              CALL  NODE(VAR,H,N,X,ENDX,T,ENDNO,HRATIO,CHANGH,NODUM,ERRCK,IO)
0016              STOP                                                                  00190
0017              END                                                                   00200
```

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4            MAIN            DATE = 69195          18/49/54            PAGE 0002

  TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000488 BYTES
```

continued

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          COMPD          DATE = 69195          18/49/54          PAGE 0001

 0001              SUBROUTINE  COMPD(VAR,X)
             C     USER'S RESPONSIBILITY
             C  CALCULATE DERIVATIVE - (X-DEPENDENT ALWAYS! )
             C
 0002              DIMENSION VAR(14,1),STORE(5)
 0003              COMMON STORE
 0004              STORE( 1)=-1.00/( X*X*X)
 0005              STORE(2)=6.00*X*X
 0006              STORE( 3)=7.00*X
 0007              CALL   COMPY(VAR)
 0008              RETURN                                                      00320
 0009              END                                                         00330
```

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          COMPD          DATE = 69195          18/49/54          PAGE 0002

  TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 00018E BYTES
```

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          COMPY          DATE = 69195          18/49/54          PAGE 0001

 0001              SUBROUTINE  COMPY(VAR)
             C     USER'S RESPONSIBILITY
             C  CALCULATE DERIVATIVE WHEN COMPD CALCULATES X-DEPENDENT PARTS
             C
 0002              DIMENSION VAR(14,1),STORE(5)
 0003              COMMON STORE
 0004              VAR(8,1)=VAR(1,2)
 0005              VAR(8,2)=VAR(1,3)
 0006              VAR(8,3)=STORE(1) * (STORE(2)*VAR(1,3)+STORE(3)*VAR(1,2)+VAR(1,1))
 0007              RETURN                                                      00370
 0008              END                                                         00380
```

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          COMPY          DATE = 69195          18/49/54          PAGE 0002

  TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000140 BYTES
```

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          COMPT          DATE = 69195          18/49/54          PAGE 0001

 0001              SUBROUTINE  COMPT(VAR,N,X,IO)
             C
             C  WRITE-OUT   ROUTINE  -- USER'S RESPONSIBILITY
             C
 0002              DIMENSION VAR(14,1)
 0003            8 WRITE (IO,1) X, (VAR(1,I)         ,I = 1,N )
 0004            1 FORMAT ( F8.4 , 3F15.4)
 0005              RETURN
 0006              END                                                         00680
```

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          COMPT          DATE = 69195          18/49/54          PAGE 0002

  TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 0001CC BYTES
```

continued

000 0082

000 0082

000 0082

```
USER SUPPLIED PARAMETERS
  H=      0.025
  N=          3
  X=      1.000
  ENDX=   1.500
  T=          4
  ENDNO=     80
  HRATIO= 0.20
  CHANGH=     3
  NODUM=      0
  ERRCK=      1
  IO=         3
```

1.0000	-3.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1.0062	-2.9937	1.0061	0.9387
1.0125	-2.9874	1.0117	0.8798
1.0187	-2.9811	1.0171	0.8231
1.0250	-2.9747	1.0220	0.7687
1.0312	-2.9683	1.0267	0.7163
1.0375	-2.9619	1.0310	0.6659
	TEPSIZE DOUBLED		
1.0500	-2.9489	1.0387	0.5709
1.0625	-2.9359	1.0453	0.4830
1.0750	-2.9228	1.0508	0.4017
	STEPSIZE DOUBLED		
1.1000	-2.8964	1.0590	0.2569
1.1250	-2.8699	1.0638	0.1330
	STEPSIZE REDUCED		
1.1375	-2.8566	1.0651	0.0780
1.1500	-2.9433	1.0658	0.0271
1.1625	-2.8299	1.0658	-0.0200
1.1750	-2.8166	1.0653	-0.0634
1.1875	-2.8033	1.0643	-0.1036
1.2000	-2.7900	1.0627	-0.1405
1.2125	-2.7767	1.0607	-0.1748
1.2250	-2.7635	1.0584	-0.2064
	STEPSIZE DOUBLED		
1.2500	-2.7371	1.0525	-0.2623
1.2750	-2.7109	1.0453	-0.3096
1.3000	-2.6848	1.0371	-0.3494
1.3250	-2.6590	1.0279	-0.3829
1.3500	-2.6335	1.0180	-0.4108
1.3750	-2.6081	1.0074	-0.4338
1.4000	-2.5831	0.9963	-0.4527
1.4250	-2.5583	0.9848	-0.4678
1.4500	-2.5338	0.9729	-0.4799
1.4750	-2.5097	0.9608	-0.4891
1.5000	-2.4858	0.9485	-0.4960
1.5250	-2.4622	0.9360	-0.5007

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Input/Output, the total running time was 0.30 seconds. At the current rate at Iowa State University, the chargeable computer time was $5.00 (Iowa State University minimum); postage and handling are included.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $5.00 (Iowa State minimum) + network overhead

CONTENTS—NODE

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	FORTRAN Subroutine Package to Solve Ordinary Differential Equations
CALLING NAME	DNODE
INSTALLATION NAME	Iowa State University Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Iowa State University Computation Center
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM System 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Dr. Claire G. Maple, Director, Computation Center, Iowa State University, Ames, Ia. 50010 Tel.: (515) 294-3402

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

DNODE is a set of subroutines to solve systems of first-order ordinary differential equations, using discrete-variable methods and double-precision arithmetic. The method of computation is identical to that of the NODE package (EIN No. 000 0082); however, the implementation of double-precision necessitates a slight revision in parameter initialization of the NODE subroutines. (Please refer to the NODE package description.)

REFERENCES

"DNODE: A Package of Fortran Subroutines to Solve Ordinary Differential Equations" (user manual), Ia. State Univ. Computation Ctr. (July 1969).

"NODE: A Package of Fortran Subroutines to Solve Ordinary Differential Equations" (user manual), Ia. State Univ. Computation Ctr. (July 1969). See also the EIN entry for NODE (EIN No. 000 0082).

Crane, R.L., "Stability and Local Accuracy of Numerical Methods for Ordinary Differential Equations," Ph.D. thesis, Ia. State Univ. Sci. Technol. (unpublished).

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Usage of the DNODE package is essentially the same as for the NODE package (EIN No. 000 0082), except for the following exceptions.

1. The user's main program must now be prefaced by the cards

```
INTEGER ENDNO, ERRCK, CHANGH, T
DOUBLE PRECISION VAR(14,N), X, ENDX, H, HRATIO
```

   where N is the number of differential equations in the system, given explicitly in numerical form, e.g.,

```
DOUBLE PRECISION VAR(14,5), X, ENDX, H, HRATIO
```

2. In initializing HRATIO, the value should be set to 1.0D0, *if reduction is to be suppressed.* (All other parameters are initialized as in the NODE package.)

3. The corresponding six subroutines in the DNODE package are DCOMPD, DCOMPY, DCOMPT, DPREDI, DCORRT, and DINITA. The purpose of each subroutine is identical to that of its counterpart in the NODE package, and, as in NODE, the first three (DCOMPD, DCOMPY, and DCOMPT) must be written by the user. The subroutine DCOMPD must call the subroutine DCOMPY.

4. If there are no y-dependent parts to the derivatives, the subroutine DCOMPD will compute the entire derivative and the subroutine DCOMPY will consist only of the cards

```
SUBROUTINE DCOMPY
DOUBLE PRECISION VAR(14,1)
RETURN
END
```

5. For the given example in the NODE package—namely, the solution of the differential equation

$$y' = y \tan x + \sin x$$

   —both DCOMPD and DCOMPY are used and may be coded as follows.

```
SUBROUTINE DCOMPD(VAR,X)
DOUBLE PRECISION VAR(14,1), X, STORE1, STORE2
COMMON STORE1, STORE 2
STORE1 = DSIN(X)
STORE2 = DTAN(X)
CALL DCOMPY(VAR)
RETURN
END
```

continued

```
      SUBROUTINE DCOMPY(VAR)
      DOUBLE PRECISION VAR(14,1), X, STORE1, STORE2
      COMMON STORE1, STORE2
      VAR(8,1) = VAR(1,1)*STORE2 + STORE1
      RETURN
      END
```

Note: Values may be conveniently carried from DCOMPD to DCOMPY by a variable or array in COMMON storage.

6. The output routine may be coded

```
      SUBROUTINE DCOMPT(VAR,N,X,IO)
      DOUBLE PRECISION VAR(14,1), X
      WRITE (IO,5) X, VAR(1,1), VAR(8,1)
    5 FORMAT (F10.2, 2D25.14)
      RETURN
      END
```

7. In the user's main program and subroutines DCOMPD, DCOMPY, and DCOMPT, any variable or constant that ~~is~~ used in computation *must* be declared DOUBLE PRECISION.

For purposes of illustration, the same example as used in the NODE description—namely, the differential equation

$$x^3y''' + 6x^2y'' + 7xy' + y = 0,$$

with initial conditions $x = 1$, $y = -3$, $y' = 1$, $y'' = 1$—is coded and solved in the Sample Input and Output (in its equivalent form as a system of first-order equations).

REFERENCES

"DNODE: A Package of Fortran Subroutines to Solve Ordinary Differential Equations" (user manual), Ia. State Univ. Computation Ctr. (July 1969).

"NODE: A Package of Fortran Subroutines to Solve Ordinary Differential Equations" (user manual), Ia. State Univ. Computation Ctr. (July 1969).

SAMPLE INPUT/OUTPUT

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4            MAIN            DATE = 69191        11/37/37            PAGE 0001

 0001              DOUBLE PRECISION VAR(14,5),H,X,ENDX,HRATIO,AL,Y
 0002              INTEGER ENDNO,T,ERRCK,CHANGH
            C      MAIN PROGRAM                                                     00020
            C
 0003              X=1.D0
 0004              H=.025D0
 0005              AL=DLOG(X)
 0006              Y=(-3.D0 - 2.D0*AL + .5D0*AL*AL)/X
 0007           15 FORMAT(F10.5,2D25.14)
 0008              READ(1,1)H,N,X,ENDX,T,ENDNO,HRATIO,CHANGH,NODUM,ERRCK,IO
 0009            1 FORMAT(F5.0,I5,F5.0,F5.0,2I5,F5.0,4I5)
 0010              WRITE(3,3)H,N,X,ENDX,T,ENDNO,HRATIO,CHANGH,NODUM,ERRCK,IO
 0011            3 FORMAT('1USER SUPPLIED PARAMETERS',/,'    H= ',F9.3,/,
                 1 '    N= ',I9,/,'    X= ',F9.3,/,'    ENDX= ',F6.3,/,
                 2 '    T= ',I9,/,'    ENDNO= ',I5,/,'    HRATIO= ',F4.2,/,
                 3 '    CHANGH= ',I4,/,'    NODUM= ',I5,/,'    ERRCK= ',I5,/,
                 4 '    IO= ',I8)
 0012              VAR(1,1)=-3.D0
 0013              VAR(1,2)=1.D0
 0014              VAR(1,3)=1.D0
 0015              TIME=0.
 0016              CALL DNODE(VAR,H,N,X,ENDX,T,ENDNO,HRATIO,CHANGH,NODUM,ERRCK,IO)
 0017              STOP                                                             00190
 0018              END                                                              00200
```

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4            MAIN            DATE = 69191        11/37/37            PAGE 0002

   TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000608 BYTES
```

continued

000 0083

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          DCOMPD          DATE = 69191          11/37/37          PAGE 0001

0001            SUBROUTINE DCOMPD(VAR,X)
          C     USER'S RESPONSIBILITY
          C  CALCULATE DERIVATIVE - (X-DEPENDENT ALWAYS )
          C
0002               DOUBLE PRECISION VAR(14,1),X,ENDX,STORE(5)
0003            COMMON STORE
0004            STORE(1)=-1.D0/(X*X*X)
0005            STORE(2)=6.D0*X*X
0006            STORE(3)=7.D0*X
0007            CALL DCOMPY(VAR)
0008            RETURN                                                    00320
0009            END                                                       00330
```

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          DCOMPD          DATE = 69191          11/37/37          PAGE 0002

  TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 0001A2 BYTES
```

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          DCOMPY          DATE = 69191          11/37/37          PAGE 0001

0001            SUBROUTINE DCCMPY(VAR)
          C     USER'S RESPONSIBILITY
          C  CALCULATE DERIVATIVE WHEN COMPD CALCULATES X-DEPENDENT PARTS
          C
0002               DOUBLE PRECISION VAR(14,1),X,ENDX,STORE(5)
0003            COMMON STORE
0004            VAR(8,1)=VAR(1,2)
0005            VAR(8,2)=VAR(1,3)
0006            VAR(8,3)=STCRE(1) * (STORE(2)*VAR(1,3)+STORE(3)*VAR(1,2)+VAR(1,1))
0007            RETURN                                                    00370
0008            END                                                       00380
```

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MCD 4          DCOMPY          DATE = 69191          11/37/37          PAGE 0002

  TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000140 BYTES
```

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          DCOMPT          DATE = 69191          11/37/37          PAGE 0001

0001            SUBROUTINE DCOMPT(VAR,N,X,IO)
          C
          C  WRITE-OUT   ROUTINE  --- USER'S RESPONSIBILITY
          C
0002               DOUBLE PRECISION VAR(14,1),X,ENDX
0003          8 WRITE (IO,1) X, (VAR(1,I)        ,I = 1,N )
0004          1 FORMAT ( F8.4 , 3D24.14)
0005            RETURN
0006            END                                                       00680
```

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          DCOMPT          DATE = 69191          11/37/37          PAGE 0002

  TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000104 BYTES
```

continued

000 0083

```
USER SUPPLIED PARAMETERS
  H=       0.025
  N=           3
  X=       1.000
  ENDX=    1.500
  T=          10
  ENDNO=      80
  HRATIO=   0.20
  CHANGH=      3
  NODUM=       0
  ERRCK=       1
  IO=          3


1.0000   -0.3000C000C0000D 01   0.1000C000000000D 01   0.10000000000000D 01

         STEPSIZE RECUCED
1.0031   -0.29968701678001D 01  0.10030764906723D 01   0.96905552840429D 00
1.0062   -0.29937308716768D 01  0.10060572249476D C1   0.93871385208920D 00
1.0094   -0.29905824079454D 01  0.10089440674511D 01   C.90896278645712D 00
1.0125   -0.29874250671576D 01  0.10117388451855D 01   0.87979041807752D 00
1.0156   -0.29842591342048D 01  0.10144433482812D 01   0.85118509859980D 00
  .            .                      .                      .
  .            .                      .                      .
  .            .                      .                      .
1.1250   -0.28698930218963D 01  0.10638322454811D 01   0.13301576632236D 00
1.1281   -0.28665679198097D 01  0.10642257126733D 01   0.11884941637277D 00
1.1312   -0.28632416568608D 01  0.10645753402938D 01   0.10495757226143D 00

         STEPSIZE REDUCED
1.1328   -0.28615781325614D 01  0.10647339804321D 01   0.98112974247527D-01
1.1344   -0.28599143687149D 01  0.10648819780782D 01   0.91335077048662D-01
1.1359   -0.28582503818688D 01  0.10650194369604D 01   0.84623252377561D-01
1.1375   -C.28565861884098D 01  0.10651464598308D 01   0.77976878341066D-01
1.1391   -0.28549218045644D 01  0.10652631484740D 01   0.71395339374678D-01
  .            .                      .                      .
  .            .                      .                      .
  .            .                      .                      .
1.2437   -0.27436956384936D 01  0.10541002240991D 01  -0.24913841980310D 00
1.2453   -0.27420489123759D 01  0.10537083395420D 01  -0.25246807089465D 00
1.2469   -C.27404028026283D 01  0.10533112792428D 01  -0.25576342126070D 00


         STEPSIZE DOUBLED
1.2500   -C.27371124643426D 01  0.10525018443563D 01  -0.26225245115988D 00
1.2531   -0.27338246870073D 01  0.10516723405322D 01  -0.26860794299814D 00
1.2562   -0.27305395326897D 01  0.10508231813346D 01  -0.27483228439749D 00
1.2594   -0.27272570621763D 01  0.10499547729364D 01  -0.28092781802090D 00
1.2625   -0.27239773349957D 01  0.10490675142590D 01  -0.28689684249659D 00
  .            .                      .                      .
  .            .                      .                      .
  .            .                      .                      .
1.4937   -0.24917574876124D 01  0.95162590944269D 00  -0.49444963192671D 00
1.4969   -0.24887860722173D 01  0.95007954247142D 00  -0.49521967553354D 00
1.5000   -0.24858194929250D 01  C.94853082C88421D 00  -0.49595668352480D 00
1.5031   -0.24828577569332D 01  0.94697984700933D 00  -0.49666123539914D 00
```


000 0083

000 0083

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Input/Output, the total running time was 1.20 seconds. At the current rate at Iowa State University, the chargeable computer time was $5.00 (Iowa State University minimum); postage and handling are included.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $5.00 (Iowa State minimum) + network overhead

CONTENTS—DNODE

000 0084

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Bucharest Sort a List into Ascending Order
CALLING NAME	ABSRT
INSTALLATION NAME	Iowa State University Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Iowa State University Computation Center
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM System 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Dr. Clair G. Maple, Director, Computation Ctr., Iowa State University, Ames, Ia. 50010 Tel.: (515) 294-3402

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

ABSRT is a subroutine to sort the contents of an array into ascending order [defined as $A(N) \leq A(N+1)$]. It is written for a list of real numbers; however, with a slight revision in a declaration statement within the program deck, it may be easily altered to sort a list of integers or double-precision real numbers.

A formal description of the two-way, internal, single-phase merge method may be found in the literature.[1] Briefly described, the procedure considers the input list to be composed of a number of shorter sublists that are already ordered. (Initially, every element in the list comprises a sublist.) Half of the sublists are stored in standard order, forward from A(1), and the other half are stored backwards from A(N)—i.e., in A(N), A(N–1), A(N–2), etc. The first pass through the input list merges pairs of these sublists, taking one from each end of the input list, and stores each newly merged pair in the output list. The output list is stored in A(N+1) through A(2N), and, like the input list, is made up of sublists stored forward from A(N+1) and backward from A(2N). On successive passes through the list, the input and output areas are switched, and consecutively, the number of sublists is halved. When only one sublist remains, the list is in order. At that time, a check is made to determine if the sorted list is in the first or second half of the array; if necessary, a final pass is made to put the list back into the first half, A(1) through A(N).

REFERENCES

1. Iverson, K.E., *A Programming Language* (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1962), pp.206–211.

000 0084

USER INSTRUCTIONS

The calling sequence for this subroutine is

```
CALL ABSRT(N,A)
```

with the two arguments supplied as follows.

- N an integer equal to the number of elements to be sorted (not altered by the routine)
- A a singly subscripted array containing both the list of elements to be sorted and a temporary work area. ABSRT *must* be entered with the list to be sorted in the first N locations of the array A. The first 2N+1 locations of A will be destroyed by the subroutine, and the final sorted list will replace the original unsorted one. Note that, to avoid error, the array A must be dimensioned at least 2N+1.

Of course, to make use of the subroutine ABSRT, a main program, which will, in turn, make a call to ABSRT, must be supplied by the user. Such details as format (for reading, printing, punching, etc.) should be contained therein (as well as the dimension statement for the array to be sorted). Such a program is listed in the Sample Input.

Note: As mentioned in the Abstract, the alteration of ABSRT to a subroutine for the sorting of integer or double-precision lists is quite simple. The only card that requires a change is a declaration statement (card ABSRT035); however, it should be realized that sorts on other modes will require different amounts of time, with integer sorts taking less time and double-precision sorts taking more time, on the average.

REFERENCES

"ABSRT: Bucharest Sort a List into Ascending Order" (user manual), Ia. State Univ. Sci. Technol. (July 1969).

000 0084

SAMPLE INPUT

```
C
C     SAMPLE CALLING PROGRAM FOR SUBROUTINE ABSRT
C
      DIMENSION ARRAY(21)
      READ(1,100)(ARRAY(I),I=1,10)
  100 FORMAT(10F5.1)
      WRITE(3,200)(ARRAY(I),I=1,10)
  200 FORMAT(15H1ORIGINAL LIST=,10F6.1)
C
      CALL ABSRT(10,ARRAY)
C
      WRITE(3,300)(ARRAY(I),I=1,10)
  300 FORMAT(15H0  SORTED LIST=,10F6.1)
      STOP
      END
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          MAIN          DATE = 69191          11/34/53          PAGE 0001

              C
              C      SAMPLE CALLING PROGRAM FOR SUBROUTINE ABSRT
              C
 0001                DIMENSION ARRAY(21)
 0002                READ(1,100)(ARRAY(I),I=1,10)
 0003            100 FORMAT(10F5.1)
 0004                WRITE(3,200)(ARRAY(I),I=1,10)
 0005            200 FORMAT(15H1ORIGINAL LIST=,10F6.1)
              C
 0006                CALL ABSRT(10,ARRAY)
              C
 0007                WRITE(3,300)(ARRAY(I),I=1,10)
 0008            300 FORMAT(15H0  SORTED LIST=,10F6.1)
 0009                STOP
 0010                END


FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          MAIN          DATE = 69191          11/34/53          PAGE 0002

  TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 00027E BYTES



ORIGINAL LIST=  -1.0   5.1  -0.7   1.2   3.5   0.0  -0.5   0.5  -1.6   2.0
  SORTED LIST=  -1.6  -1.0  -0.7  -0.5   0.0   0.5   1.2   2.0   3.5   5.1
```

000 0084

COST ESTIMATE

The execution time for sorting a list is proportional to CN $\log_2$ N, where N is the length of the list to be sorted and C is a constant that depends on the machine and compiler used, the original order of the list, and the mode of the list. A worst case of 1000 real numbers was sorted under E-level FORTRAN on the IBM 360/50 in less than 2 seconds.

However, for the job listed on the Sample Input, the total running time was 0.20 seconds. At the current rate at Iowa State University, the chargeable computer time was $5.00 (Iowa State University minimum); postage and handling are included.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $5.00 (Iowa State minimum) + network overhead

CONTENTS—ABSRT

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Bucharest Sort a List into Descending Order
CALLING NAME	DBSRT
INSTALLATION NAME	Iowa State University Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Iowa State University Computation Center
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM System 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Dr. Clair G. Maple, Director, Computation Ctr., Iowa State University, Ames, Ia. 50010 Tel.: (515) 294-3402

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

DBSRT is a subroutine to sort the contents of an array into descending order [defined as A(N) $\geq$ A(N+1)]. It is written for a list of real numbers; however, with a slight revision in a declaration statement within the program deck, it may be easily altered to sort a list of integers or double-precision real numbers.

The method used is identical to that described in the entry for subroutine ABSRT (EIN No. 000 0084), except, of course, for the reversed ordering of the elements within the mentioned sublists. For convenience, the reference from which a formal description of the sorting algorithm (the two-way, internal, single-phase merge method) may be obtained is listed below.

REFERENCES

Iverson, K.E., *A Programming Language* (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1962), pp. 206–211.

000 0085

USER INSTRUCTIONS

The calling sequence for this subroutine is

CALL DBSRT(N,A)

with the two arguments supplied as follows.

N — an integer equal to the number of elements to be sorted (not altered by the routine)

A — a singly subscripted array containing both the list of elements to be sorted and a temporary work area. DBSRT *must* be entered with the list to be sorted in the first N locations of the array A. The first 2N+1 locations of A will be destroyed by the subroutine, and the final sorted list will replace the original unsorted one. Note that, to avoid error, the array A must be dimensioned at least 2N+1.

Of course, to make use of the subroutine DBSRT (or ABSRT, EIN No. 000 0084), the user must supply a main program, which will, in turn, make a call to DBSRT. Such details as format (for reading, printing, punching, etc.) should be contained therein (as well as the dimension statement for the array to be sorted). Such a program is listed in the Sample Input.

Note: As mentioned in the Abstract, the alteration of DBSRT to a subroutine for the sorting of integer or double-precision lists is quite simple. The only card in the program deck that requires a change is a declaration statement (card DBSRT035); however, it should be realized that sorts on other modes will require different amounts of time, with integer sorts taking less time and double-precision sorts taking more time, on the average.

REFERENCES

"DBSRT: Bucharest Sort a List into Descending Order" (user manual), Ia. State Univ. Sci. Technol. (July 1969).

"ABSRT: Bucharest Sort a List into Ascending Order" (user manual), Ia. State Univ. Sci. Technol. (July 1969). See also the entry for ABSRT (EIN No. 000 0084).

000 0085

000 0085

SAMPLE INPUT

```
C
C     SAMPLE CALLING PROGRAM FOR SUBROUTINE DBSRT
C
      DIMENSION ARRAY(21)
      READ(1,100)(ARRAY(I),I=1,10)
  100 FORMAT(10F5.1)
      WRITE(3,200)(ARRAY(I),I=1,10)
  200 FORMAT(15H1ORIGINAL LIST=,10F6.1)
C
      CALL DBSRT(10,ARRAY)
C
      WRITE(3,300)(ARRAY(I),I=1,10)
  300 FORMAT(15H0  SORTED LIST=,10F6.1)
      STOP
      END
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          MAIN          DATE = 69191          11/33/53          PAGE 0001

            C
            C      SAMPLE CALLING PROGRAM FOR SUBROUTINE DBSRT
            C
 0001              DIMENSION ARRAY(21)
 0002              READ(1,100)(ARRAY(I),I=1,10)
 0003          100 FORMAT(10F5.1)
 0004              WRITE(3,200)(ARRAY(I),I=1,10)
 0005          200 FORMAT(15H1ORIGINAL LIST=,10F6.1)
            C
 0006              CALL DBSRT(10,ARRAY)
            C
 0007              WRITE (3,300)(ARRAY(I),I=1,10)
 0008          300 FORMAT(15H0  SORTED LIST=,10F6.1)
 0009              STOP
 0010              END


FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          MAIN          DATE = 69191          11/33/53          PAGE 0002

  TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 00027E BYTES



ORIGINAL LIST=  -1.0   5.1  -0.7   1.2   3.5   0.0  -0.5   0.5  -1.6   2.0
  SORTED LIST=   5.1   3.5   2.0   1.2   0.5   0.0  -0.5  -0.7  -1.0  -1.6
```

COST ESTIMATE

The execution time for sorting a list is proportional to CN $\log_2 N$, where N is the length of the list to be sorted and C is a constant that depends on the machine and compiler used, the original order of the list, and the mode of the list. A worst case of 1000 real numbers was sorted under E-level FORTRAN on the IBM 360/50 in less than 2 seconds.

However, for the job listed on the Sample Input, the total running time was 0.20 seconds. At the current rate at Iowa State University, the chargeable computer time was $5.00 (Iowa State University minimum); postage and handling are included.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $5.00 (Iowa State minimum) + network overhead

CONTENTS—DBSRT

pages

000 0086

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	FORTRAN Subroutine to Solve Simultaneous Linear Equations with Complex Coefficients
CALLING NAME	CGELG
INSTALLATION NAME	Iowa State University Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Iowa State University Computation Center
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM System 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Dr. Clair G. Maple, Director, Computation Ctr., Iowa State University, Ames, Ia. 50010 Tel.: (515) 294-3402

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

CGELG is a FORTRAN subroutine that solves a set of simultaneous equations with complex coefficients. There exists the capability of handling more than one set of righthand constraints at a time. Yet, the most desirable aspect of the routine is its high degree of accuracy, even on a large, ill-conditioned matrix.

The procedure used is the Gaussian elimination (with complete pivoting) method,[1] modified for complex arithmetic. In this method, the first step is a forward reduction, in which the coefficient matrix is reduced to an upper triangular matrix, using elementary row and column transformations. Then the solution is found by successive back substitution.

REFERENCES

1. Ralston, A., *A First Course in Numerical Analysis* (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1965), pp. 339–407.

000 0086

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Description of Input

The calling sequence for CGELG is

```
CALL CGELG(R,A,M,MM,N,EPS,IER)
```

where the seven arguments are supplied as follows.

- R M by N complex matrix of righthand sides (original contents destroyed and replaced by solution)
- A M by M complex matrix of coefficients, stored by columns (original contents destroyed)
- M number of equations in the system to be solved
- MM dimension of first parameter of the A and R matrices (maximum number of equations)
- N number of sets of righthand constraints
- EPS real constant to be used as relative tolerance for a test on loss significance (see Error Information below)

Of course, to make use of CGELG, the user must supply a main program that will, in turn, make a call to CGELG. Such a program should allow for the reading of input data (matrices and parameters) or set the same; it should also arrange for the manipulation of output (printing, punching, etc.) as returned by CGELG. Such a program, used to call CGELG to solve a set of six equations, with four sets of righthand constraints, is presented in the Sample Input.

Error Information

At each stage in the matrix reduction, CGELG selects the absolutely largest eligible element as the pivot element. If the magnitude of the pivot element so chosen is exactly zero, then the set of equations is singular and IER will be set to –1. If the magnitude of the pivot element is very small, the equations are either singular or poorly conditioned. If a small pivot (less than or equal to EPS, times the largest element in matrix A) is found at reduction step K+1, then IER is set equal to K. (If A is well scaled and EPS is appropriately chosen, IER=K may be taken to indicate that matrix A is of rank K.)

continued

In summary,

Error Code	*Meaning*
0	no error
−1	no result (M < 1 or determinant = 0)
K	loss of significance at elimination step K+1, because pivot element ≤ EPS X largest element of A

REFERENCES

"CGELG: Fortran Subroutine to Solve Simultaneous Linear Equations with Complex Coefficients" (user manual), Ia. State Univ. Sci. Technol. (July 1969).

000 0086

SAMPLE INPUT

```
C
C       SAMPLE MAIN PROGRAM TO CALL SUBROUTINE CGELG
C
        COMPLEX AA(10,10), A(100), RR(10,4), R(10)
        EQUIVALENCE (A,AA), (R,RR)
        M = 6
        N = 4
        READ(1,1) ((AA(I,J), J = 1,M), I = 1,M)
      1 FORMAT(12F5.0)
        WRITE(3,4) ((AA(I,J), J = 1,M), I = 1,M)
      4 FORMAT('1COEFFICIENT MATRIX',/,(' ', 6(2F5.1,10X)))
        READ(1,2) ((RR(I,J), J = 1,N), I = 1,M)
      2 FORMAT(8F5.0)
        WRITE(3,5) ((RR(I,J), J = 1,N), I = 1,M)
      5 FORMAT('0RIGHT-HAND SIDE MATRIX',/,(' ', 6(2F5.1,10X)))
C
        CALL CGELG(R,A,M,10,N,.0001,IER)
C
        WRITE(3,3) IER, ((RR(I,J), J = 1,N), I = 1,M)
      3 FORMAT('0IER=', I5,/,'0SOLUTION MATRIX',/,(' ', 4(2F7.1,10X)))
        STOP
        END
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          MAIN          DATE = 69191          11/35/51          PAGE 0001

                C
                C      SAMPLE MAIN PROGRAM TO CALL SUBROUTINE CGELG
                C
      0001             COMPLEX AA(10,10),A(100),RR(10,4),R(10)
      0002             EQUIVALENCE (A,AA),(R,RR)
      0003             M=6
      0004             N=4
      0005             READ(1,1) ((AA(I,J),J=1,M),I=1,M)
      0006           1 FORMAT(12F5.0)
      0007             WRITE(3,4)((AA(I,J),J=1,M),I=1,M)
      0008           4 FORMAT('1COEFFICIENT MATRIX',/,(' ',6(2F5.1,10X)))
      0009             READ(1,2) ((RR(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,M)
      0010           2 FORMAT(8F5.0)
      0011             WRITE(3,5)((RR(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,M)
      0012           5 FORMAT('0RIGHT-HAND SIDE MATRIX',/,(' ',6(2F5.1,10X)))
                C
      0013             CALL CGELG(R,A,M,10,N,.0001,IER)
                C
      0014             WRITE(3,3) IER,((RR(I,J),J=1,N),I=1,M)
      0015           3 FORMAT('0IER=',I5,/,'0SOLUTION MATRIX',/,(' ',4(2F7.1,10X)))
      0016             STOP
      0017             END

FORTRAN IV G LEVEL 1, MOD 4          MAIN          DATE = 69191          11/35/51          PAGE 0002

   TOTAL MEMORY REQUIREMENTS 000892 BYTES


COEFFICIENT MATRIX
   1.0  1.0        1.0  1.0        2.0  0.0        4.0  0.0        0.0  1.0        0.0 -1.0
   0.0  2.0        2.0  2.0        1.0  0.0        2.0  0.0        0.0 -1.0        1.0  0.0
   1.0  0.0        1.0  0.0        1.0  0.0        1.0  0.0        1.0  0.0        1.0  0.0
   2.0  0.0        3.0  0.0        0.0  0.0        5.0  0.0        0.0  0.0        1.0  0.0
   0.0  2.0        0.0  2.0        0.0  3.0        0.0  6.0        0.0  5.0        0.0  4.0
   1.0  1.0        1.0  2.0        1.0  3.0        1.0  4.0        1.0  5.0        1.0  6.0

RIGHT-HAND SIDE MATRIX
   5.0  3.0        8.0  0.0        9.0  2.0       -1.0  0.0        3.0  3.0        2.0 14.0
   6.0  3.0        1.0  2.0        4.0  2.0        8.0  3.0        6.0  0.0        0.0  1.0
   8.0  4.0       15.0  9.0       11.0  0.0        0.0  1.0       -5.0 14.0       -6.0 24.0
   0.0 22.0       -5.0  0.0        2.0 14.0        2.0 30.0        6.0 21.0       -6.0  1.0

IER=    0

SOLUTION MATRIX
    0.0     1.0            3.0    -0.0            1.0    -0.0           -0.0    -1.0
    1.0     1.0           -0.0     3.0            1.0     0.0            0.0     1.0
    2.0    -0.0            2.0     0.0            1.0     0.0           -0.0     0.0
    1.0     0.0            1.0    -0.0            1.0    -0.0           -0.0    -0.0
    0.0     1.0           -2.0     0.0            1.0     0.0            0.0     1.0
   -0.0    -1.0            4.0    -0.0            1.0    -0.0           -0.0     0.0
```

000 0086

COST ESTIMATE

The execution time for solving a set of M equations is proportional to CM^3, where C is a constant that depends on the machine and compiler used and the mode and conditioning of the coefficient matrix.

For the job listed, compiled and run under G-level FORTRAN on the IBM 360/65, the total time amounted to 0.40 seconds. At the current rate at Iowa State University, the chargeable computer time was $5.00 (Iowa State University minimum); postage and handling are included.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $5.00 (Iowa State minimum) + network overhead

CONTENTS—CGELG

000 0087

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Minres Method of Factor Analysis
CALLING NAME	MINRES
INSTALLATION NAME	Office of Data Analysis Research Educational Testing Service (ETS)
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Program due to: H. Harman, ETS W. Jones, National Security Agency Y. Fukuda, TRW Systems, Inc. Adaptation due to: J. Barone, ETS
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mr. Ernest Anastasio, Office of Data Analysis Research, Educational Testing Service, Rosedale Road, Princeton, New Jersey 08540 Tel.: (609) 921-9000 ext. 2552

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

The word "minres" is a contraction of "minimum residuals," and designates a method of factor analysis involving the minimization of off-diagonal residuals of a correlation matrix. Such a method, which has long been sought, has many features that recommend it for initial factorization of a correlation matrix. While the objective of the principal-factor method is to extract maximum variance, the objective of the minres method is to "best" reproduce the observed correlations. The latter objective can be traced to Thurstone, "The object of a factor problem is to account for the tests, or their intercorrelations, in terms of a small number of derived variables, the smallest possible number that is consistent with acceptable residual errors" (Ref. 1, p. 61). This problem has been resolved (Ref. 2, Chap. 9) by minimizing the residual correlations (i.e., the differences between the observed values and those reproduced from the factor-analysis model).

The basic factor-analysis model may be put in the form

1. $z_j = a_{j1}F_1 + a_{j2}F_2 + \cdots + a_{jm}F_m + d_jU_j \quad (j = 1,2,\cdots,n)$

continued

000 0087

in which the common factor loadings in the matrix $A = (a_{jp})$ are the only parameters to be estimated. However such a solution is obtained, the matrix $R^{\dagger}$ of reproduced correlations with communalities in the principal diagonal is given by (Ref. 2, p. 28), 000 0087

2. $R^{\dagger} - AA'$,

where uncorrelated factors are assumed without loss of generality. The condition for a least-squares best fit to the off-diagonal correlations may be expressed as follows.

3. $$f(A) = \sum_{k=j+1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left[r_{jk} - \sum_{p=1}^{m} a_{jp}a_{kp} \right]^2 = \min \quad .$$

The objective function in (3) is to be minimized under the constraints.

4. $$h_j^2 = \sum_{p=1}^{m} a_{jp}^2 \leqq 1 \qquad (j=1,2,\cdots,n) \; .$$

Thus, the object of the minres method is to minimize the function f(A) for a specified number of factors m by varying the values of the factor loadings. The communalities (restricted to numbers between 0 and 1) are obtained as a byproduct of the method.

The basic mathematical method employed in the computer program involves the Gauss-Seidel process whereby successive displacements are introduced in only one row of A at a time, making the objective function f(A) quadratic. The mathematical technique for minimizing a quadratic-functions subject to side conditions involving inequalities is extremely difficult. However, the inequalities can be removed from the problem at hand, so that it can be made tractable (Ref. 2, p. 192).

The computation of factor loadings is continued until the following criterion is met,

5. $$\max_{j,p} \left| {}_{(i)}a_{jp} - {}_{(i-1)}a_{jp} \right| < \varepsilon \qquad (j = 1,\cdots,n; \;\; p = 1,\cdots,m) \; ,$$

when i is the iteration number and ε is preset; or until some maximum number of iterations is reached.

The test statistic, U_m (Ref. 2, p. 197), for testing the significance of m factors is calculated at the conclusion of the program. This is asymptotically dustributed as χ^2 with $\frac{1}{2}[(n - m)^2 + n - m]$ degrees of freedom, where n is the number of variables.

continued

000 0087

000 0087

The computer output includes: (1) input parameters and correlation matrix; (2) initial factor matrix (m principal components; alternative is a principal-factor solution dependent on some communality input); (3) minres solution, along with derived communalities; (4) value of the objective function f(A) for this solution; (5) matrix of residual correlations; (6) frequency distribution of the residuals; (7) frequency distribution of the differences in factor loadings between the final iteration and the preceding one; (8) test of significance for the number of common factors; and (9) time for all the preceding calculations.

REFERENCES

Thurstone, L.L., *Multiple-Factor Analysis*, (University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1947).

Harman, H.H., *Modern Factor Analysis*, Second Edition, Revised, (University of Chicago, Ill., 1967).

000 0087

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Description of Input

System Control Cards

JOB Card will be prepared by ETS personnel.

System Card 1

Columns	*Contents*
1–36	//STEPNAME E[illegible]C GITNGO,NAME=MINRES

System Card 2

Columns	*Contents*
1–19	//GO.SYSIN DD *

System Card 3

Columns	*Contents*
1– 2	//

Problem Card

Parameter	*Columns*	*Format*	*Description*
NV	1– 5	I5	Number of variables ($\leq$ 66)
M1	6–10	I5	Range of factors: M1 $\geq$ 1
M2	11–15	I5	M2 $\leq$ 15
ITMAX	16–20	I5	Maximum number of iterations (usually 1000)
IND	21–25	I5	Initial factor matrix option: 1: Principal factor (dependent upon communality input) 0: Principal components
EPS	26–35	F10.3	Convergence criterion (usually ε = .001)
NPR	36–40	I5	0: Final values printed out
NSAMP	41–45	I5	Number of cases (if blank, test of significance for numbers of factors is omitted)

Title Card

Name of problem in Cols. 1–80.

continued

Format Card

The format specification starts in Col. 2 and may not extend beyond Col. 72. The word FORMAT is *not* used. The standard FORTRAN variable format is followed.

Data Cards

Using specified format, keypunch complete correlation matrix by rows with unities in diagonal, starting each variable on a new card. If initial factor matrix option is used, keypunch communalities on one card (or more as needed), inserting a Format Card immediately before the Communalities Card(s). The communality entries consist of the diagonal entries in the correlation matrix if these are not equal to one.

Order of Cards

JOB Card
System Card 1
System Card 2
Problem Card
Title Card
Format Card
Data (correlation matrix with unities in diagonal)
If initial factor matrix option is used (1 in Col. 25 of Problem Card), insert here
  (a) Format Card
  (b) Data (communality values as desired)

(Problem Card through (b): Repeat for additional problems)

Blank Card
/*
System Card 3

Output Description

See Functional Abstract for a description of the output of MINRES.

000 0087

000 0087

SAMPLE INPUT

```
//              JOB   (....
//STEPNAME   EXEC   GITNGO,NAME=MINRES
//GO.SYSIN   DD      *
     8     2     4 1000     1       .001     0     1

 (8F8.3)
    0.870
    0.846   0.917
    0.805   0.881   0.849
    0.859   0.826   0.801   0.838
    0.473   0.376   0.380   0.436   0.875
    0.398   0.326   0.319   0.329   0.762   0.671
    0.301   0.277   0.237   0.327   0.730   0.583   0.640
    0.382   0.415   0.345   0.365   0.629   0.577   0.539   0.536
 (8F8.3)
    0.870   0.917   0.849   0.838   0.875   0.671   0.640   0.536

/*
//
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

2 FACTORS

INITIAL FACTOR MATRIX

VAR.	1	2	COMMUNALITY
1	0.860	0.328	0.846
2	0.850	0.414	0.894
3	0.812	0.412	0.829
4	0.835	0.345	0.815
5	0.746	-0.562	0.872
6	0.632	-0.499	0.648
7	0.575	-0.525	0.606
8	0.611	-0.359	0.502
VARIANCE	4.477	1.537	6.014

MINIMUM RESIDUAL FACTOR MATRIX
32 ITERATIONS

VAR.	1	2	COMMUNALITY
1	0.856	0.352	0.839
2	0.849	0.412	0.890
3	0.809	0.409	0.821
4	0.831	0.342	0.809
5	0.750	-0.571	0.889
6	0.630	-0.492	0.639
7	0.568	-0.509	0.582
8	0.607	-0.351	0.491
VARIANCE	4.449	1.510	5.960

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = 0.0120602772

RESIDUALS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	0.0							
2	-0.014	0.0						
3	-0.020	0.027	0.0					
4	0.037	-0.020	-0.011	0.0				
5	0.016	-0.025	0.007	0.008	0.0			
6	0.018	-0.006	0.011	-0.027	0.008	0.0		
7	-0.021	0.004	-0.014	0.029	0.012	-0.026	0.0	
8	-0.024	0.044	-0.002	-0.020	-0.027	0.021	0.015	0.0

continued

000 0087

000 0087

000 0087

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDUALS

CLASS VALUE	FREQUENCY
0.050	0
0.045	1
0.040	0
0.035	1
0.030	1
0.025	1
0.020	2
0.015	2
0.010	4
0.005	2
0.0	1
-0.005	1
-0.010	1
-0.015	2
-0.020	4
-0.025	5
-0.030	0
-0.035	0
-0.040	0
-0.045	0
-0.050	0

MEAN = 0.0000081201
STD. DEV. = 0.0211291537

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF DELTA A

CLASS VALUE	FREQUENCY
0.0050	0
0.0045	0
0.0040	0
0.0035	0
0.0030	0
0.0025	0
0.0020	0
0.0015	0
0.0010	0
0.0005	0
0.0	15
-0.0005	1
-0.0010	0
-0.0015	0
-0.0020	0
-0.0025	0
-0.0030	0
-0.0035	0
-0.0040	0
-0.0045	0
-0.0050	0

MEAN = -0.0000065375
STD. DEV. = 0.0001312492

U = 80.96 WITH 21 DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR SAMPLE SIZE OF 305

TIME = 1.35 SECONDS

continued

000 0087

3 FACTORS

MINIMUM RESIDUAL FACTOR MATRIX 96 ITERATIONS

VAR.	1	2	3	COMMUNALITY
1	0.860	-0.322	0.160	0.868
2	0.867	-0.432	-0.243	0.998
3	0.803	-0.396	-0.031	0.803
4	0.835	-0.340	0.163	0.839
5	0.750	0.583	0.112	0.915
6	0.626	0.492	-0.019	0.635
7	0.565	0.508	-0.001	0.577
8	0.611	0.362	-0.181	0.537
VARIANCE	4.480	1.533	0.158	6.171

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = 0.0045163482

U = 27.31 WITH 15 DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR SAMPLE SIZE OF 305

TIME = 1.67 SECONDS

4 FACTORS

MINIMUM RESIDUAL FACTOR MATRIX 128 ITERATIONS

VAR.	1	2	3	4	COMMUNALITY
1	0.860	0.329	0.026	0.170	0.878
2	0.863	0.435	0.031	-0.255	0.999
3	0.802	0.400	0.042	-0.038	0.805
4	0.839	0.351	-0.136	0.159	0.871
5	0.740	-0.547	0.013	0.088	0.855
6	0.643	-0.513	0.256	0.046	0.744
7	0.583	-0.555	-0.299	-0.071	0.742
8	0.605	-0.346	0.055	-0.135	0.507
VARIANCE	4.497	1.570	0.180	0.154	6.401

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION = 0.0006105804

U = 15.78 WITH 10 DEGREES OF FREEDOM FOR SAMPLE SIZE OF 305

TIME = 2.01 SECONDS

000 0087

COST ESTIMATE

A typical MINRES user will already have an n x n correlation matrix, where n is a number of variables, and will want to try several values for m, the number of factors. Usually the values of m will not exceed n/3. Several sets of data were used in trial runs using 8, 24 and 30 variables. Because the computer time required depends partially on the specific data employed, the cost of a given run cannot be estimated with great precision. Therefore, the table below displays a maximum cost which is greater than any of the costs experienced in any of the trial runs. On rare occasions the user might present data which would be more costly to run than the table indicates; most actual costs will be less than those shown.

MINRES Maximum Cost Table
(Dollars)

Number of Variables, n	Number of factors, m 3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	5	5	5	5					
24	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	20
30		5	10	20	20	20	20		

Estimated cost to user for the program listed on Sample Input is $5.00.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $5.00 + $5.00 + network overhead

= $10.00 + network overhead

CONTENTS—MINRES

000 0087

000 0088

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Reformat into Either BCD or EBCDIC
CALLING NAMES	EDP C 005 E (from BCD to EBCDIC) EDP C 005 B (from EBCDIC to BCD)
INSTALLATION NAME	Computation Center, The City College of The City University of New York
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	A. J. Cohen G. W. Elder Computation Center, The City College of The City University of New York
LANGUAGE	COBOL
COMPUTER	IBM 7040, IBM 360/50 O.S., IBM 360/30 D.O.S.
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing presently available
CONTACT	R. M. Lobou, Operations Supervisor, Computation Center, The City College of The City University of New York, New York, N.Y. 10031 Tel.: (212) 621-2374

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program is designed to reformat data and to convert decks from BCD to EBCDIC or from EBCDIC to BCD. It can be used on any second- or third-generation equipment that supports COBOL. In addition to conversion, there exists an option to reorganize the data completely. Interspersed gangpunching is also possible. That is, constants —such as dates or program numbers—may be emitted into the output data.

The input data may appear in mixed-character configuration and yet yield decks in the desired character set. That is, each input card can be punched in either BCD or EBCDIC and will be punched as output in the specified punch configuration.

000 0088

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Internal Control-Card Setup

Card 1—

Columns

1– 2 contain C$ and identify the first Control Card

3– 5 indicate the number of copies to be made. Data output is in specified card sets, not in file sets. E.g., 003 indicates three copies: on data cards A,B,C,···, the order of the output cards will be AAA,BBB,CCC,···

80 may contain a B for conversion to BCD or an E for conversion to EBCDIC. This column is blank for straight reproduction without character conversion

Card 2— This is the constant card.

Punch desired constants, if any, in the appropriate columns. These constants will be generated in the corresponding columns of the output cards. The columns specified here must be zeros in cards 3–8. For example, to emit the character Z in Col. 67 of the output cards, punch a Z in Col. 67 of this constant card

Cards 3 and 4—These Control Cards are used in pairs to specify the 10's and units positions of the input card from which information will be duplicated into the output cards.

Example 1. To take information from Col. 12 of input and punch into Col. 80 of output, Col. 80 of card 3 should be a 1 (the 10's value of the sending field) and Col. 80 of Control Card 4 should be a 2 (the units value of the sending field)

Example 2. To reproduce the information from Col. 20 of the input in Col. 20 of the output, punch a 2 in Col. 20 of Control Card 3 and a 0 in Col. 20 of Control Card 4

Thus, Control Cards 3 and 4 designate the source columns for all information to be punched in the output.

Cards 5 and 6—These two cards are used in the same manner as cards 3 and 4 described above. The only difference is that the zone punches of the specified columns are stripped before generation into output fields. Thus, an A from

continued

000 0088

input will appear as a 1 in the output. (The 12-zone punch of the A is stripped, leaving only the numeric portion.)

All unused columns of these two Control Cards—that is, all columns for which no stripping is to be done—are to be filled with zeros

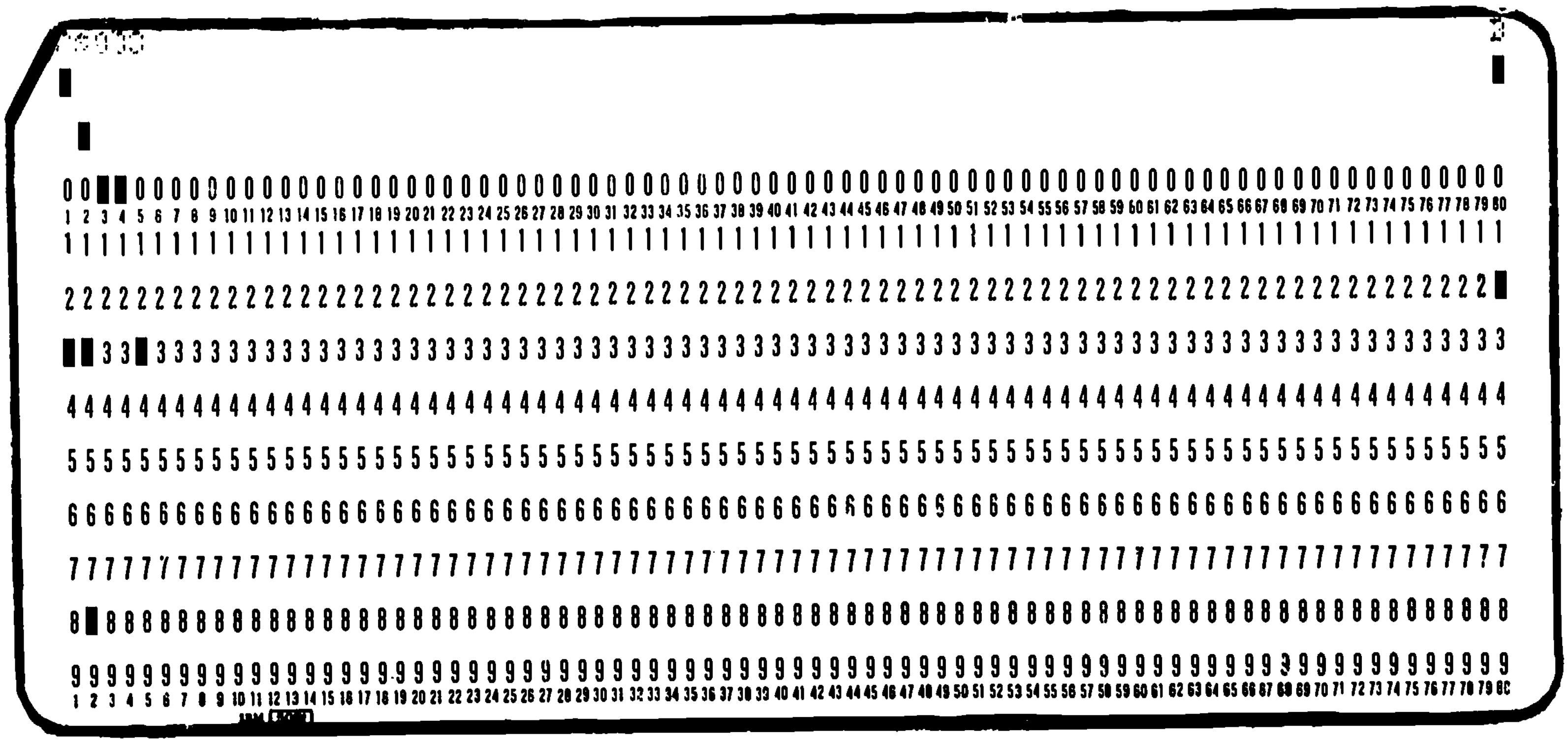
Cards 7 and 8—These two cards perform the same function as Control Cards 5 and 6, except that the numeric portions of the characters are stripped, leaving only the zone punches. Again, the unused fields must be zero-filled

General Instructions

The object module is followed by the eight Control Cards and then by the data to be converted and/or reformatted. Additional Control Cards and data may follow in the job stream without calling the object program again.

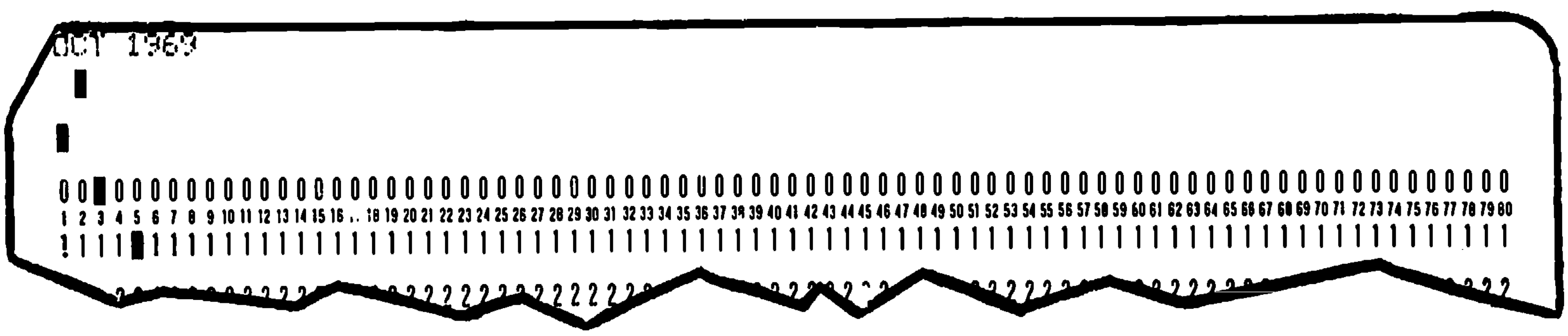
With regard to the eight Control Cards, note that individual column manipulation may be specified in only one set of the three sets of cards (3–4, 5–6, 7–8) or the constant card. Thus, if any manipulation is specified for Cols. 73–80 (either in emitting a constant or specified in one of the pairs of Control Cards), the other Control Cards must be zero in those columns.

SAMPLE INPUT



CARD 1

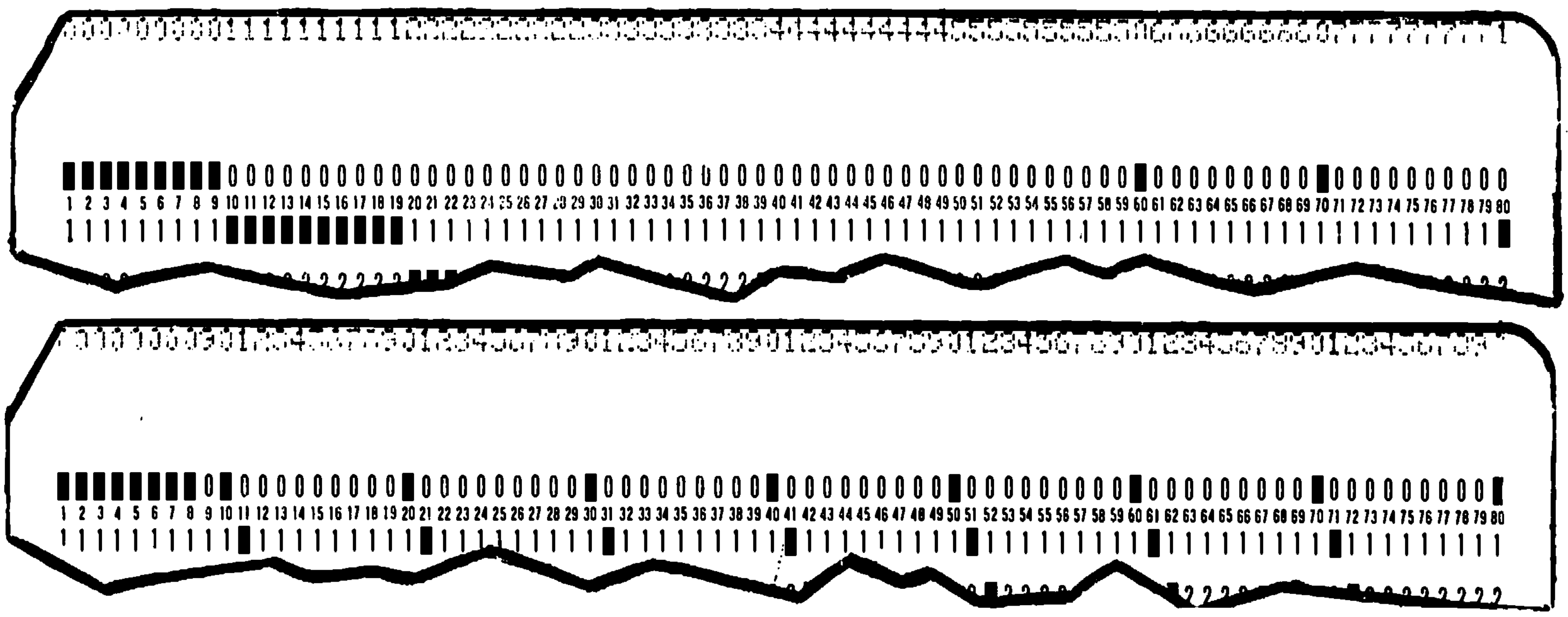
The C$ in Cols. 1–2 indicates the first Control Card. Columns 3–5 specify three copies of output. The B in Col. 80 indicates that the output is to be punched in BCD regardless of the punch configuration of the input.



CARD 2

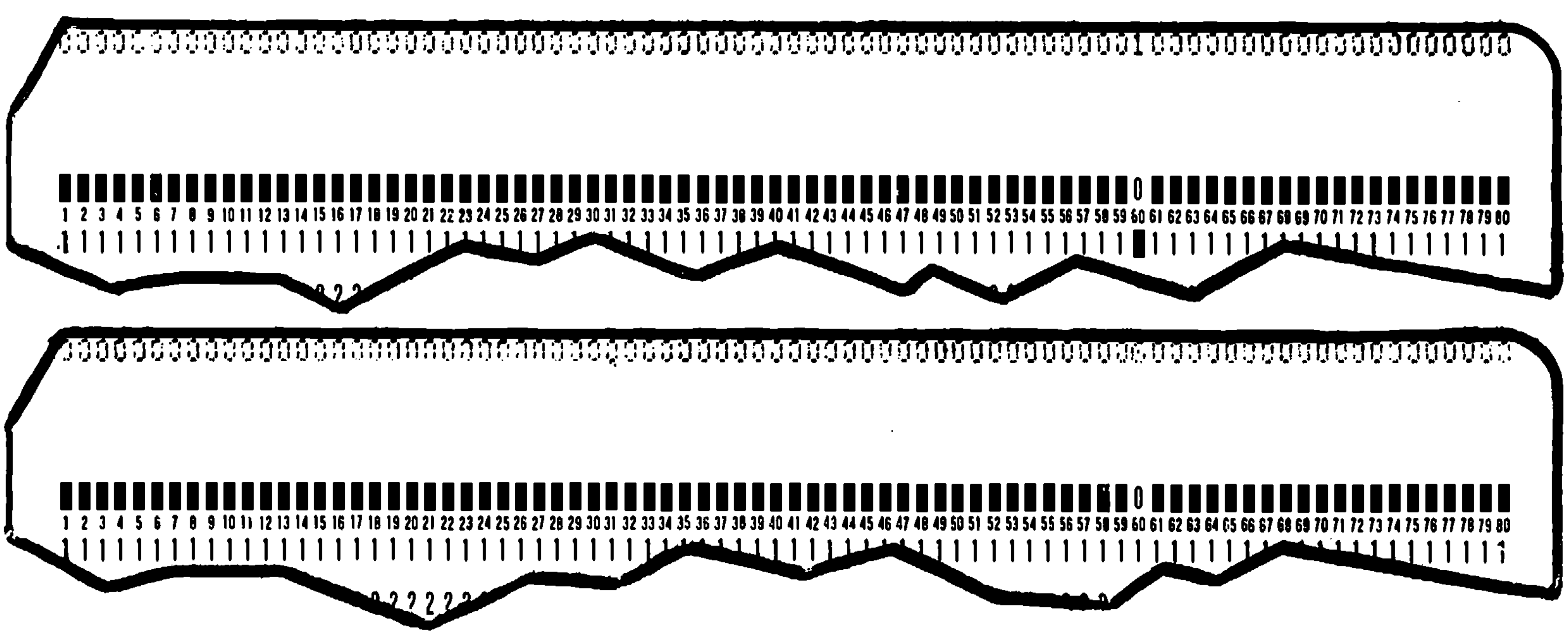
This card specifies that OCT 1969 is to be generated in Cols. 1–8 in each of the output cards.

continued



CARDS 3–4

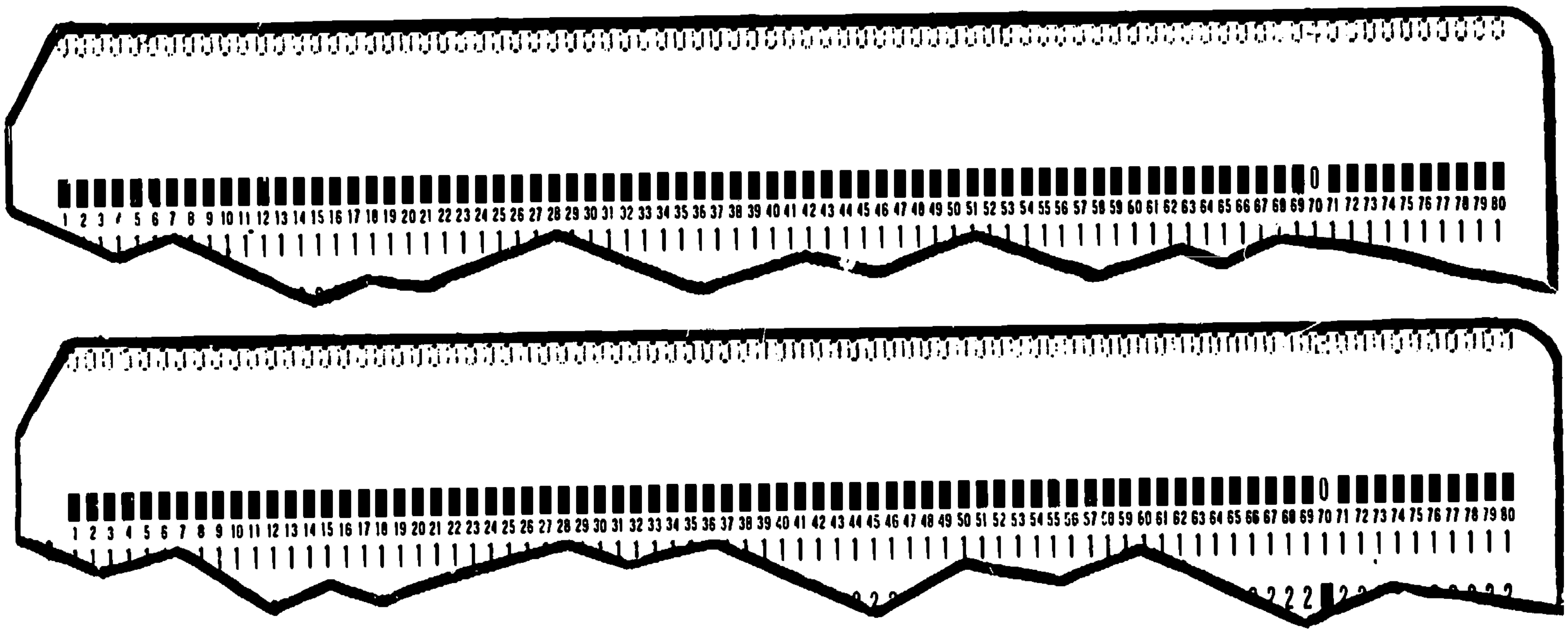
These cards indicate that information from Col. 12 of the input data is to be punched in Col. 80 of output, and all other columns will contain identical data in the input card (unless specified by a subsequent Control Card).



CARDS 5–6

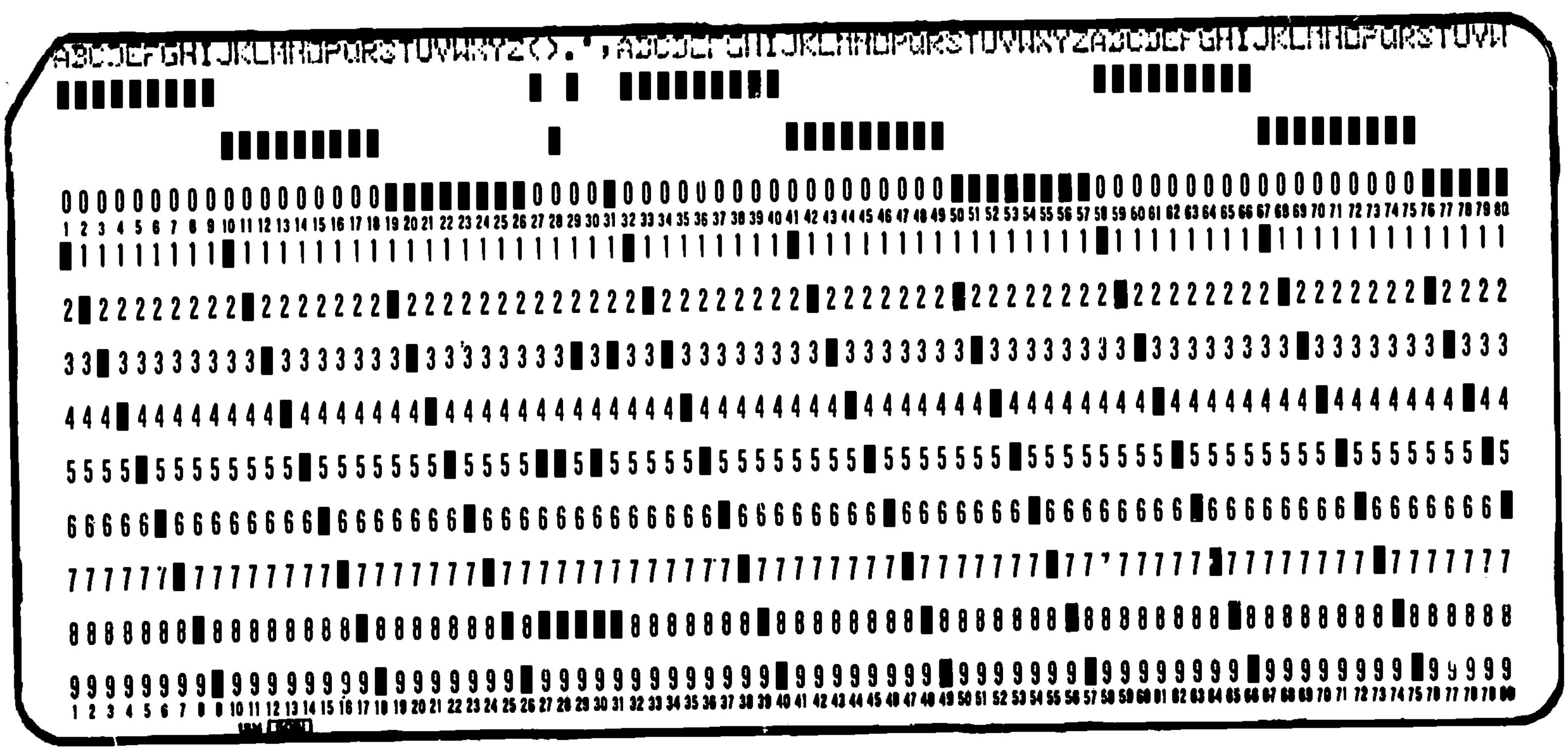
These cards show that the zone portion of the information in Col. 16 is to be stripped before being punched in Col. 60 of the output.

continued



CARDS 7–8

These cards specify that the numeric portion of the information in Col. 42 is to be deleted before being punched in Col. 70 of the output.



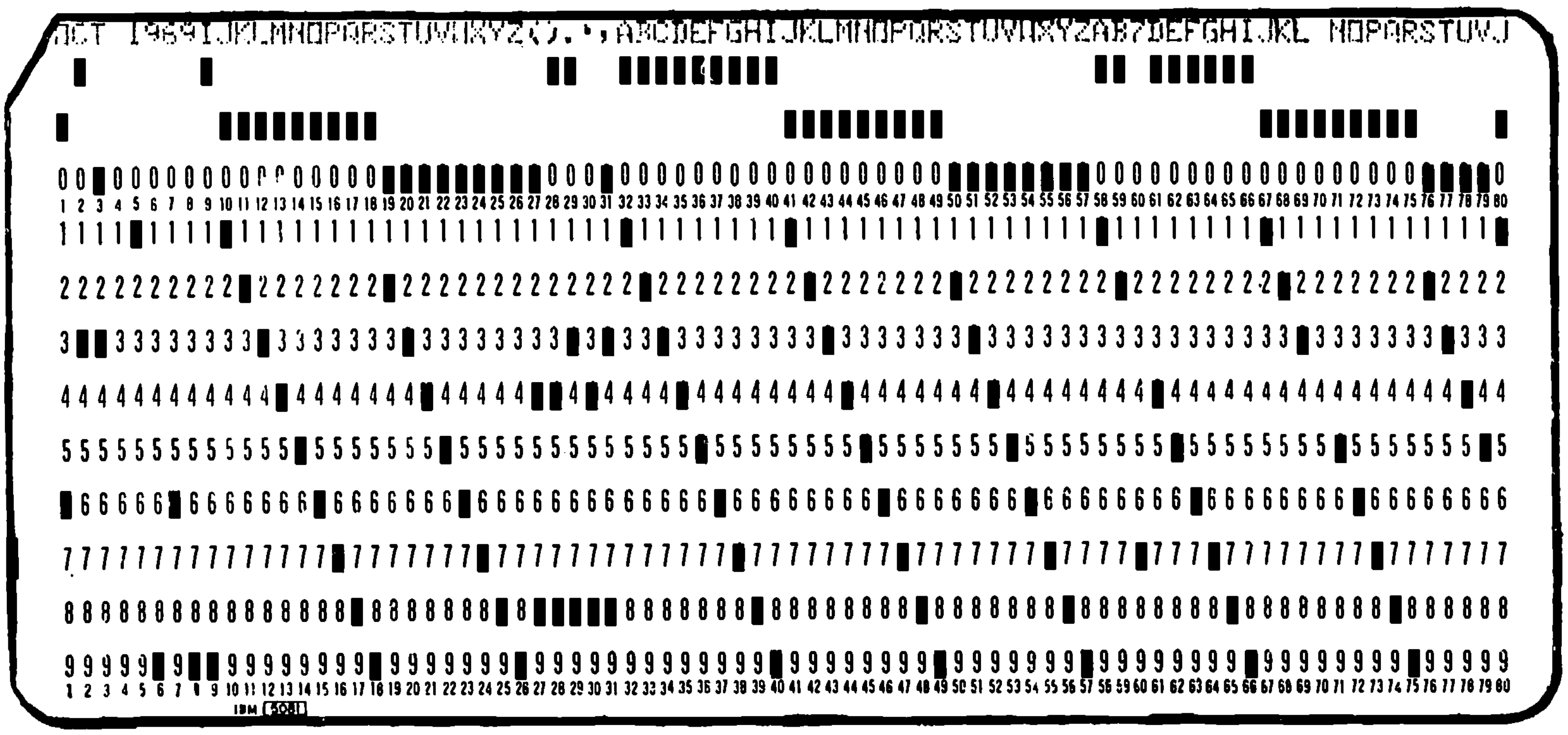
SAMPLE DATA CARD

This is one card of a deck of data to be operated upon according to the preceding Control Cards. Note that the card is punched in EBCDIC.

000 0088

SAMPLE OUTPUT

OCT 1969 has been inserted into the cards. Column 60 contains only the numeric portion of the character in Col. 16 of the original data (see Sample Data Card). Column 70 contains only the zone portion of the character in Col. 70 of the input data; the numeric portion has been deleted. Information from Col. 10 of the original data has been moved to Col. 80 of the output. All other information from the input has been generated in corresponding columns of the output. Note that the output is punched in BCD, as specified in Col. 80 of the first Control Card.



(One of three identicᵃl cards, as called for in card 1)

continued

000 0088

000 0088

COST ESTIMATE

This program will run at standard card read/punch speed where numeric or zone characters are not being eliminated. The speed of the program is reduced, however, as the columnar manipulation is increased.

The cost of a run is computed according to the following formula.

$$\text{COST} = [\text{ET} + (\frac{\text{CR}}{15} + \frac{\text{LP}}{20} + \frac{\text{CP}}{5})/100] \text{ X } \$2.50,$$

where ET is execution time (including CPU time and voluntary wait time), CR is cards read, LP is lines printed, and CP is cards punched.

For example, to reproduce Cols. 1–40 of input data into Cols. 1–40 of output, 1164 cards were read, 41 lines printed and 1046 cards punched, in a total of 0.77 minutes' execution time. Chargeable computer time was $9.20, computed as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{COST} &= [0.77 + (\frac{1164}{15} + \frac{41}{20} + \frac{1046}{5})/100] \text{ X } \$2.50\\ &= [0.77 + (0.78 + 0.02 + 2.09)/100] \text{ X } \$2.50\\ &= \$9.20.\end{aligned}$$

Charge to user = computer time + network overhead
= $9.20 + network overhead

80-column reproduction, 1000 cards, requires 0.93 minutes' execution time, and 1-column reproduction, 1000 cards, requires 0.63 minutes' execution time. The average cost is $5.00/1000 cards. Billing will be against a minumum of 5000 cards.

CONTENTS—EDP C 005 E
—EDP C 005 B

pages

000 0088

000 0089

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Analysis of Contingency Tables (ACT version 1.00)
CALLING NAME	G9 *MSU ACT
INSTALLATION NAME	Michigan State University Computer Institute for Social Science Research
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	A.M. Lesgold F.M. Sim L.C. Widmayer Computer Institute for Social Science Research Michigan State University
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN and COMPASS
COMPUTER	CDC 3600
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mr. Anders Johanson, Programming Supervisor, Applications Programming, Computer Laboratory, Computer Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823 Tel.: (517) 355-4684

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program forms bivariate frequency distributions from designated pairs of variables on decks of punched cards or a magnetic tape. Other terms for bivariate frequency distributions include "cross-tabulations", "cross-runs", "two-way breakdowns", "contingency tables", or merely "tables".

The program may also perform any combination of the following operations on designated tables: row and/or column means and standard deviations; percentages of each cell on the associated row, column and/or table totals; theoretical frequencies; cell contributions to table chi-square and degrees of freedom; contingency coefficient; tau; gamma, product-moment correlation coefficient; and Kruskal-Wallis H. Results are printed with appropriate labeling of variables and types of calculations performed.

continued

000 0089

Gamma and tau will not be computed in any ordinary ACT runs due to the excessive amount of computation time required.

Limitations

A variable field may be as wide as desired, but each field used must be recoded to a maximum of 100 code groups (0,1,...,99). There is no limit on the number of observations (i.e., the number of cards per data deck) which may be used. The maximum number of variables which may be used is 950. These may be on any number of data decks.

000 0089

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Input Deck

The input to this routine consists of the following eight card types in the order listed.

Comment Cards (optional)
Size Card
Table Description Cards
EOT
Recode Cards (if needed)
Variable Description Cards
EOV
Data Cards

Comment Cards (optional)

The user may punch any information he wishes printed out as a title to his output. It is essential that the first and last cards of this group of cards be blank except for a dollar sign ($) punched in Col. 1 to indicate the beginning and end of the comments. There may be up to 52 comment cards, including the two dollar-sign cards. If the user does not wish to print descriptive information, the Comment Cards (*including* the two-dollar-sign cards) should be omitted from the complete job deck.

Size Card

This card provides information about the user's job. All numbers are right-justified.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 5	The number of observations (subjects, respondents, etc.) in the data set. ACT processes observations until this number or an end-of-file (EOF) occurs. If blank, ACT reads until EOF.
6–10	The number of "raw" variables to be used in the analysis. If the user provides his own READ statement, this field must be zero.
13–15	The number of new "constructed" variables. This includes only those variables (if any) which are constructed in recoding. If no recoding is used, leave these columns blank. If recoding is desired, and

continued

Columns	*Contents*
	no new variables are created, punch a 1 in Col. 15. (See Recoding below.) If the user provides his own READ statement, this entry must equal the total number of variables.
16–20	The identification number of the first table.
25	Type of data input 0: Data on cards 1: Data on unblocked tape 2: Data on blocked tape
29–30	Logical unit number of data tape. Must not be logical unit no. 5. For data on cards, punch 60.
35*	Mode of data tape blank: BCD 0: BCD 1: Binary all other entries: Flagged as an error
38–40*	Number of words per observation/logical record. Must be < 300. Only applicable if data are on *blocked* input tape.

Note: Not applicable if data are on cards. (Logical unit 60)

44–45	If data are on cards, the number of cards per observation. If data are on *unblocked* tape, the number of words per observation/logical record.
49–50	Output logical unit number. (Blank means printer.)
51–55	The number of data sets to be processed for this set of control cards.
59	Decode error option: D: ACT will print the observation number and the variable number of the first 25 decode errors for each data set indicated on the Size Card. blank: All decode errors will be dropped by setting them equal to 400000000000000B, which is a negative number, and placed in the undefined category at the bottom of each table.

continued

000 0089

Columns	*Contents*	
60	blank:	Print all output
	1:	Suppress printing of tables
77–80	SIZE	

Table Description Cards

Table Description Cards list the variable numbers to be used in the contingency tables and the types of statistics desired in the tables.

There is an arbitrary number of Table Description Cards with arbitrary fields indicating the Calculation Code followed by the variables to be tabled. Each statement on a card is of the form,

L (optional comments) = List.

The optional commments may not contain numbers or an equal sign.

L can take on the values;

C = labels the number which follows to be a Calculations Code,

D = labels the list which follows to be a list of down (control) variables,

A = labels the list which follows to be a list of across (spread) variables,

P = labels the list which follows to be pairs of down and across variables,

P = <control var.> <–> <spread var.> .

A pair is a down variable followed by a hyphen followed by an across variable.

Calculations Codes

The user may specify any combination of the following results to be calculated and printed.

Individual Code	*Calculations*
1	Observed frequencies
2	Table row means and standard deviations
4	Percentages of cells in the table row totals
8	Percentages of cells in table column totals
16	Percentages of cells on table total

continued

000 0089

Individual Code	*Calculations*
32	Theoretical frequencies
64	Contributions of cells to chi square
128	Table column means and standard deviations
256	Chi square (uncorrected) with degrees of freedom; contingency coefficient
512	Product moment coefficient, tau, gamma

If table row means or table column means are requested, Kruskal-Wallis H will be given automatically.

The code to be punched for desired calculations is determined by adding the codes for each individual calculation. Suppose the user wants an observed frequency distribution (1), with row and column percents (4 and 8), chi square (256), and product-moment correlation (512). The Calculations Code punched is 1 + 4 + 8 + 256 + 512 = 781.

C = 781 or CALC = 781

The Calculations Code must be the first field on the Table Description Cards.

Down and Across List Designators

A list may be a single variable followed by blanks or a comma or a number of variables each followed by commas. A comma does not have to follow the last variable in the list.

A variable may have two forms, a single variable number which is less than 1000 or a number followed by ellipsis marks ... followed by a second number greater than the first; e.g., 72...78 . The second form indicates all numbers X such that $72 \le X \le 78$ are to be used as down or across variables in the tables depending on the list designator which proceeded the list.

For the P designator, the associated list may be composed of one pair or several pairs each followed by a comma.

A down list of several variables implies that *each* variable in the list will be run against *all* the variables in the across list which follows.

EOT Card (follows Table Description Cards)

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	EOT

000 0089

Recode Cards (optional)

Variables to be recoded must have a Variable Description Card associated with them (see below). For a variable to be read for recoding, it must be listed on a Table Description Card or on a Recode Card. Each *created* variable mentioned on a Table Description Card must have a Variable Description Card listing only the Variable Number, the Variable Name (optional), and the High Code. A *created* variable is never listed on a Recode Card.

Raw variables to be recoded (and not listed on a Table Description Card) are listed on cards with the following format.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	RECODE
13–15	Number of first variable to be recoded (right-justified)
18–20	Second variable
⋮	⋮
78–80	Fourteenth variable.

Repeat with as many Recode Cards as are necessary. Do not skip any fields; the first blank field terminates the reading.

Variable Description Cards

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	Variable Number
6–37	Variable Name
43–45	The actual card number of the observation for the variable in Cols. 1–3. This has no significance if there is only one card per observation.
49–50	The column number at which the observation for this variable begins.
54–55	The number of columns associated with this variable.
59–60	The high code; must be <99. (A zero high code is set equal to 99.)

Note: If there is more than one card describing a single variable, only the information on the first of these cards

continued

will be used. All subsequent duplications will be printed but their information will be ignored. Therefore, corrections of cards not removed must appear first.

EOV Card (follows Variable Description Cards)

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	EOV

Data Cards

The data deck is placed here.

If there are several sets of data and/or control cards, the sequence is as follows.

JOB Cards (will be prepared by Applications Programming Group)
Comments Cards (for first tables)
Size Card
Table Description Cards
EOT
Recode Cards
Variable Description Cards
EOV
Data Set 1
End-of-File-Card
Data Set 2
End-of-File

⋮

Comments Cards (for second tables)

⋮

EOF Card (End-of-File)

Columns	*Contents*
1– 2	Multipunch 7 and 8 in both columns.

Recoding

Recoding is accomplished by SUBROUTINE CHANGE, a FORTRAN program in which the user indicates his new codes. For users who are not programmers, the Applications Programming Group will write the program if the user indicates his list of rules for recoding variables or creating new variables.

continued

The general format of such a user-written recoding subroutine is as specified below (FORTRAN; begin in Col. 7).

```
      SUBROUTINE CHANGE(NUB,NVAR)
      COMMON MAT(2)
     *COMMON/B999/INBUF(300)
      IF(NUB)1,1,2
    1 (Initialization only)
      RETURN
    2 (Read and/or recode one observation)
      RETURN
      END
```

*Required only when user provides his own READ statements. *The user must not use the array* INBUF *if ACT reads his data for him.*

SUBROUTINE CHANGE is called once for each data set, for initialization, whether or not recoding is to be done. (NUB=0) If recoding was specified on the Size Card, SUBROUTINE CHANGE will be called once for each observation in the data (NUB=1), to recode each observation. If the user provides his own READ statements, he must signal ACT that he has completed reading by setting NUB=-NUB, followed by a RETURN card.

SUBROUTINE CHANGE cards are inserted into the program and job deck. Job cards will be provided by the Applications Programming Group.

SAMPLE INPUT

```
*JOB,015525,ACT,3, JOHN TEETER - APPLICATIONS PROGRAMMING
*EQUIP,25=(ACT TEST TAPE), MT(542), RO
*LOAD,25
*RUN,3,3000
$
     SAMPLE RUN OF ACT FOR EIN SOFTWARE
$
          15          1    0    60               1          1    D                   SIZE
CALC=1023
D=1          A=5...8
D=2,3        A=6...9
D=13...15       A=4,10...12
EOT
001  VARBL1                                           001   12   01   09
002  VARBL2                                           001   13   02   99
003  VARBL3                                           001   15   02   99
004  VARBL4                                           001   18   01   09
005  VARBL5                                           001   19   02   99
006  VARBL6                                           001   22   01   09
007  VARBL7                                           001   23   02   99
008  VARBL8                                           001   27   02   99
009  VARBL9                                           001   30   01   09
010  VARBL10                                          001   35   02   99
011  VARBL11                                          001   38   01   09
012  VARBL12                                          001   39   02   99
013  VARBL13                                          001   44   01   09
014  VARBL14                                          001   48   01   09
015  VARBL15                                          001   50   02   09
EOV
6323A05 01 1 111 176 196 242 020 060 111 213 008 67-1   1
6323A01 02 1 112 246 236 272 020 080 112 227 107 49 3       1
6323A08 03 1 113 216 260 256 020 100 113 225 073 50 3       1
6323A12 04 1 121 238 242 212 040 060 114 242 067 83-2   1
6323A11 05 1 122 234 208 236 040 080 121 337 214 25-3       1
6323A09 06 1 123 238 232 238 040 100 122 391 198 15-1   1
6323A03 07 1 131 294 350 318 060 060 123 385 134 29 0 1
6323A06 08 1 132 308 324 304 060 080 124 373 121 34-3       1
6323A10 09 1 133 320 316 332 060 100 211 364 132 36 1   1
6323A02 10 1 141 215 332 360 100 060 212 351 167 29-4-1-1-1-1
6323A07 11 1 142 282 340 375 100 080 213 382 113 19-2     1
6323A04 12 1 143 220 347 382 100 100 214 399 157 23-3       1
6323B02 13 0 211 164 152 206 020 060 221 250 012 62 2     1
6323B01 14 0 212 166 230 218 020 080 222 207 033 70 1   1
6323B10 15 0 213 240 264 228 020 100 223 229 048 46 0 1
6323B11 16 0 221 210 226 226 040 060 224 211 000 81 4-1-1-1-1
6323B06 17 0 222 230 220 242 040 080 311 306 101 53 1   1
6323B05 18 0 223 218 242 232 040 100 312 281 000 41 0 1
6323B12 19 0 231 336 322 376 060 060 313 264 019 39-1   1
6323B09 20 0 232 376 340 368 060 080 314 299 087 48 1   1
6323B04 21 0 233 322 346 330 060 100 321 312 067 50 2     1
6323B08 22 0 241 274 343 368 100 060 322 301 112 59-1   1
6323B07 23 0 242 321 350 372 100 080 323 279 038 43 0 1
6323B03 24 0 243 307 370 380 100 100 324 286 000 45 2     1
**
```

Control Cards for System CDC 3600

Program control cards

DATA

End-of-file mark

000 0089

THIS IS THE SIZE CARD

OBS	RAW	NEW	TAB	IN	ILUN	MDE	WLR	PLR	OLUN	NDST	DCOD
	15		1	0	60			1		1	D

SIZE

NO. OF OBSERVATIONS = 99999

NO. OF VARIABLES = 15

AND NEW VARIABLES = -0

NO RECODING

AVAILABLE SPACE IS 17771 WORDS

THESE ARE THE TABLE DESCRIPTION CARDS

```
CALC=1023
D=1        A=5,,,8
D=2,3      A=6,,,9
D=13,,,15    A=4,10,,,12
```

THESE ARE THE VARIABLE DESCRIPTION CARDS

NO.	NAME	CRD	COL	FL	HC
001	VARBL1	001	12	01	09
002	VARBL2	001	13	02	99
003	VARBL3	001	15	02	99
004	VARBL4	001	18	01	09
005	VARBL5	001	19	02	99
006	VARBL6	001	22	01	09
007	VARBL7	001	23	02	99
008	VARBL8	001	27	02	99
009	VARBL9	001	30	01	09
010	VARBL10	001	35	02	99
011	VARBL11	001	38	01	09
012	VARBL12	001	39	02	99
013	VARBL13	001	44	01	09
014	VARBL14	001	48	01	09
015	VARBL15	001	50	02	99
EOV					

PASS	UNUSED CORE (DEC)	DWN	ACR
1	3584	2	7
2	5705	3	6
3	7719	3	7
4	1249	15	4
5	6712	15	11
6	17726	15	12

NUMBER OF TABLES TO BE PROCESSED IS 24

THE DECODE OPTION IS IN EFFECT

THE FOLLOWING IS THE FIRST OBSERVATION FOR THE RAW VARIABLES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	1	11	1	76	1	96	42	0	60	1	11	3	8	67

REVISED NO. OF OBSERVATIONS = 24

SETUP TIME FOR THE FOLLOWING 6 TABLES 0.437 SECONDS

continued

000 0089

000 0089

DATE 04/03/70 SAMPLE RUN OF ACT FOR EIN SOFTWARE VERSION (2.10) ACT
TABLE 1 THE DOWN VARIABLE (1) IS VARBL1 AND THE ACROSS VARIABLE (5) IS VARBL5

**** VARBL1 = 0

VARBL5 =	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
FREQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
% ACR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% DWN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% TOT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.16	0.00	0.00	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TH FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
CH SQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FREQ	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% ACR	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	8.33	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% DWN	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% TOT	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.16	0.00	0.00	4.16	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TH FR	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CH SQ	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
FREQ	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
% ACR	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% DWN	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% TOT	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TH FR	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
CH SQ	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
FREQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% ACR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% DWN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% TOT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TH FR	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CH SQ	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
FREQ	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
% ACR	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.33
% DWN	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
% TOT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.16	0.00	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.16
TH FR	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CH SQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
FREQ	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% ACR	0.00	8.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% DWN	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
% TOT	0.00	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TH FR	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CH SQ	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

continued

	90	91	92	93	94	TOTAL	MEAN	ST DV
FREQ	0	0	0	0	0	12	38,66	25,14
% ACR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00		
% DWN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00		
% TOT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00		
TH FR	0	0	0	0	1			
CH SQ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,50			

**** VARBL1 = 1

VARBL5 =	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
FREQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
% ACR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TH FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
CH SQ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,50	0,50	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FREQ	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% ACR	8,33	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	16,66	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	100,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	4,16	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TH FR	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CH SQ	0,50	0,50	0,00	0,50	0,00	1,00	0,50	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
FREQ	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
% ACR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	16,66	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TH FR	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
CH SQ	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,50	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
FREQ	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% ACR	0,00	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TH FR	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CH SQ	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
FREQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% ACR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TH FR	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
CH SQ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,50

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
FREQ	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% ACR	0,00	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	0,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
TH FR	0	1	0	[illegible]	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CH SQ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	[illegible]	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

6800 000

continued

	90	91	92	93	94
FREQ	0	0	0	0	1
% ACR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	8,35
% DWN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
% TOT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16
TH FR	0	0	0	0	1
CH SQ	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,50

TOTAL	MEAN	ST DV
12	40,58	28,72
100,00		
50,00		
50,00		

**** T O T A L S ****

VARBLS =	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
FREQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST DV	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% ACR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FREQ	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	1,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST DV	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% ACR	4,16	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	8,33	4,16	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	100,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	4,16	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	8,33	4,16	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
FREQ	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST DV	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% ACR	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	8,33	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	8,33	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
FREQ	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST DV	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% ACR	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
FREQ	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MEAN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST DV	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% ACR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16
% DWN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
% TOT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
FREQ	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST DV	0,00	0,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% ACR	0,00	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	0,00	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

continued

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VARBLS =	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
FREQ	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST DV	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% ACR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FREQ	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	1,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST DV	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% ACR	4,16	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	8,33	4,16	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	100,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	4,16	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	8,33	4,16	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
FREQ	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST DV	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% ACR	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	8,33	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	8,33	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
FREQ	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST DV	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% ACR	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74
FREQ	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MEAN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST DV	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% ACR	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16
% DWN	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00
% TOT	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16

	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89
FREQ	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MEAN	0,00	0,50	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	1,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
ST DV	0,00	0,70	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% ACR	0,00	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% DWN	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
% TOT	0,00	8,33	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	4,16	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

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COST ESTIMATE

Approximate cost is 25¢ per table when the number of observations is less than 5000, slightly higher when it is above. In addition, there is a consulting fee of $10./hr. for work done by the Applications Programming Group.

Approximate charge to user = computer time + consulting + network overhead

CONTENTS—G9 *MSU ACT

000 0090

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Student Scheduling System
CALLING NAME	SCHEDULE
INSTALLATION NAME	The Michigan State University Computer Laboratory, Applications Programming
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Withheld by request
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV and COMPASS
COMPUTER	CDC 3600
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Available for service at Michigan State University only
CONTACT	Mr. Anders Johanson, 324 Computer Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823 Tel.: (517) 355-4684

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

School scheduling has two major parts, master schedule building and sectioning. Master schedule building is the process of deciding the courses to be offered and their time, place, instructor and seating capacity. Sectioning is the assigning of students into the courses of the master schedule.

The Student Scheduling System provides the school with a few valuable aids for the master schedule building process, performs the sectioning process and prints the individual students' schedules and the class lists.

000 0090

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Detailed instructions and some samples of input and output are available from the references cited below. In addition, the Programming Applications Group recommends a personal conference with one of its staff members for most effective understanding and use of the system.

Options

The options listed in the instructions are described here to give a more complete picture of the system.

Semesters

The school has the option of either one or two semesters per school year.

Traditional or Flexible Scheduling

Traditional scheduling is requested when all courses meet at exactly the same period every day and on all days. Flexible scheduling is used when any course meets at different times of the day or not on every day of the week or both. The maximum number of modules permitted per day is twenty-nine. (Module is synonymous with period in a traditional schedule.)

Required or Elective Courses

The school also has the option to designate courses as required, necessary for graduation, or elective.

Class and Section Closing

Class section cards furnish the seating capacities of the sections. A section is closed when its seating capacity is reached. A class is closed when all of its sections are closed. For all multi-section courses, an attempt is made to assign seats to all sections evenly. With the special options of unlimited seating capacities and temporarily closing the highly assigned sections, this even distribution is obtained.

Free Periods or Study Halls

Periods left open after all course assignments for a student are called free periods. The school may assign section numbers for study halls, with seating capacities. The school may elect not to assign study halls, in which case a count is given, by period, of the number of students who have free periods. An option is also available to limit the number of consecutive free periods or study halls.

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Common Courses

One type of common course is a course that all students must request. The computer will automatically add these common courses to the individual student requests. Another type of common course is one that must be requested by all students of a given grade level. This option is often useful in scheduling lunch or homeroom.

Equivalent and Alternate Courses

Each student, when completing the student request form, can choose an *alternate* course to be used in place of an *elective* that cannot be scheduled. *Equivalent* courses are designated by the school as being similar in major aspects and may be substituted for a requested course (required or elective) that cannot be scheduled.

Course Substitution or Deletion

The "required" designation has little bearing as long as a student can be scheduled for all courses he has requested. However, if conflicts develop, the student is assigned to his required courses before being assigned to any of his electives. If a student has a course conflict and no substitution is possible, then the course in conflict is deleted from his request and his remaining courses are scheduled. This gives the student a partial schedule and reflects his scheduled courses in the overall load.

Operation

The following step-by-step description of the automated sectioning is presented here to give an idea of what the overall process involves.

Initial Information

1. The school administration determines the courses to be offered in the curriculum and assigns a three digit number to each course.

2. The students are counseled regarding the available courses and their requests are recorded on student request cards.

3. The list of courses to be offered and the student request cards are forwarded to M.S.U. and the preliminary phase is run.

continued

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The Tally Sheet, Two- and Three-Way Conflict Matrices

1. The list of student request cards indicates errors and courses not offered.

2. The tally sheet provides totals of students requesting each course by grade level code, an aid in determining the number of sections that should be offered for each course.

3. The two-way conflict matrix provides the school with potential conflicts in the schedule for particular course combinations. The three-way conflict matrix shows conflicts existing between a given course and a course pair. The matrices are printed in table form in course-number order.

4. A no-conflict listing is also provided with listings of courses that have no conflicts; i.e., all students have requested only one of the courses from each list.

Master Schedule

1. The master schedule is now created by the school administrators using the tally sheet and the conflict matrices. Sections, seating, instructors, rooms and times are indicated.

2. The master schedule is submitted to the Computer Center for a trial run along with any changes in the students' requests.

Output of the Trial Runs

1. The output of the trial run includes an updated listing of the current school file, a list of rejected student requests with the reason for rejection, the master schedule with number of seats assigned and number of seats remaining for each section, a list of closed sections, and a final summary that includes the number of students scheduled and number rejected.

2. The first trial run is normally without the substitution of alternate or equivalent courses. In this first run, students whose courses cannot be scheduled completely are given a partial schedule in order to reflect their incomplete schedule in the overall load. This output information is now used to modify the master schedule where necessary.

3. Corrections and modifications to the master schedule are submitted along with any student request changes.

continued

000 0090

4. In the second trial run, alternate and equivalent courses will be substituted where required. This run produces additional output consisting of a list of students with partial schedules. These lists are used by the school to modify student requests. If, however, the school finds it necessary to change the master schedule at this time, then the second trial run should be re-run using the latest master schedule.

5. The final master schedule and any necessary student request changes are then submitted for the final run.

Final Run

1. The output of the final run includes a master schedule with the number of seats assigned and number remaining in each section, a list of students who had course changes with alternate and/or equivalent courses, a list of rejected students with partial schedules and courses causing conflict, multi-copies of an individual schedule for each student, and a class list for each section.

The total length of time required to complete the student scheduling process is primarily dependent upon the school. The time between our receiving the information from the school and shipping the output to the school is normally less than one week for each step. Therefore, the sooner the Computer Laboratory receives the correct information for each step of the scheduling process, the sooner the school receives a completed set of output from the automated sectioning system.

We suggest that the school complete at least the first trial run before the end of the school year so that the administrators can counsel both those students affected by any change in the master schedule and those students with problems generated from their own requested courses.

REFERENCES

Michigan State University Computer Laboratory, Applications Programming Group, *Student Scheduling System: Description* (East Lansing, Mich., 1969).

Michigan State University Computer Laboratory, Applications Programming Group, *Student Scheduling System: User Manual* (East Lansing, Mich., 1968).

Both these references are on file with the Educational Information Network, and copies are available at the cost of reproduction.

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SAMPLE INPUT AND SAMPLE OUTPUT

Input/Output samples are included in the references cited in the User Instructions. Persons desiring to obtain a copy of these documents should contact the EIN office.

000 0090

COST ESTIMATE

Services included in use of SCHEDULE are a preliminary run, two trial runs, a final run and all the output from these runs with three copies of student schedules and two copies of each class section. Charges for these services are as follows.

$.60/student	for >500 students
$.65/student	for <500 students

Each additional trial run is charged $10.00 + $.01/student.

Charge to user = computer costs + network overhead

CONTENTS—SCHEDULE

pages

000 0091

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Matrix Operations
CALLING NAME	AES 106
INSTALLATION NAME	The Michigan State University Computer Laboratory, Applications Programming
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	William L. Ruble Richard J. Martz Agricultural Experimental Station Michigan State University
LANGUAGE	3600 COMPASS (closed subroutines callable from FORTRAN 600 or COMPASS)
COMPUTER	CDC 3600
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mr. Anders Johanson, 324 Computer Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823 Tel.: (517) 355-4684

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This is a package of several subroutines for double-precision matrix manipulation.

REFERENCES

Michigan State University Agricultural Experimental Station, *AES MISC Series Description Numbers 106C, 106D, 106E, 106F, 106I, 106J, 106K, 106L*. Mimeographed descriptions available through Mr. Johanson, above, or from EIN at the cost of reproduction.

000 0091

USER INSTRUCTIONS

A brief description of each of the subroutines' capabilities is given below. Further details and the actual subroutines are available through the contact person. All operands and results are in double-precision form.

106C - DMADD

This subroutine will add, subtract, element-multiply, or element-divide two matrices (or double or square the elements of a matrix); all matrices being stored columnwise. The dimensions of the matrices are specified as arguments, hence may be varied.

106D - DMLINC1

This subroutine will multiply a matrix by a scalar and add it to another matrix or multiply two matrices by scalars and add them together to form a new matrix. All matrices are stored columnwise. The original matrices may remain unchanged, or the new matrix may be stored over one of the original matrices. The row dimensions of the matrices are specified as arguments, hence may be varied.

106E - DMMUL

This subroutine will multiply two matrices, square a matrix, pre- or post-multiply a matrix by the transpose of another matrix, or pre- or post-multiply a matrix by its own transpose.

106F - DMVM

This subroutine will multiply a matrix or the transpose of a matrix by a vector.

106I - DSCALEM

This subroutine will multiply a matrix by a scalar. The resulting matrix may be stored as a new matrix or over the original matrix. The row dimensions of the matrices are specified as arguments, hence may be varied.

106J - DVINNER

This subroutine will obtain the inner product of two vectors (the sum of the cross-products of the vectors), or obtain the sum of squares of a vector.

continued

000 0091

106K - DVVT

This subroutine will post-multiply a column vector by a row vector to form a matrix. The dimension of the matrix is specified as an argument, hence can be varied.

106L - TRIDIN

This subroutine will invert a symmetric, positive definite matrix (stored columnwise, upper triangular) and provide solutions to the matrix question AX = B where A and B are given matrices.

REFERENCES

Michigan State University Agricultural Experimental Station, *AES MISC Series Description Number 106C, 106D, 106E, 106F, 106I, 106J, 106K, 106L.* Mimeographed descriptions available through Mr. Johanson, above, or from EIN at the cost of reproduction.

000 0091

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

Sample jobs for the routines described are not presented here, since these routines must be embedded within a larger program that handles actual data input and output.

000 0091

COST ESTIMATE

Since the subroutines described above can only be used within the context of a more extensive program, cost estimates for the subroutines themselves would not be very helpful. Persons seeking specific information are directed to the contact person.

Charge to user = computer costs + network overhead

CONTENTS—AES 106

000 0092

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Mineral Identification
CALLING NAME	MINERAL
INSTALLATION NAME	Kiewit Computation Center Dartmouth College
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Michael Hebb Kiewit Computation Center Dartmouth College
LANGUAGE	Dartmouth BASIC
COMPUTER	GE-635
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	A. Kent Morton, EIN Technical Representative, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03755 Tel.: (603) 646-2864

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

MINERAL was written as an aid in mineral identification. It may be used in two ways. As a reference tool, it will print all stored data on any of 601 different minerals. As an aid in mineral identification it will sort through all stored minerals and list only those that fit the data supplied by the user. The program requests data, sorts, and prints the names of the minerals having similar properties (up to 25).

The scan routine for refractive-index matches has a tolerance of ± .005; hardness has a tolerance of ± .51; and specific gravity has a tolerance of ± .21.

The user has the option to supply more data on the same mineral if he is not satisfied with the preliminary match Several minerals may be checked or referenced in a single run.

REFERENCES

Deer, W.A., Howie, R.A., and Zussman, Jr., *Rock Forming Minerals*, (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1962), 5 Vol.

Larsen, E., and Berman, H., *Microscopic Determination of the Nonopaque Minerals*, (U.S. Govt. Print. Off., Wash. D.C., 1934).

000 0092

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Call the program following the procedures outlined in Ref. 1. Respond 'YES' to the question 'Would you like directions?' Be sure to type all alphabetic input in capital letters.

REFERENCES

1. Morton, A. Kent, *Concise Handbook to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System*, (Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., June 1970). Available from the EIN Office for the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0092

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT .

```
MINERAL    22 SEP 70  14:45

WOULD YOU LIKE DIRECTIONS? YES

     THIS PROGRAM WAS WRITTEN TO AID IN MINERAL IDENT-
IFICATION.  IT MAY BE USED IN TWO WAYS.  AS A REFERENCE
TOOL IT WILL PRINT ALL STORED DATA ON ANY OF  681  DIF-
FERENT MINERALS.  AS AN AID IN MINERAL IDENTIFICATION
IT WILL SORT THROUGH ALL THE MINERALS STORED AND LIST
ONLY THOSE THAT FIT THE DATA SUPPLIED BY THE USER.  THE
PROGRAM WILL REQUEST YOUR DATA, SORT, AND PRINT OUT THE
FIRST 25 MINERALS HAVING SIMILAR PROPERTIES.

     A LIST OF PROPERTIES WITH PROPERTY NUMBERS AND
ACCEPTABLE DATA FOR THE SORT ROUTINE FOLLOWS.

#1 HARDNESS: MOHS' , 0 TO 10 SCALE.
#2 SPECIFIC GRAVITY: ANY NUMBER>0 AND <20
#3 CRYSTAL SYSTEM: TYPE THE FIRST THREE LETTERS ONLY OF ANY ONE
   OF THE SIX CRYSTAL SYSTEMS--ISO, HEX, ORT, TET, TRI, MON,
   OR CRY IF MINERAL IS CRYPTOCRYSTALLINE OR FIBROUS.
#4 OPTIC TYPE: GIVE THE FIRST THREE LETTERS OF ANY ONE OF THE
   THREE OPTIC TYPES--ISO, UNI, BIA, OR OPA FOR OPAQUE.
#5 REFRACTIVE INDEX: WHEN ASKED THE NUMBER OF INDICES TYPE
   1 IF THE MINERAL IS ISOTROPIC, 2 IF UNIAXIAL, 3 IF
   BIAXIAL.  THEN, WHEN ASKED, SUBMIT INDICES SEPARATED
   BY COMMAS.  IF ANY INDEX IS UNKNOWN, TYPE A ZERO IN
   ITS PLACE.
#6 OPTIC SIGN:  +OR - IS ACCEPTABLE

WOULD YOU LIKE TO (A) REFERENCE A PARTICULAR MINERAL,(B) SORT
FOR A MINERAL BY PROPERTIES, OR (S) STOP PROGRAM? B

TYPE PROPERTY NUMBERS? 1,2,3
TYPE HARDNESS? 6.5
TYPE SPECIFIC GRAVITY? 2.5
TYPE CRYSTAL SYSTEM? HEX

EUCRYPTITE,     KALIOPHILITE  KALSILITE     LEIFITE        MICROSOMMITE
NEPHELITE       QUARTZ

DO YOU HAVE MORE PROPERTIES FOR THE SAME MINERAL? YES

TYPE PROPERTY NUMBERS? 4
TYPE OPTIC TYPE? UNI

EUCRYPTITE      KALIOPHILITE  KALSILITE     LEIFITE        MICROSOMMITE
NEPHELITE       QUARTZ

DO YOU HAVE MORE PROPERTIES FOR THE SAME MINERAL? YES

TYPE PROPERTY NUMBERS? 5
HOW MANY INDICES? 2
TYPE IN EPSILON AND OMEGA? 1.556,0

QUARTZ

WOULD YOU LIKE TO (A) REFERENCE A PARTICULAR MINERAL,(B) SORT
FOR A MINERAL BY PROPERTIES, OR (S) STOP PROGRAM? A

TYPE MINERAL NAME? QUARTZ

QUARTZ          SPECIFIC GRAVITY:  2.6        HARDNESS:   7
CRYSTAL SYSTEM: HEX            OPTICAL TYPE: UNI              SIGN: +
INDEX:    1.553 <EPSILON< 1.553                 1.544 <OMEGA< 1.544
END POINTS INCLUDED

WOULD YOU LIKE TO (A) REFERENCE A PARTICULAR MINERAL,(B) SORT
FOR A MINERAL BY PROPERTIES, OR (S) STOP PROGRAM? S

TIME: 4.935 SEC.
READY
```

000 0092

COST ESTIMATE

For the job included as the sample output, the total central-processor time was 4.9 seconds, at the current rate for Dartmouth of $0.11/sec. Total terminal time was about 7 minutes, at a rate of $3.50/hr.

Approximate charge to user = computer time + terminal time + communications + network overhead

= $0.54 + $0.41 + communications + network overhead

= $0.95 + communications + network overhead

CONTENTS—MINERAL

000 0093

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Mathematical Programming System
CALLING NAME	MPS/360
INSTALLATION NAME	Washington University Computing Facilities
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	IBM Application Program
LANGUAGE	360 Assembly Language
COMPUTER	IBM 360/50
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Proprietary: available for use at Washington University. Available for distribution from IBM.
CONTACT	Dr. C. B. Drebes, Mgr., Scientific Data Processing, Computing Facilities, Box 1098, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130 Tel.: (314) 863-0100 ext. 3141

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

Linear programming (LP) is a mathematical technique designed to analyze the potentialities of alternate business activities and to choose those that permit the best use of resources in the pursuit of a desirable objective. It has many uses. For example, it can analyze capital, raw materials, manpower, plant and storage facilities and then translate its findings into minimum costs and maximum profits for its user; it can be used to allocate, assign, schedule, select or evaluate whatever possibilities limited resources possess for different jobs; it can blend, mix, distribute, control, order, budget, bid, cut, trim, price, purchase, and plan; it can deduce the most profitable method of transporting goods from plant to warehouse to outlet.

MPS/360 is composed of a set of procedures, a subset of which deals only with LP. The strategy for solving an LP problem is the ordered execution of a series of these procedures. A second set of procedures handles separable programming problems.

The user conveys the proposed strategy to MPS via the MPS control language. The procedure call statement of the control

continued

language calls the LP procedures and transfers arguments to them. MPS control statements are preprocessed by the control program COMPILER.

A catalogued procedure is availab?e for simple linear programming models, reducing the user's work to merely data arrangement.

REFERENCES

Mathematical Programming System/360, Application Description (IBM Manual GH20-0136-3), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

Mathematical Programming System/360 (360A-CO-14X), Version 2, Control Language User's Manual (IBM Manual GH20-0290-3), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

Mathematical Programming System/360 (360A-CO-14X), Version 2, Linear and Separable Programming User's Manual (IBM Manual GH20-0476-0), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

Mathematical Programming System/360 (360A-CO-14X), Message Manual (IBM Manual GH20-0603-0), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

Copies of these manuals can be obtained through IBM branch offices.

000 0093

USER INSTRUCTIONS

The catalogued procedure MPSGO is used to execute MPS/360 control programs. Moreover, it can be used without requiring a control program as input, if just a straightforward optimization is desired.

General Deck Setup

The Job Control Language required to compile and execute user supplied MPS decks is as follows:

```
JOB Card
//      EXEC    MPSGO
//MPS.SYSIN      DD     *
      (MPS    Control Program)
/*
//GO.SYSIN       DD     *
      (MPS    data deck)
/*
```

Deck Setup, Omitting Control Program

```
JOB Card
//      EXEC    MPSGO,MODE = MAX      }
                             MIN      }
                             MAXBOUND }
                             MINBOUND }
//GO.SYSIN       DD     *
      (MPS    data deck)
/*
```

On the above EXEC card, MODE must be assigned one of the following parameters:

MAX   , for LP maximization and no bounds on variables
MIN   , for LP minimization and no bounds on variables
MAXBOUND, for LP maximization with bounds
MINBOUND, for LP minimization with bounds

Vector names to be specified in data:

RHS   – right hand side vector name
BOUND – bound vector name (when used)
LINEAR – data set name on NAME card

continued

000 0093

000 0093

000 0093

Restrictions

MPS/360 will handle problems having no more than 4094 constraints. A minimum partition size of 98K is required for execution of moderately-sized problems. Large problems will require a larger partition.

REFERENCES

Mathematical Programming System/360, Application Description (IBM Manual GH20-0136-3), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

Mathematical Programming System/360 (360A-CO-14X), Version 2, Control Language User's Manual (IBM Manual GH20-0290-3), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

Mathematical Programming System/360 (360A-CO-14X), Version 2 Linear and Separable Programming User's Manual (IBM Manual GH20-0476-0), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

Mathematical Programming System/360 (360A-CO-14X), Message Manual (IBM Manual GH20-0603-0), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

Copies of these manuals can be obtained through IBM branch offices.

000 0093

000 0093

SAMPLE INPUT

```
NAME           SAMPLE INPUT
ROWS
 N  VALUE
 N  VALUE1
 N  CHROW
 N  CHROW2
 N  CHROW3
 N  CHROW4
 E  YIELD
 L  FE
 L  CU
 L  MN
 L  MG
 G  AL
 L  SI
 N  CHROW5
COLUMNS
    BIN.1      VALUE          .03000    CHROW     -    .02000
    BIN.1      YIELD         1.00000    FE             .15000
    BIN.1      CU             .03000    MN             .02000
    BIN.1      MG             .02000    AL             .70000
    BIN.1      SI             .02000    VALUE1    -    .03000
    BIN.2      VALUE          .08000    CHROW          .01000
    BIN.2      CHROW2         .01000    YIELD         1.00000
    BIN.2      FE             .04000    CU             .05000
    BIN.2      MN             .04000    MG             .03000
    BIN.2      AL             .75000    SI             .06000
    BIN.2      VALUE1    -    .08000
    BIN.3      VALUE          .17000    CHROW4         .00500
    BIN.3      YIELD         1.00000    FE             .02000
    BIN.3      CU             .08000    MN             .01000
    BIN.3      AL             .80000    SI             .08000
    BIN.3      VALUE1    -    .17000
    BIN.4      VALUE          .12000    CHROW4    -    .01000
    BIN.4      YIELD         1.00000    FE             .04000
    BIN.4      CU             .02000    AL             .75000
    BIN.4      MN             .02000    SI             .12000
    BIN.4      VALUE1    -    .12000
    BIN.5      CHROW2    -    .00500    CHROW3    -    .01000
    BIN.5      YIELD         1.00000    FE             .02000
    BIN.5      VALUE          .15000    CU             .06000
    BIN.5      MN             .02000    MG             .01000
    BIN.5      AL             .80000    ST             .02000
    BIN.5      VALUE1    -    .15000
```

continued

000 0093

000 0093

```
    ALUM      VALUE         .21000   CHROW3       .01000
    ALUM      YIELD        1.00000   FE           .01000
    ALUM      CU            .01000   AL           .97000
    ALUM      SI            .01000   VALUE1   -   .21000
    SILCON    VALUE         .38000   YIELD       1.00000
    SILCON    FE            .03000   SI           .97000
    SILCON    VALUE1   -    .38000
RHS
    ZZZZZZ04  YIELD     2000.00000   FE         60.00000
    ZZZZZZ04  CU         100.00000   MG         30.00000
    ZZZZZZ04  MN          40.00000   SI        300.00000
    ZZZZZZ04  AL        1500.00000
    ZZZZZZ05  VALUE    -    .01000   FE           .01000
    ZZZZZZ05  AL       -    .01000
    ZZZZZZ06  CU       -   1.00000   MN          2.00000
    ZZZZZZ07  FE           3.00000   MN       -  1.00000
    ZZZZZZ08  AL          25.00000   SI       -  5.00000
    ZZZZZZ09
RANGES
    ZZZZZZ04  SI          50.00000
BOUNDS
 UP ZZZZZZ01  BIN.1      200.00000
 UP ZZZZZZ01  BIN.2     2500.00000
 LO ZZZZZZ01  BIN.3      400.00000
 UP ZZZZZZ01  BIN.3      800.00000
 LO ZZZZZZ01  BIN.4      100.00000
 UP ZZZZZZ01  BIN.4      700.00000
 UP ZZZZZZ01  BIN.5     1500.00000
ENDATA
```

000 0093

000 0093

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
SETUP  PBFILE

TIME =    0.16

 MATRIX1  ASSIGNED TO MATRIX1

 ETA1     ASSIGNED TO ETA1

 SCRATCH1 ASSIGNED TO SCRATCH1
 SCRATCH2 ASSIGNED TO SCRATCH2

 MAXIMUM PRICING NOT REQUIRED - MAXIMUM POSSIBLE    7

 NO CYCLING

     POOLS         NUMBER    SIZE     CORE
 H.REG-BIRS MAP                         68
 WORK    REGIONS     9        136     1224
 MATRIX BUFFERS      2        928     1856
 ETA    BUFFERS      4       2288     9152

                        TOTAL  NORMAL  .FREE.  FIXED BOUNDED
 ROWS     (LOG.VAR.)      14      6       7       1       0
 COLUMNS (STR.VAR.)        7      7       0       0       0

       77 ELEMENTS - DENSITY =  26.19 -   2 MATRIX RECORDS (WITHOUT RHS'S)

PRIMAL        OBJ = VALUE        RHS = ZZZZZZ04

TIME =     0.49  MINS.        PRICING     7
 SCALE =     .

   ITER   NUMBER  VECTOR  VECTOR  REDUCED      SUM
  NUMBER  INFEAS    OUT     IN      COST     INFEAS
M    1       0       7      20   1.97000-      .
 FEASIBLE SOLUTION

PRIMAL        OBJ = VALUE        RHS = ZZZZZZ04

TIME =     0.51  MINS.        PRICING     7
 SCALE =     .
 SCALE RESET TO    1.00000

   ITER   NUMBER  VECTOR  VECTOR  REDUCED    FUNCTION
  NUMBER  NONOPT    OUT     IN      COST      VALUE
M    2       5      10      16    .13000-   290.000
     3               8      18    .02500-   273.333
     4              20      19    .00333-   270.000
 OPTIMAL SOLUTION
```

COST ESTIMATE

The above sample problem having 7 constraints and 7 original variables with upper bound restrictions on the variables is discussed in User Instructions Ref. 3. This sample problem was executed in class A (100K high speed core) and required 0.57 minutes of central processor unit time, at a cost of $4.80.

Charge to user = S/360 charges + handling/consultation charges + postage + network overhead

= $4.80 + handling/consultation charges + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—MPS/360

000 0094

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Univariate and Multivariate Analysis of Variance, Covariance and Regression
CALLING NAME	NYBMUL
INSTALLATION NAME	Washington University Computing Facilities
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Jeremey D. Finn State University of New York at Buffalo
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/50
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing presently available
CONTACT	Dr. C.B. Drebes, Mgr., Scientific Data Processing, Computing Facilities, Box 1098, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130 Tel.: (314) 863-0100 ext. 3141

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

NYBMUL performs an exact least-squares multivariate analysis of variance or covariance for any crossed and/or nested design. The number of observations per cell may be equal, proportional or disproportionate, including missing observations and incomplete designs. The program can also be used to perform regression analysis, canonical correlation and discriminant analysis.

Input may be either the raw data or a variance-covariance matrix together with means and frequencies. A variety of data transformations are provided which include the use of a matrix transformation. Estimation and analysis phases are based on contrasts which may be specified by the user.

REFERENCES

NYBMUL: Univariate and Multivariate Analysis of Variance and Covariance (Buffalo, N.Y.: SUNY at Buffalo, Comput. Center, 1968).

NYBMUL Manual (Buffalo, N.Y.: Comp. Center Press, SUNY at Buffalo, 1969).

000 0094

USER INSTRUCTIONS

The user must supply a Program Control Card Set to specify the analysis to be performed. If the data are on cards, they will be included in this set. A NYBMUL instruction manual[1], available from the State University of New York at Buffalo, is required for the construction and arrangement of this input.

General Deck Setup

Cards 1–5 replace the INITIAL SYSTEM CONTROL CARDS listed in paragraph A on page 7 and described on pages 8–9 of Ref. 1.

Card 1

Standard JOB Card (Minimum partition=142K)

Card 2

// EXEC NYBMUL

Card 3 (needed if input data are on tape or disk rather than cards)

//GO.FTxxF001 DD----

where xx is replaced by the data set reference number of the input data (same number as punched in Cols. 35-36 of the INPUT DESCRIPTION CARD). This number must not be 0, 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, or 10, and must be less than 30.
---- is replaced by the appropriate information

Card 4 (needed for designs with a large number of non-empty cells in order to obtain additional disk work space)

//GO.FT03F001 DD SPACE=(TRK,(c,10)),DCB=(LRECL=a,BLKSIZE=b)

The user can determine if this card is needed by computing:

$n = 4 * \text{NFULL}$, where NFULL is the number of non-empty cells

If $n > 500$, this card should be included, supplying the following integer specifications.

$a = n + 4$
$b = n + 8$
$c = (\text{NRANK}) \div x$, rounded to nearest integer

continued

000 0094

where NRANK is the rank of the model for significance testing and x is the number of blocks per track as can be estimated from the following table:

b	880	1600	3072	3520	3625	7294
x	7	4	2	2	1	1

Experience indicates that such problems, where n > 500, tend to require large amounts of CPU time. In addition, when n > 600 the minimum partition size may increase beyond 150K.

Card 5

//GO.SYSIN DD *

Program Control Card Set

These cards are described in the NYBMUL manual[1], starting at page 10. There are two deviations from that description.

1. The version at Washington University reads only the first four characters of the six character labels on the Factor Identification Cards (page 13), and on the Variable Label Cards (page 18). Thus it is recommended that the user supply labels having a maximum of four characters, left-justified in the appropriate fields.

2. The two Final System Control Cards shown in paragraph C on pages 7 and 41 are to be omitted from this card set.

Card 6

/*

REFERENCES

1. *NYBMUL Manual* (Buffalo, N.Y.: Comp. Center Press, SUNY at Buffalo, 1969).

2. *NYBMUL: Univariate and Multivariate Analysis of Variance and Covariance* (Buffalo, N.Y.: SUNY at Buffalo, Computer Center, 1968).

SAMPLE INPUT

```
//   STANDARD JOB CARD (SEE OS NOTEBOOK)(MINIMUM PARTITION=142K)
// EXEC NYBMUL
//GO.SYSIN DD *
2 X 2 X 2 FACTORIAL DESIGN,   EQUAL N'S
ALLEN L. EDWARDS,'EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN', PAGE 219
   1   3   1   1
A          2B         2C         2
FINISH
(3(I1,2X),F2.0)
X
1  1  1  76
1  1  1  66
1  1  1  43
1  1  1  62
1  1  1  65
1  1  1  43
1  1  1  42
1  1  1  60
1  1  1  78
1  1  1  66
1  1  2  36
1  1  2  45
1  1  2  47
1  1  2  23
1  1  2  43
1  1  2  43
1  1  2  54
1  1  2  45
1  1  2  41
1  1  2  40
1  2  1  43
1  2  1  75
1  2  1  66
1  2  1  46
1  2  1  56
1  2  1  62
1  2  1  51
1  2  1  63
1  2  1  52
1  2  1  50
1  2  2  37
1  2  2  22
1  2  2  25
   :
   :
2  1  1  80
```

continued

000 0094

```
2   1   1   63
2   1   1   58
2   1   2   74
2   1   2   74
2   1   2   64
2   1   2   86
2   1   2   68
2   1   2   72
2   1   2   62
2   1   2   64
2   1   2   78
2   1   2   61
2   1   2   67
2   2   1   64
2   2   1   70
2   2   1   65
2   2   1   60
2   2   1   55
2   2   1   57
2   2   1   66
2   2   1   79
2   2   1   80
2   2   2   67
2   2   2   60
2   2   2   54
2   2   2   51
2   2   2   49
2   2   2   38
2   2   2   55
2   2   2   56
2   2   2   68
2   2   2   58

    8                                      1
1,2,3,1*2,1*3,2*3.
C0,C0,C0,     GM
C1,C0,C0      A
C0,C1,C0      B
C0,C0,C1      C
C1,C1,C0      AB
C1,C0,C1      AC
C0,C1,C1      BC
C1,C1,C1      ABC
    1
-1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1.

/*                                                STOP
```

000 0094

000 0094

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
* * * * * * * * * M U L T I V A R I A N C E * * * * * * * * *
 *                                                           *
  *      UNIVARIATE AND MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF            *
   *      VARIANCE, COVARIANCE AND REGRESSION              *
    *      VERSION 4              JUNE 1968               *
     *                                                   *
      * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

                          PROBLEM
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
2 X 2 X 2 FACTORIAL DESIGN,   ECUAL N'S         ALLEN L. EDWARDS,'EXPERIEPENTAL DESIGN', PAGE 219
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

                          COMMENTS



                      INPUT PARAMETERS
                      ================

          NUMBER OF VARIABLES IN INPUT VECTORS=         1

          NUMBER OF FACTORS IN DESIGN=                  3

            NUMBER OF LEVELS OF FACTOR 1 (A    ) =    2
            NUMBER OF LEVELS OF FACTOR 2 (B    ) =    2
            NUMBER OF LEVELS OF FACTOR 3 (C    ) =    2

        INPUT FROM CARD. OPTION 1

          FORMAT OF DATA
            (3(I1,2X),F2.0)
 1ST CBS
 76.00C0
```

continued

000 0094

CELL IDENTIFICATION AND FREQUENCIES

CELL	FACTOR-LEVELS A	B	C	N
1	1	1	1	10
2	1	1	2	10
3	1	2	1	10
4	1	2	2	10
5	2	1	1	10
6	2	1	2	10
7	2	2	1	10
8	2	2	2	10

TOTAL N= 80.

2 X 2 X 2 FACTORIAL DESIGN, EQUAL N'S ALLEN L. EDWARDS, 'EXPERIEMENTAL DESIGN', PAGE 219

OBSERVED CELL MEANS --- ROWS ARE CELLS-COLUMNS ARE VARIABLES

	1 X
1	60.09999
2	41.70000
3	56.39999
4	24.70000
5	77.00000
6	70.29999
7	66.29999
8	55.59999

OBSERVED CELL STD DEVS--ROWS ARE CELLS-COLUMNS VARIABLES

	1 X
1	13.26195
2	8.09736
3	9.94658
4	6.68416
5	10.67708
6	8.00098
7	8.32750
8	8.73317

continued

000 0094

OBSERVED COMBINED MEANS

FACTORS 1 (A)		FACTORS 2 (B)		FACTORS 3 (C)	
LEVEL 1 N = 40.		LEVEL 1 N = 40.		LEVEL 1 N = 40.	
MEANS	X = 45.72	MEANS	X = 62.27	MEANS	X = 64.95
LEVEL 2 N = 40.		LEVEL 2 N = 40.		LEVEL 2 N = 40.	
MEANS	X = 67.30	MEANS	X = 50.75	MEANS	X = 48.07

FACTORS 1 (A) 2 (B)		FACTORS 1 (A) 3 (C)		FACTCRS 2 (B) 3 (C)	
LEVEL 1 1 N = 20.		LEVEL 1 1 N = 20.		LEVEL 1 1 N = 20.	
MEANS	X = 50.90	MEANS	X = 58.25	MEANS	X = 68.55
LEVEL 1 2 N = 20.		LEVEL 1 2 N = 20.		LEVEL 1 2 N = 20.	
MEANS	X = 40.55	MEANS	X = 33.20	MEANS	X = 56.00
LEVEL 2 1 N = 20.		LEVEL 2 1 N = 20.		LEVEL 2 1 N = 20.	
MEANS	X = 73.65	MEANS	X = 71.65	MEANS	X = 61.35
LEVEL 2 2 N = 20.		LEVEL 2 2 N = 20.		LEVEL 2 2 N = 20.	
MEANS	X = 60.95	MEANS	X = 62.95	MEANS	X = 40.15

continued

ESTIMATION PARAMETERS

RANK OF THE BASIS = RANK OF MODEL FOR SIGNIFICANCE TESTING = 8

RANK OF THE MODEL TO BE ESTIMATED IS 0

ERROR TERM TO BE USED IS (WITHIN CELLS)

SYMBOLIC CONTRAST VECTORS

C0,C0,C0,	GM
C1,C0,C0,	A
C0,C1,C0,	B
C0,C0,C1,	C
C1,C1,C0,	AB
C1,C0,C1,	AC
C0,C1,C1,	BC
C1,C1,C1,	ABC

continued

2 X 2 X 2 FACTORIAL DESIGN, EQUAL N'S ALLEN L. EDWARDS, 'EXPERIEMENTAL DESIGN', PAGE 219

SAMPLE CORRELATION MATRIX

```
          1
          X
1  X   1.000000
```

VARIABLE	VARIANCE	STANDARD DEVIATION
1 X	88.587814	9.4121

D.F.= 72.

ERROR TERM FOR ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE WITHIN CELLS

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

1 DEPENDENT VARIABLES

1 X

continued

000 0094

```
                     HYPOTHESIS   1          1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM
                     ===========================================

           CO,CO,CO,                                            GM
         ---------------------------------------------

                       TESTS OF HYPOTHESIS BEING SKIPPED

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
                     HYPOTHESIS   2          1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM
                     ===========================================

           C1,CO,CO,                                            A
         ---------------------------------------------

                     UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR (X   )

HYPOTHESIS MEAN SQUARE=     9309.6016    F=    105.0889    WITH    1. AND    72. DEGREES OF FREEDOM     P LESS THAN 0.0001
                            ERROR TERM IS ON PAGE   5

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
                     HYPOTHESIS   3          1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM
                     ===========================================

           CO,C1,CO,                                            B
         ---------------------------------------------

                     UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR (X   )

HYPOTHESIS MEAN SQUARE=     2656.5093    F=     29.9873    WITH    1. AND    72. DEGREES OF FREEDOM     P LESS THAN 0.0001
                            ERROR TERM IS ON PAGE   5

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
                     HYPOTHESIS   4          1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM
                     ===========================================

           CO,CO,C1,                                            C
         ---------------------------------------------

                     UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR (X   )

HYPOTHESIS MEAN SQUARE=     5695.3047    F=     64.2899    WITH    1. AND    72. DEGREES OF FREEDOM     P LESS THAN 0.0001
                            ERROR TERM IS ON PAGE   5
```

continued

000 0094

```
HYPOTHESIS   5          1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

C1,C1,C0,                                                  AB

UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR (X   )
HYPOTHESIS MEAN SQUARE=     27.6130   F=   0.3117   WITH   1. AND   72. DEGREES OF FREEDOM   P LESS THAN 0.5784
ERROR TERM IS ON PAGE   5

HYPOTHESIS   6          1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

C1,C0,C1,                                                  AC

UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR (X   )
HYPOTHESIS MEAN SQUARE=   1336.6064   F=  15.0879   WITH   1. AND   72. DEGREES OF FREEDOM   P LESS THAN 0.0003
ERROR TERM IS ON PAGE   5

HYPOTHESIS   7          1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

C0,C1,C1,                                                  BC

UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR (X   )
HYPOTHESIS MEAN SQUARE=    374.1096   F=   4.2230   WITH   1. AND   72. DEGREES OF FREEDOM   P LESS THAN 0.0436
ERROR TERM IS ON PAGE   5

HYPOTHESIS   8          1 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

C1,C1,C1,                                                  ABC

UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE FOR (X   )
HYPOTHESIS MEAN SQUARE=    108.1125   F=   1.2204   WITH   1. AND   72. DEGREES OF FREEDOM   P LESS THAN 0.2730
ERROR TERM IS ON PAGE   5
```

000 0094

COST ESTIMATE

The sample problem, executed in class F (150K low speed core), required 0.5 minutes of central processor unit time, at a cost of $1.60.

Charge to user = S/360 charges + handling/consultation charges + postage + network overhead

= $1.60 + handling/consultation charges + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—NYBMUL

000 0095

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	University of Maryland Test Scoring Program (Version 4)
CALLING NAME	UOM 32
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Maryland Computer Science Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Dr. George Green University of Maryland
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	UNIVAC 1108
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mr. Sam Steinberg, Program Librarian Computer Science Center, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20740 Tel.: (301) 454-4261

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This system scores objective tests recorded on Digitek Optical Reader Sheets. Using an answer key it scores tests of up to 160 items for any number of students.

Output

1. A listing of students' answers to each question is optional.

2. For each student, the program lists the number of questions answered right, the number wrong, and the number omitted. Optionally included is a score which imposes a penalty for wild guessing. A standardized T score (which has an arithmetic mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 10) is also printed for each student.

3. A frequency distribution (histogram) and the mean and standard deviation of the scores are printed.

4. An item analysis is printed for *each question* on the examination.

   a) P (Difficulty Index) is the proportion of the total group who answer the question correctly. Items having a

continued

difficulty index of .50 provide maximum differentiation among students. Good tests contain items having difficulty indices in the middle range (.25 to .75).

b) D (Discrimination Index) measures the power of a single item to discriminate between the upper and lower halves of the student group, divided as to total scores. A good classroom test should have indices of discrimination of .30 or better.

Also printed are the responses to each item by the high and low scoring groups. The correct answer is indicated.

The three statistics which follow the D index are used for similar purposes and are consistent in meaning with it. All are discrimination indices expressing the relationship between item success and the total score (the criterion).

c) PHI (Phi coefficient) is an index of discriminating power when the criterion variable is a natural dichotomy and must be used as such; i.e., high-low, good-poor, etc. No assumptions are made about the form of the distribution of the group.

d) RPBI (Point biserial correlation coefficient) is an index of discriminating power when the criterion is a continuous variable. No assumptions are made about the form of the distribution of the group.

e) RB (Biserial correlation coefficient) is an index of discriminating power requiring the assumption that one of the normally distributed underlying variables has been forced into a dichotomy.

The choice among these depends partly on the purpose for which the test and item analysis data are to be used, and partly on the convenience with which each statistic serves that purpose. For most classroom examinations, the D statistic is most easily understood; it will identify items with little internal-consistency discriminating power and lead to greater efficiency of measurement when revising a test to contain the more discriminating items. It should be noted, however, that when RB and RPBI are used, the indices are usually not equal. RB tends to be substantially larger than RPBI.

continued

f) An overall measure of test reliability is provided by Kuder Richardson No. 20 and No. 21 statistics. This is an estimate of how close the same set of scores would result if the same set of items were given again. Most test writers settle with reliabilities over .60 for teacher-made tests. An index of .80 and above reveals a highly reliable examination.

Formulae

Phi Coefficient

$$\emptyset = \frac{BC - AD}{[(A + B)\ (C + D)\ (A + C)(B + D)]^{0.5}}$$

Point Biserial Correlation

$$r_{pbi} = \frac{\overline{X}p - \overline{X}_t}{S_t} \sqrt{\frac{p}{q}}$$

$\overline{X}$ = the mean of all scores

$\overline{X}p$ = the mean of all scores in the upper half

$\overline{X}_t$ = the mean of all scores in the lower half

p = proportion of individuals in upper half

q = proportion of individuals in lower half

S_t = standard deviation of all scores

Biserial Correlation

$$r_{bi} = \frac{\overline{X}_p - \overline{X}_t}{S_t} \times \frac{P}{y}$$

P = proportion of cases in the upper group X proportion of cases in the lower group; $P = pq$

y = height of ordinate of unit normal curve at point of division between p and q

Discrimination Index

$$DIS = \frac{X - Z}{N} \times 2$$

continued

X = total correct answers in upper half

Z = total correct answers in lower half

N = sample size

Kuder-Richardson 20

$$K\text{-}R\ (20) = \frac{NQ}{NQ-1}\ \frac{(S_t^2 - PQ)}{S_t^2}$$

Kuder Richardson 21

$$K\text{-}R\ (21) = \frac{NQ}{NQ-1}\ [1 - \frac{\overline{X}_t(NQ-\overline{X}_t)}{NQ\ S_t^2}]$$

NQ = the number of questions

PQ = p times q summed over all questions

Correction for Guessing

$$\text{Raw Score} = R - \frac{W}{A - 1}$$

R = Rights

W = Wrongs

A = Number of options per item (2 to 5)

REFERENCES

Ebel, R.L., *Measuring Educational Achievements*, (Prentice-Hall, Inc., New Jersey, 1965).

Lindquist, E.F., (Ed.), *Educational Measurement*, (American Council on Education, Washington D.C., 1951).

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Tests must be administered on Digitek Optical Reader Test Scoring Sheets. These may be obtained from the University of Maryland Student Union Book Store or directly from the Optical Scanning Corporation, Post Office Box 40, Newtown, Pennsylvania.

The following conditions are important in the administration of the test:

a) Students should use ordinary pencil, number 2 preferred. Erasures should be completely clean. *DO NOT* use pens or electrographic pencils.

b) Each student should have a unique number (upper right corner of sheet), as the output from the scoring program uses that number for identification purposes. Many people use the number in the grade book or ask the students to use their University identification number. The identification section of the sheet must *not* be blank, or it will be skipped.

c) It may be helpful to add the Section number after the student identification number (space 1). The forms have a total of ten locations for coding in test identification numbers.

Student Response Cards

The Computer Science Center will use the Test Scoring Sheets to generate the deck of Student Response Cards.

Columns	*Contents*
1–10	Student Number
12	Card Sequence Letter (J for first card, K, L, and M for second, third, and fourth cards)
13–52	Student Responses to test items 1–40 on Card J ... 121–160 on Card M.

Note: A blank for a particular question on the answer key causes this question to be disregarded in the computation of student scores.

The Answer Key Cards are normally generated as output from the Digitek Optical Scanner. Simply put the correct answers on an answer sheet with zeros in all the identification columns. This sheet must be submitted along with student answer sheets, to keypunch for Digitek processing.

continued

Instruction Card

Columns	*Contents*
4	Number of possible answers to each question $\leq$ 5)
6– 8	Number of questions in the test ($\leq$ 160)
12	0: Do not list printed output by sections. 1: List printed output by sections.
16	0: No penalty for wild guessing. 1: Penalty for wild guessing.
20	0: No exams have questions in an alternative order. 1: Some exams have questions in an alternative order.
24	Alternate test code number. (Fill in if Col. 20 is punched 1. This same number must be punched in Col. 80 of all alternate exams.)
28	Test scores for each student should be: 0: printed only 1: printed and punched on cards 2: printed and written on logical tape drive unit B3
32	0: No printed output of student responses is desired. 1: Printed output of student responses is desired.
36	0: Read a Title Card and answer key. 1: Use the same Title Card and answer key as the previous job.

Title Card

The Title Card must be provided if Col. 36 of the Instruction Card is punched 0. It contains up to 80 columns of any alpha-numeric information desired by the user.

Alternative Order Cards

The Alternative Order Cards must be provided if Col. 36 of the Instruction Card is punched 1. Up to eight cards may be used.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 4 (first card)	Number of item on original test which is first item on alternate test.
5– 8 (first card)	Number of item on original test which is second item on alternate test.
⋮	⋮

continued

000 0095

Columns	*Contents*
77–80 (eighth card)	Number of item on original test which is 160th item on alternate test.

Note: If an alternative examination is used, all answer sheets should first be sorted into main exam sheet and alternative exam sheets before Digitek Processing.

Answer Key Cards

Answer Key Cards must be provided if Col. 36 of the Instruction Card is punched 0. They may be punched or generated from a Test Scoring Sheet with all zeros as the Student Number.

Columns	*Contents*
1–11	00000000000
12	Card Number (J, K, L, or M)
13–52	Correct answers to items 1–40 on Card J ... 121–160 on Card M.

End of Job Card

Columns	*Contents*
1–10	0000000000

If more than one job is to be run at the same time, simply follow the End of Job Card for the first run with the Instruction and Data Cards for the second run, etc.

000 0095

SAMPLE INPUT

```
@RUN  UOM32,001-02-007,STEINBERG
@XQT AMDUOM*LIBRARY.UOM32
   5 160                    1
1   THIS IS A TEST OF  UOM32
0000000000 J4200100103144331241030312433123213120122
0000000000 K0212122320022021311013032310133211030010
0000000000 L24230423 0412333232000203113210310231233
0000000000 M    310103201212310
5776095281 J4200100103144331241030312433123213120122
5776095281 K0212122320022021311013032310133211030010
5776095281 L24230423 0412333232000203113210310231233
5776095281 M 013101032012123101113231031
1192648911 J4303100103444313040022222432221013120322
1192648911 K32121333302222223121330423100 3201031223
1192648911 L33232323 343233331310213313320030231333
1192648911 M 033131222002223100120321330
1623294691 J1200100133304333211120212401213213120122
1623294691 K3310132031320221300313022330133210032211
1623294691 L34232423 0110233032003201103022303233333
1623294691 M 013332022303123101102211330
2174070361 J4233120013401203413124242400213013120122
2174070361 K3212132031321221302313032313043213023211
2174070361 L03230320 3410131012303233113000321231203
2174070361 M 013301222323223102103211210
5783074891 J4431120133444432243220212331033213320322
5783074891 K32101223303222013023130023113 3210030233
5783074891 L24332111 0330323032003301113020120331233
5783074891 M 013101021022223301100231330
1973051301 J4400  01343443143421 2113431002210 20112
1973051301 K1210132231222222 03013222310 3102100220
1973051301 L33232423 2410333032020203013310310231133

     .                    .
     .                    .
     .                    .

4096684071 J4403130103344231442101202432212013120022
4096684071 K12131023003223213231130223103 0232032303
```

continued

000 0095

4096684071 L04232321 0412333012210003113212303030213
4096684071 M 133032122303023203100112332
4843494441 J4233100103344314341122112330012013120022
4843494441 K32101333202222223331130423113 3011032223
4843494441 L24232413 0110313022003203113020320211233
4843494441 M 013101222112223201112231330
0943204581 J4430130103144313420102112303232013120122
0943204581 K3212122320222221322113042300030133032323
0943204581 L33232111 0112333032100213113001333212230
0943204581 M 033111322302323101100330332
2154251471 J1413140011324310243042232333313013030121
2154251471 K42022332222220223000131220123 3211033212
2154251471 L24232110 0110333233002103312123333211331
2154251471 M 030120222332123233122331230
2194212881 J4033122134144113211030202433212043323222
2194212881 K4002122330233001003213141032130131330013
2194212881 L02032412 3012333032202200313022020210132
2194212881 M 131131123303223233130021213
5793849191 J4403110103111130221122022401223213120122
5793849191 K2300122321223222322313331301130121322223
5793849191 L34232423 3110313012003200313320130211133
5793849191 M 013101312202223201110231330
5775022241 J4211120134344323140013311311301012010121
5775022241 K3232122330222221322313132310033203332023
5775022241 L32020410 0410310032011203112220123231233
5775022241 M 033031232122003211001001010
000000000

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SAMPLE OUTPUT

THIS IS A TEST OF UOM32

---- UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND ----

TEST SCORING PROGRAM.... VERSION 2 .... 3/25/66

(ORIGINAL SOURCE-TRAINING FOR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY
VOL. 2, NO.4, JULY-AUG. 1965. MODIFIED BY
GEORGE R. GREEN, ECONOMICS DEPT.

NO. RESPONSES 5
NO. QUESTIONS 160
SECTION PRINTOUT 0
SUBTRACT CHANCE 0
ALTER. ORDER 0
ALTER. EXAM CODE 0
SUMMARY PUNCH 0
PRINT IND. QUEST. ANS. 1
DELETE READING OF TITLE AND KEY 0

```
KEY.     5 3 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 4 2 5 5 4 4 2 3 5 2 1 4 1 4 2 3 5 4 4 2 3 4 3 2 4 2 3 1 2 3 3
         1 3 2 3 2 3 3 4 3 1 1 3 3 1 3 2 4 2 2 1 2 4 1 4 3 4 2 1 2 4 4 3 2 2 1 4 1 1 2 1
         3 5 3 4 1 5 3 4 0 1 5 2 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 1 1 1 3 1 4 2 2 4 3 2 1 4 2 1 3 4 2 3 4 4
         0 0 0 4 2 1 2 1 4 3 1 2 3 2 3 4 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

continued

```
THIS IS A TEST OF  UOM32

577609528   1   5 3 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 4 2 5 5 4 4 2 3 5 2 1 4 1 4 2 3 5 4 4 2 3 4 3 2 4 2 3 1 2 3 3 1 3 2 3 2 3 3 4 3 1
                1 3 3 1 3 2 4 2 2 1 2 4 1 4 3 4 2 1 2 4 4 3 2 2 1 4 1 1 2 1 3 5 3 4 1 5 3 4 0 1 5 2 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 1
                1 1 3 1 4 2 2 4 3 2 1 4 2 1 3 4 2 3 4 4 0 1 2 4 2 1 2 1 4 3 1 2 3 2 3 4 2 1 2 2 2 4 3 4 2 1 4 2 0 0
                0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

119264891   1   5 4 1 4 2 1 1 2 1 4 5 5 5 4 2 4 1 5 1 1 3 3 3 3 3 5 4 3 3 3 2 1 2 4 2 3 1 4 3 3 4 3 2 3 2 4 4 4 4 1
                3 3 3 3 3 3 4 2 3 2 4 4 1 5 3 4 2 1 1 0 4 3 1 2 1 4 2 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 0 4 5 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 2 4
                2 1 3 2 4 4 2 4 4 3 1 1 4 1 3 4 2 4 4 4 0 1 4 4 2 4 2 3 3 3 1 1 3 3 3 4 2 1 1 2 3 1 4 3 2 4 4 1 0 0
                0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

162329469   1   2 3 1 1 2 1 1 2 4 4 4 1 5 4 4 4 3 2 2 2 3 1 3 2 3 5 1 2 3 2 4 3 2 4 2 3 1 2 3 3 4 4 2 1 2 4 3 1 4 2
                4 3 1 3 3 2 4 1 1 4 2 4 1 3 3 4 4 1 2 4 4 3 2 1 1 4 3 3 2 2 4 5 3 4 3 5 3 4 0 1 2 2 1 3 4 4 1 4 3 1
                1 4 3 1 2 2 1 4 1 3 3 4 1 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 0 1 2 4 4 4 3 1 3 3 4 1 4 2 3 4 2 1 2 2 1 3 3 2 2 4 4 1 0 0
                0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

217407036   1   5 3 4 4 2 3 1 1 2 4 5 1 2 3 1 4 5 2 4 2 3 5 3 5 3 5 1 1 3 2 4 1 2 4 2 3 1 2 3 3 4 3 2 3 2 4 3 1 4 2
                4 3 2 3 3 2 4 1 3 4 2 4 1 4 3 4 2 4 1 5 4 3 2 4 1 3 4 3 2 2 1 4 3 4 1 4 3 1 0 4 5 2 1 2 4 2 1 2 3 4
                1 4 3 4 4 2 2 4 1 1 1 4 3 2 3 4 2 3 1 4 0 1 2 4 4 1 2 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 2 3 2 1 0 0
                0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

    .                              .                              .
    .                              .                              .
    .                              .                              .

215425147   1   2 5 2 4 2 5 1 1 2 2 4 3 5 4 2 1 3 5 4 1 5 3 3 4 3 4 4 4 4 2 4 1 2 4 1 4 1 2 3 2 5 3 1 3 3 4 4 3 3 3
                3 3 3 1 3 3 4 1 1 1 2 4 2 3 3 1 2 3 4 0 4 3 2 2 1 4 4 3 2 3 3 5 3 4 3 2 2 1 0 1 2 2 1 4 4 4 3 4 4 1
                1 3 2 1 4 4 2 3 2 3 4 4 4 4 3 2 2 4 4 2 0 1 4 1 2 3 1 3 3 3 4 4 3 2 3 4 3 4 4 2 3 3 4 4 2 3 4 1 0 0
                0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

219421288   1   5 1 4 4 2 3 3 2 4 5 2 5 5 2 2 4 3 2 2 1 4 1 3 1 3 5 4 4 3 2 3 1 5 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 5 1 1 3 2 3 3 4 4 1
                3 4 4 1 1 2 1 1 4 3 2 4 2 5 2 1 4 3 2 4 1 2 4 2 4 4 1 1 2 4 1 3 1 4 3 5 2 3 0 4 1 2 3 4 4 4 1 4 3 3
                1 3 3 1 1 4 2 4 1 3 3 1 3 1 3 2 1 2 4 3 0 2 4 2 2 4 2 2 3 4 4 1 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 2 4 1 1 3 2 3 2 4 0 0
                0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

579364919   1   5 5 1 4 2 2 1 2 1 4 2 2 2 2 4 1 3 3 2 2 3 3 1 3 3 5 1 2 3 3 4 3 2 4 2 3 1 2 3 3 3 4 1 1 2 3 3 4 3 2
                3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 3 4 2 4 4 4 2 4 1 2 2 4 1 2 3 2 4 3 3 3 3 4 4 5 3 4 3 5 3 4 0 4 2 2 1 4 2 4 1 2 3 1
                1 4 3 1 1 4 2 4 4 3 1 2 4 1 3 2 2 2 4 4 0 1 2 4 2 1 2 4 2 3 3 1 3 3 3 4 3 1 2 2 2 1 3 4 2 4 4 1 0 0
                0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

577502224   1   5 3 2 2 2 3 1 2 4 5 4 5 5 4 3 4 2 5 1 1 2 4 4 2 2 4 2 2 4 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 1 2 3 2 4 3 4 3 2 3 3 4 4 1
                3 3 3 3 3 2 4 3 3 4 2 4 2 4 3 4 2 1 1 4 4 3 1 4 4 4 3 1 3 4 4 3 1 3 1 5 2 1 0 1 5 2 1 4 2 1 1 4 3 1
                2 2 3 1 4 2 2 3 3 3 1 2 3 4 3 4 2 3 4 4 0 1 4 4 1 4 2 3 4 3 2 3 3 1 1 4 3 2 2 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 2 1 0 0
                0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
```

continued

000 0095

000 0095

000 0095

THIS IS A TEST OF UOM32

I.D.NO	SCORE	T-SCORE	NO.RIGHT	NO.WRONG	NO.OMIT	CODE
577609528	134	88	134	0	0	1
119264891	78	53	78	55	1	1
162329469	79	53	79	55	0	1
217407036	66	45	66	68	0	1
578307489	76	51	76	57	1	1
197305130	70	48	70	57	7	1
218568291	85	57	85	49	0	1
219488273	65	45	65	69	0	1
577623567	57	40	57	73	4	1
577440908	65	45	65	69	0	1
217447773	67	46	67	66	1	1
579488360	73	50	73	61	0	1
409668407	72	49	72	61	1	1
484349444	81	55	81	52	1	1
094320458	75	51	75	59	0	1
215425147	62	43	62	71	1	1
219421288	57	40	57	77	0	1
579384919	70	48	70	64	0	1
577502224	68	46	68	66	0	1

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES
ONE * PER STUDENT

0	0	@
1	0	@
2	0	@
3	0	@
4	0	@
5	0	@
6	0	@
7	0	@
8	0	@
9	0	@
10	0	@
.		
.		
.		
45	0	@
46	0	@
47	0	@
48	0	@
49	0	@
50	0	@
51	0	@

continued

000 0095

000 0095

52	0	@
53	0	@
54	0	@
55	0	@
56	0	@
57	2	@**
58	0	@
59	0	@
60	0	@
61	0	@
62	1	@*
63	0	@
64	0	@
65	2	@**
66	1	@*
67	1	@*
68	1	@*
69	0	@
70	2	@**
71	0	@
72	1	@*
73	1	@*
74	0	@
75	1	@*
76	1	@*
77	0	@
78	1	@*
79	1	@*
80	0	@
81	1	@*
82	0	@
83	0	@
84	0	@
85	1	@*
86	0	@
87	0	@
88	0	@
89	0	@
.		
.		
.		
130	0	@
131	0	@
132	0	@
133	0	@
134	1	@*
135	0	@
136	0	@
.		
.		
.		
155	0	@
156	0	@
157	0	@
158	0	@
159	0	@
160	0	@

MEAN OF SCORES = 73.684 S.D. OF SCORES = 16.033
TOTAL STUDENTS = 19.

continued

000 0095

000 0095

THIS IS A TEST OF UOM32

	1	2	3	4	5	OMIT						
QUESTION 1	1	2	3	4	5	OMIT	CORRECT ANSWER IS 5					
UPPER	0	1	0	0	9	0	P =	.842	PHI =	.167		
LOWER	0	2	0	0	7	0	RPBI=	.136	RB =	.204	DIS =	.211
QUESTION 2	1	2	3	4	5	OMIT	CORRECT ANSWER IS 3					
UPPER	0	0	5	1	4	0	P =	.526	PHI =	-.056		
LOWER	2	0	5	0	2	0	RPBI=	.238	RB =	.298	DIS =	.000
QUESTION 3	1	2	3	4	5	OMIT	CORRECT ANSWER IS 1					
UPPER	7	0	0	3	0	0	P =	.526	PHI =	.367		
LOWER	3	2	0	4	0	0	RPBI=	.356	RB =	.446	DIS =	.421
QUESTION 4	1	2	3	4	5	OMIT	CORRECT ANSWER IS 1					
UPPER	5	1	0	4	0	0	P =	.474	PHI =	.056		
LOWER	4	1	0	4	0	0	RPBI=	.144	RB =	.180	DIS =	.105
QUESTION 5	1	2	3	4	5	OMIT	CORRECT ANSWER IS 2					
UPPER	0	9	0	0	0	1	P =	.947	PHI =	.000		
LOWER	0	9	0	0	0	0	RPBI=	.054	RB =	.116	DIS =	.000

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.
.

	1	2	3	4	5	OMIT						
QUESTION 156	1	2	3	4	5	OMIT	QUESTION OMITTED					
UPPER	0	0	0	0	0	10	P =	.000	PHI =	.000		
LOWER	0	0	0	0	0	9	RPBI=	.000	RB =	.000	DIS =	.000
QUESTION 157	1	2	3	4	5	OMIT	QUESTION OMITTED					
UPPER	0	0	0	0	0	10	P =	.000	PHI =	.000		
LOWER	0	0	0	0	0	9	RPBI=	.000	RB =	.000	DIS =	.000
QUESTION 158	1	2	3	4	5	OMIT	QUESTION OMITTED					
UPPER	0	0	0	0	0	10	P =	.000	PHI =	.000		
LOWER	0	0	0	0	0	9	RPBI=	.000	RB =	.000	DIS =	.000
QUESTION 159	1	2	3	4	5	OMIT	QUESTION OMITTED					
UPPER	0	0	0	0	0	10	P =	.000	PHI =	.000		
LOWER	0	0	0	0	0	9	RPBI=	.000	RB =	.000	DIS =	.000
QUESTION 160	1	2	3	4	5	OMIT	QUESTION OMITTED					
UPPER	0	0	0	0	0	10	P =	.000	PHI =	.000		
LOWER	0	0	0	0	0	9	RPBI=	.000	RB =	.000	DIS =	.000

TEST RELIABILITY K-R(20) = .907

TEST RELIABILITY K-R(21) = .851

END OF OUTPUT FOR THIS JOB.

000 0095

000 0095

COST ESTIMATE

For the program listed on the Sample Input, the running time was 7.092 seconds for the central processor. At the current rate for the University of Maryland's UNIVAC 1108 ($720./hr), the chargeable computer time was $1.42.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $1.42 + $15.00 + network overhead

= $16.42 + network overhead

CONTENTS

000 0096

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Spearman Rank-Order Correlation
CALLING NAME	UOM 4
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Maryland
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	James A. Forbes University of Maryland
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN II
COMPUTER	IBM 7094
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Sam Steinberg, Prog. Lib., Computer Science Center, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20740 Tel.: (301) 454-4261

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program computes a Spearman rank-order correlation coefficient and a t ratio to determine whether the correlation coefficient is significantly different from zero. Data are read in a two dimensional matrix where there are K variables with N values of each variable. The portion of the correlation matrix below the diagonal and including the diagonal is not computed. Therefore, where there are K variables, (K!/2!(K-2)!) correlation coefficients are computed. For example, if K=5 the correlation coefficients are computed between variables 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 3-4, 3-5, 4-5.

Output from this job includes the following. The two variables being correlated will be called X and Y in this description.

—the identification numbers of the two variables being correlated,
—the correction factor for the total sum of squares of each variable, based on the number of sets of ties in each variable and the number of ties in each set of ties, (SUMTX, SUMTY, TIESX, TIESY),
—the corrected sum of squares for each variable, (SUMXSQ, SUMYSQ),
—sum of the squared differences between the rank value of X and its corresponding rank value for Y, (SUMDSQ),
—spearman rank-order correlation coefficient, (RHO),
—the total number of values of each variable,
—a t ratio,
—degrees of freedom for the t test.

continued

000 0096

The following output is optionally available to supplement the summary output described above.

—listing of raw X values with their corresponding raw Y values,
—listing of ranked raw X values with their corresponding Y values,
—listing of the ranked rank of X values with their corresponding Y values,
—listing of ranked raw Y values with their corresponding rank value for X,
—listing of ranked rank values for Y with their corresponding rank value for X,
—listing of difference values—the difference between a rank value of X and its corresponding rank value for Y.

Limitations per problem

The number of X values must not exceed 100.
The number of Y values must not exceed 100.
The number of variables to be intercorrelated (K) must not exceed 100.
The number of tied values in any given set of ties must not exceed 5.

000 0096

USER INSTRUCTIONS

The user's input consists of the following cards in the order listed. System cards will be provided by the University of Maryland personnel.

Number Card

This card indicates the number of problems in the job.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	Number of problems

Control Card (One card per problem)

This card gives information about the problem.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	Number of Variable Format Cards (NVF)
4– 6	Number of Variables to be intercorrelated (K).
9	Output option (PRENT). 3: print all output 1: print summary output
10–12	Number of values of each variable (N).

Variable Format Card (F-format)

Data Input Cards

REFERENCES

Beam, A., *Preliminary Description: Use of IBM Basic Monitor (IBSYS) and Associated Systems*, (Comp. Sci. Cent., Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md., 1963).

Dixon, W.J., (Ed.), *Biomedical Computer Programs*, (Depart. of Prevent. Med. and Pub. Health, Sch. of Med., Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles, 1964).

Ferguson, G.A., *Statistical Analysis in Psychology and Education*, (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1959).

Guilford, J.P., *Fundamental Statistics in Psychology and Education*, (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1956).

McNemar, Q., *Psychological Statistics*, (John Wiley & Son, Inc., New York, 1962), 3rd ed.

000 0096

SAMPLE INPUT

```
  2
  1  4  3 26
(3X,F4.1,2X,F4.1,2X,F4.1,2X,F4.1)
A 10.0 11.4 11.7 10.8 09.3 10.2 12.6 10.8
B 11.5 12.9 14.7 12.7 10.5 11.3 13.7 11.8
C 10.2 12.2 12.7 11.7 10.8 11.9 11.6 11.5
D 10.3 12.7 13.3 12.1 10.0 11.2 12.2 11.1
E 09.7 10.6 10.9 10.4 09.5 09.7 11.2 10.1
F 10.0 12.5 12.5 11.8 09.5 11.4 10.0 10.4
G 10.5 11.2 11.9 11.1 10.0 10.1 11.5 10.5
H 11.8 12.5 12.1 12.1 08.6 11.6 11.5 10.5
I 10.3 10.7 11.2 10.8 09.2 11.0 10.5 10.7
J 10.8 11.1 10.7 10.9 08.8 10.8 10.2 09.9
K 08.1 09.0 09.4 08.9 07.5 08.9 09.1 08.4
L 10.4 11.7 13.6 11.7 09.0 10.6 11.5 10.4
M 11.2 12.5 13.4 12.4 10.5 10.3 12.1 11.0
N 10.2 10.9 11.8 10.8 08.9 10.2 10.9 10.0
O 11.9 10.2 11.9 11.3 09.2 11.4 11.0 10.7
P 11.2 11.2 12.1 11.5 09.9 10.6 12.1 10.7
Q 09.1 10.0 09.9 09.6 09.6 08.8 09.2 09.1
R 10.9 12.9 12.7 12.1 10.6 11.4 11.3 11.1
S 10.8 13.7 12.8 12.5 10.1 11.4 13.0 11.6
T 11.2 12.8 12.6 12.3 10.7 11.4 12.5 11.6
U 08.8 09.9 10.6 09.6 08.9 08.4 10.4 09.1
V 09.6 09.5 09.7 09.6 08.0 09.4 09.3 08.9
W 10.4 12.6 13.0 12.2 10.6 10.6 11.5 10.8
X 08.5 09.2 10.4 09.6 07.6 09.5 08.7 08.5
Y 09.0 10.0 09.7 09.7 06.9 10.4 09.3 09.1
Z 07.3 09.6 09.6 09.0 07.4 08.6 08.0 08.2
  1  8  1 26
(3X,F4.1,2X,F4.1,2X,F4.1,2X,F4.1,2X,F4.1,2X,F4.1,2X,F4.1,2X,F4.1)
```

continued

000 0096

A	10.0	11.4	11.7	10.8	09.3	10.2	12.6	10.8
B	11.5	12.9	14.7	12.7	10.5	11.3	13.7	11.8
C	10.2	12.2	12.7	11.7	10.8	11.9	11.6	11.5
D	10.3	12.7	13.3	12.1	10.0	11.2	12.2	11.1
E	09.7	10.6	10.9	10.4	09.5	09.7	11.2	10.1
F	10.0	12.5	12.5	11.8	09.5	11.4	10.0	10.4
G	10.5	11.2	11.9	11.1	10.0	10.1	11.5	10.5
H	11.8	12.5	12.1	12.1	08.6	11.6	11.5	10.5
I	10.3	10.7	11.2	10.8	09.2	11.0	10.5	10.2
J	10.8	11.1	10.7	10.9	08.8	10.8	10.2	09.9
K	08.1	09.0	09.4	08.9	07.5	08.9	09.1	08.4
L	10.4	11.7	13.6	11.7	09.0	10.6	11.5	10.4
M	11.2	12.5	13.4	12.4	10.5	10.3	12.1	11.0
N	10.2	10.9	11.8	10.8	08.9	10.2	10.9	10.0
O	11.9	10.2	11.9	11.3	09.2	11.4	11.0	10.7
P	11.2	11.2	12.1	11.5	09.9	10.6	12.1	10.7
Q	09.1	10.0	09.9	09.6	09.6	08.8	09.2	09.1
R	10.9	12.9	12.7	12.1	10.6	11.4	11.3	11.1
S	10.8	13.7	12.8	12.5	10.1	11.4	13.0	11.6
T	11.2	12.8	12.6	12.3	10.7	11.4	12.5	11.6
U	08.8	09.9	10.6	09.6	08.9	08.4	10.4	09.1
V	09.6	09.5	09.7	09.6	08.0	09.4	09.3	08.9
W	10.4	12.6	13.0	12.2	10.6	10.6	11.5	10.8
X	08.5	09.2	10.4	09.6	07.6	09.5	08.7	08.5
Y	09.0	10.0	09.7	09.7	06.9	10.4	09.3	09.1
Z	07.3	09.6	09.6	09.0	07.4	08.6	08.0	08.2

SAMPLE OUTPUT

RAW X VALUES WITH RAW Y VALUES

X	10.0	11.5	10.2	10.3	9.7	10.0	10.5	11.8	10.3	10.8	8.1	10.4	11.2	10.2	11.9
X	11.2	9.1	10.9	10.8	11.2	8.8	9.6	10.4	8.5	9.0	7.3				
Y	11.4	12.9	12.2	12.7	10.6	12.5	11.2	12.5	10.7	11.1	9.0	11.7	12.5	10.9	10.2
Y	11.2	10.0	12.9	13.7	12.8	9.9	9.5	12.6	9.2	10.0	9.6				

RANKED RAW X VALUES WITH RAW Y VALUES

X	7.3	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.4
X	10.4	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.5	11.8	11.9				
Y	9.6	9.0	9.2	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.5	10.6	12.5	11.4	12.2	10.9	12.7	10.7	12.6
Y	11.7	11.2	11.1	13.7	12.9	11.2	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.5	10.2				

RANKED RANK OF X WITH RAW Y VALUES

X	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.5	9.5	11.5	11.5	13.5	13.5	15.5
X	15.5	17.0	18.5	18.5	20.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	24.0	25.0	26.0				
Y	9.6	9.0	9.2	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.5	10.6	12.5	11.4	12.2	10.9	12.7	10.7	12.6
Y	11.7	11.2	11.1	13.7	12.9	11.2	12.5	12.8	12.9	12.5	10.2				

RANK OF X WITH RANKED RAW Y VALUES

X	2.0	3.0	7.0	1.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	26.0	8.0	13.5	11.5	18.5	22.0	17.0	9.5
X	15.5	11.5	22.0	25.0	9.5	15.5	13.5	22.0	20.0	24.0	18.5				
Y	9.0	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.4
Y	11.7	12.2	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.7				

RANK OF X WITH RANKED RANK OF Y

X	2.0	3.0	7.0	1.0	4.0	6.0	5.0	26.0	8.0	13.5	11.5	18.5	22.0	17.0	9.5
X	15.5	11.5	22.0	25.0	9.5	15.5	13.5	22.0	20.0	24.0	18.5				
Y	1.0	2.0	3.0	4.0	5.0	6.5	6.5	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.5	13.5	15.0
Y	16.0	17.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.5	24.5	26.0				

DIFFERENCE VALUES

1.0	1.0	4.0	-3.0	-1.0	-.5	-1.5	18.0	-1.0	3.5	.5	6.5	8.5	3.5	-5.5
-.5	-5.5	3.0	6.0	-9.5	-5.5	-8.5	-1.0	-4.5	-.5	-7.5				

VARIABLES	SUMTX	TIESX	SUMTY	TIESY	SUMXSQ	SUMYXQ	SUMDSQ	RHO	TOTAL N	T RATIO	DF
1- 2	4.50	6.00	3.50	4.00	1458.00	1459.00	871.00	.70	26.00	4.82	24.00

continued

9600 000

RAW X VALUES WITH RAW Y VALUES

X	11.7	14.7	12.7	13.3	10.9	12.5	11.9	12.1	11.2	10.7	9.4	13.6	13.4	11.8	11.9
X	12.1	9.9	12.7	12.8	12.6	10.6	9.7	13.0	10.4	9.7	9.6				
Y	10.8	12.7	11.7	12.1	10.4	11.8	11.1	12.1	10.8	10.9	8.9	11.7	12.4	10.8	11.3
Y	11.5	9.6	12.1	12.5	12.3	9.6	9.6	12.2	9.6	9.7	9.0				

RANKED RAW X VALUES WITH RAW Y VALUES

X	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.1
X	12.1	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.6	14.7				
Y	8.9	9.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.9	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.3	12.1
Y	11.5	11.8	12.3	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.4	11.7	12.7				

RANKED RANK OF X WITH RAW Y VALUES

X	1.0	2.0	3.5	3.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	8.0	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.5	13.5	15.5
X	15.5	17.0	18.0	19.5	19.5	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0				
Y	8.9	9.0	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.9	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.3	12.1
Y	11.5	11.8	12.3	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.2	12.1	12.4	11.7	12.7				

RANK OF X WITH RANKED RAW Y VALUES

X	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	3.5	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	8.0	13.5	13.5	15.5
X	19.5	25.0	17.0	19.5	23.0	15.5	22.0	18.0	24.0	21.0	26.0				
Y	8.9	9.0	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.3	11.5
Y	11.7	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.7				

RANK OF X WITH RANKED RANK OF Y

X	1.0	2.0	3.5	5.0	6.0	7.0	3.5	9.0	10.0	11.0	12.0	8.0	13.5	13.5	15.5
X	19.5	25.0	17.0	19.5	23.0	15.5	22.0	18.0	24.0	21.0	26.0				
Y	1.0	2.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	7.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	13.0	14.0	15.0
Y	16.5	16.5	18.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	25.0	26.0				

DIFFERENCE VALUES

.0	.0	-1.0	.5	1.5	2.5	-3.5	1.0	.0	1.0	2.0	-4.0	.5	-.5	.5
3.0	8.5	-1.0	-.5	3.0	-4.5	.0	-5.0	.0	-4.0	.0				

VARIABLES	SUMTX	TIESX	SUMTY	TIESY	SUMXSQ	SUMYXQ	SUMDSQ	RHO	TOTAL N	T RATIO	DF
3- 4	2.00	4.00	9.50	4.00	1460.50	1453.00	197.50	.93	26.00	12.62	24.00

9600 000

continued

VARIABLES	SUMTX	TIESX	SUMTY	TIESY	SUMXSQ	SUMYXQ	SUMDSQ	RHO	TOTAL N	T RATIO	DF
1- 2	4.50	6.00	3.50	4.00	1458.00	1459.00	871.00	.70	26.00	4.82	24.00
1- 3	4.50	6.00	2.00	4.00	1458.00	1460.50	836.00	.71	26.00	4.99	24.00
1- 4	4.50	6.00	9.50	4.00	1458.00	1453.00	542.00	.81	26.00	6.86	24.00
1- 5	4.50	6.00	3.00	6.00	1458.00	1459.50	1326.00	.55	26.00	3.19	24.00
1- 6	4.50	6.00	12.50	3.00	1458.00	1450.00	823.00	.72	26.00	5.04	24.00
1- 7	4.50	6.00	6.00	3.00	1458.00	1456.50	884.50	.70	26.00	4.76	24.00
. . .						. . .				. . .	
4- 7	9.50	4.00	6.00	3.00	1453.00	1456.50	541.50	.81	26.00	6.86	24.00
4- 8	9.50	4.00	5.00	7.00	1453.00	1457.50	269.00	.91	26.00	10.59	24.00
5- 6	3.00	6.00	12.50	3.00	1459.50	1450.00	1417.00	.51	26.00	2.93	24.00
5- 7	3.00	6.00	6.00	3.00	1459.50	1456.50	778.50	.73	26.00	5.28	24.00
5- 8	3.00	6.00	5.00	7.00	1459.50	1457.50	401.00	.86	26.00	8.35	24.00
6- 7	12.50	3.00	6.00	3.00	1450.00	1456.50	1289.50	.56	26.80	3.28	24.00
6- 8	12.50	3.00	5.00	7.00	1450.00	1457.50	741.00	.75	26.00	5.47	24.00
7- 8	6.00	3.00	5.00	7.00	1456.50	1457.50	231.50	.92	26.00	11.55	24.00

000 0096

000 0096

000 0096

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Input, the running time was 12.532 seconds in the system. At the current rate for the University of Maryland's 7094 ($222./hr.), the chargeable computer time was $0.77.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $0.77 + $15.00 + network overhead

= $15.77 + network overhead

CONTENTS—UOM 4

000 0096

000 0097

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Weighted Summing Test Scoring Program, (Recoding)
CALLING NAME	UOM 87
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Maryland
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	A.F. Norcio University of Maryland
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN
COMPUTER	UNIVAC 1108
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Sam Steinberg, Prog. Lib., Computer Science Center, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20740 Tel.: (301) 454-4261

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program selects those variables specified by the user, gives the values of those variables the weights specified by the user and adds the weighted values to a sum. Data may be read from cards or tape. The user is cautioned that the program performs operations that are frequently called recoding and not weighted summation. There is, therefore, a potential semantic difficulty.

Limitations

The user may submit as many separate problems as he desires through the program in only one run. Within each problem the program can handle a maximum of 9,999 observations; for each observation the number of variables must not exceed 999. For each observation the program can compile a maximum of 99 separate sums (scores).

The user may specify up to 1,782 variables for selection; and, it should be noted that any variable may be selected more than once; in addition, a maximum of 891 weights may also be specified.

For each sum (score) that the user desires there must be one Score Card. The user must also specify the format of his data on Variable Format Cards.

continued

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Summary of Limitations

a) Number of Problems = unlimited
b) Maximum number of Observations = 9,999
c) Maximum number of Variables = 999
d) Maximum number of Weights = 891
e) Maximum number of Selections = 1,782
f) Maximum number of Sums = 99
g) Maximum number of Variable Format Cards = 10

000 0097

USER INSTRUCTIONS

The job deck consists of the following cards. Information should be right-justified in the specified fields. Any columns not mentioned should be left blank.

Problem Card

Each problem must begin with a PROBLM card; this card designates that a problem is to be stated, together with the specifications of the problem.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	PROBLM (Mandatory)
8–13	Alphanumeric problem code
15–17	Number of variables (not to exceed 999)
19–22	Number of observations (not to exceed 9,999)
24–25	Number of Item Selection Cards (not to exceed 99)
27–28	Number of Weight Cards (not to exceed 99)
30–31	Number of input tape, if not 5
33–34	Number of output tape, if not 6
36–37	Number of Score Cards (not to exceed 99)
39	Output Code 1: punched and printed output 2: printed output only
71–72	Number of Variable Format Cards (not to exceed 10)

Item Selection Cards

On each Item Selection card the user specifies those items that are to be selected for computation of a particular sum.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	ITEMSL (Mandatory)
8–13	Alphanumeric identification code
16–17	Number of items that appear on this card (not to exceed 18)
19–21	First item selected
22–24	Section item selected
⋮	⋮
70–72	Eighteenth item selected

continued

000 0097

Note: There may be a maximum of 99 item selection cards. Alphanumeric codes used on these cards must agree with those codes that appear on the Score Cards.

Weight Cards

On these cards the user specifies the weights that he wishes to assign to the various original values of his data.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	WEIGHT (Mandatory)
8–13	Alphanumeric identification code
16–17	*Total* number of values that appear on this card
19–21	First original value
22–24	Weight to be assigned to first original value
25–27	Second original value
28–30	Weight to be assigned to second original value
⋮	⋮
67–69	Ninth original value
70–72	Weight to be assigned to ninth original value

Note: There may be a maximum of 99 weight cards. Alphanumeric codes that appear on these cards must agree with those codes that appear on Score Cards.

Score Cards

On these cards the user specifies by alphanumeric codes those combinations of items selected and weights which he desires to be used for computing the various sums (scores).

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	SCORES (Mandatory)
8–13	Alphanumeric code of Score (this code is used to label the output with the name of this particular score)
16–17	Number of Alphanumeric codes of ITEMSL and WEIGHT cards that appear on this Score Card
19–24	ITEMSL Code

continued

000 0097

Columns	*Contents*
25–30	WEIGHT Code for these items
31	Blank
32–37	ITEMSL Code
38–43	WEIGHT Code for these items
44	Blank
45–50	ITEMSL Code
51–56	WEIGHT Code for these items
57	Blank
58–63	ITEMSL Code
64–69	WEIGHT Code for these items

Note: For each score desired there must be one Score Card; there may be up to a maximum of 99 Score Cards. Alphanumeric codes that appear on these cards must agree with those codes that appear on ITEMSL and WEIGHT cards.

Variable Format Cards

For preparation of these cards the user is referred to the BMD Manual[1]. There may be up to a maximum of 10 Variable Format Cards.

Data Deck (if data come from cards)

Finish Card

This card is placed after the Data Deck of the last problem; that is, it must physically be the last card that appears in the deck set-up. It designates that the program has completed the final problem.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	FINISH (Mandatory)

Deck Set-up

PROBLM Card
ITEMSL Cards (not to exceed 99)
WEIGHT Cards (not to exceed 99)
SCORE Cards (not to exceed 99)
Variable Format Cards
Data Deck

may be repeated as often as desired

:

FINISH Card

continued

Input and Output of Data

The program is able to read data from a user supplied data tape; if this is desired, the logical tape number must be specified in Cols. 30-31 on the PROBLM card; if the data are to be read from cards, these columns should be left blank. The user may also have his output written on tape; if this is desired, he must specify the logical tape number in Cols. 33-34 on the PROBLM card; otherwise, the columns should also be left blank. In addition, if punched and printed output is desired, a 1 must appear in Col. 39 of the PROBLM card; if only printed output is desired, a 2 must appear in this column.

REFERENCE

1. Dixon, W.J., (Ed.), *Biomedical Computer Programs*, (Dept. of Prevent. Med. and Pub. Health, Sch. of Med., Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles, 1964), Section III, pp. 22-28.

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLM   RUN 3 104    20 15  3          6 2                              1
ITEMSL     F1  10    1 11 13 16 22 24 36 46 54 60
ITEMSL     F2  10    2  6 18 28 31 34 38 44 45 51
ITEMSL    SD1   8    3  7 19 21 27 37 56 58
ITEMSL    SD2   9    9 14 23 33 40 42 47 50 63
ITEMSL    SA1   9    8 29 30 41 48 52 57 61 64
ITEMSL    SA2   8    5 12 17 26 35 43 53 59
ITEMSL    OC1   5    4 10 15 20 39
ITEMSL    OC2   5   25 32 49 55 62
ITEMSL     T1  18    1  3  4  7  8 10 11 13 15 16 19 20 21 22 24 27 29 30
ITEMSL     T2  14   36 37 39 41 46 48 52 54 56 57 58 60 61 64
ITEMSL     T3  18    2  5  6  9 12 14 17 18 23 25 26 28 31 32 33 34 35 38
ITEMSL     T4  14   40 42 43 44 45 47 49 50 51 53 55 59 62 63
ITEMSL     D1  18   65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82
ITEMSL     D2  18   83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99100
ITEMSL     D3   4 101102103104
WEIGHT   WTS1  12    1 -3  2 -2  3 -1  4  1  5  2  6  3
WEIGHT   WTS2  12    1  3  2  2  3  1  4 -1  5 -2  6 -3
WEIGHT    WTD  12    1  1  2  2  3  3  4  5  5  6  6  7
SCORES F SCLF   4      F1  WTS1      F2  WTS2
SCORES SD SCL   4     SD1  WTS1     SD2  WTS2
SCORES SA SCL   4     SA1  WTS1     SA2  WTS2
SCORES OC SCL   4     OC1  WTS1     OC2  WTS2
SCORES  TOTAL   8      T1  WTS1      T2  WTS1      T3  WTS2      T4  WTS2
SCORES  D SCL   6      D1   WTD      D2   WTD      D3   WTD
(1X,A6,64F1.0/7X,40F1.0)
11216A6545253435453224252534444324344523434354444344524545344322355435444
21216A633454235343444445343423322222432342222 3
11220A6424144432574446545544442246353234325425434445235652343563232 5232
            .                                   .
            .                                   .
            .                                   .
2121 ) ..11665114262111 ..5421151151153241663121 1
1121 .A.544144412411242413545426325455432543644321166125625523165421554 3
21214 ..1354 211364221 4 .541252311443113422411221
10616A..1511665.141231213445213165124561631 3321323 22115116563325411423
22616A.1213111111.12121 1211541
PROBLM   RUN 4 104    14 15  3          6 2                              1
ITEMSL     F1  10    1 11 13 16 22 24 36 46 54 60
ITEMSL     F2  10    2  6 18 28 31 34 38 44 45 51
ITEMSL    SD1   8    3  7 19 21 27 37 56 58
ITEMSL    SD2   9    9 14 23 33 40 42 47 50 63
ITEMSL    SA1   9    8 29 30 41 48 52 57 61 64
ITEMSL    SA2   8    5 12 17 26 35 43 53 59
ITEMSL    OC1   5    4 10 15 20 39
ITEMSL    OC2   5   25 32 49 55 62
ITEMSL     T1  18    1  3  4  7  8 10 11 13 15 16 19 20 21 22 24 27 29 30
ITEMSL     T2  14   36 37 39 41 46 48 52 54 56 57 58 60 61 64
ITEMSL     T3  18    2  5  6  9 12 14 17 18 23 25 26 28 31 32 33 34 35 38
ITEMSL     T4  14   40 42 43 44 45 47 49 50 51 53 55 59 62 63
ITEMSL     D1  18   65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82
ITEMSL     D2  18   83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99100
ITEMSL     D3   4 101102103104
WEIGHT   WTS1  12    1 -3  2 -2  3 -1  4  1  5  2  6  3
WEIGHT   WTS2  12    1  3  2  2  3  1  4 -1  5 -2  6 -3
WEIGHT    WTD  12    1  1  2  2  3  3  4  5  5  6  6  7
SCORES F SCLF   4      F1  WTS1      F2  WTS2
SCORES SD SCL   4     SD1  WTS1     SD2  WTS2
SCORES SA SCL   4     SA1  WTS1     SA2  WTS2
SCORES OC SCL   4     OC1  WTS1     OC2  WTS2
SCORES  TOTAL   8      T1  WTS1      T2  WTS1      T3  WTS2      T4  WTS2
SCORES  D SCL   6      D1   WTD      D2   WTD      D3   WTD
(1X,A6,64F1.0/7X,40F1.0)
11201A7216112664311225 13 2651561645674442561516114432542451246661663 24
21201 742242131 4 .24241 3122224224234255334 41221
11206 7113254266311456 26551452646614434 1614124146511446651346561466 26
21206A715152 414483421 4 11141531223217524551111
            .                                   .
            .                                   .
            .                                   .
21214 .72443231335343451 .72242222 3222223232332-33
11210A7345111665311114 2654321531634611316361511114441661551556541154 14
21210 .7114661165262111654221123 3153 3214651421
11221A7414134461241424 14444314424444634441431444166134466464411441566 6
21221 7111613444466431146333133163321434443164 3
FINISH
```


000 0097

000 0097

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
UOM87     TEST SCORING

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VERSION OF 6/1/67

PROGRAMMED BY A. FRANCIS NORCIO



PROBLEM CODE= RUN 3
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS=   20
NUMBER OF VARIABLES= 104
NUMBER OF ITEM SELECTION CARDS= 15
NUMBER OF WEIGHT CARDS=  3
NUMBER OF DATA INPUT TAPE= 5
NUMBER OF OUTPUT TAPE= 6
NUMBER OF VARIABLE FORMAT CARDS=  1

ITEMS SELECTED FOR      F1
         1
        11
        13
        16
        22
        24
        36
        46
        54
        60

ITEMS SELECTED FOR      F2
         2
         6
        18
        28
        31
        34
        38
        44
        45
        51

                 .
                 .
                 .

ITEMS SELECTED FOR      C3
       101
       102
       103
       104

                    WTS1
ORIGINAL VALUES           WEIGHTS
        1.                  -3.
        2.                  -2.
        3.                  -1.
        4.                   1.
        5.                   2.
        6.                   3.

                    WTS2
ORIGINAL VALUES           WEIGHTS
        1.                   3.
        2.                   2.
        3.                   1.
        4.                  -1.
        5.                  -2.
        6.                  -3.
```

continued

000 0097

```
                    WTD

ORIGINAL VALUES          WEIGHTS
       1.                   1.
       2.                   2.
       3.                   3.
       4.                   5.
       5.                   6.
       6.                   7.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS SELECTED= 168
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEIGHTS=  18
TOTAL NUMBER OF SETS=  15

VARIABLE FORMAT IS
(1X,A6,64F1.0/7X,40F1.0)


   1216A6 F SCLE -11.00 SD SCL  -5.C0 SA SCL  13.00 OC SCL   3.00  TOTAL  -0.
           D SCL 140.00
   1220A6 F SCLE   2.00 SD SCL   7.00 SA SCL  -4.00 OC SCL   5.00  TOTAL  10.00
           D SCL 134.00
   1215A6 F SCLE  -1.00 SD SCL  18.C0 SA SCL  32.00 OC SCL  -3.00  TOTAL  46.00
           D SCL 145.00
   1202A6 F SCLE  -4.00 SD SCL   7.C0 SA SCL  20.00 OC SCL  -0.    TOTAL  23.00
           D SCL 153.00

              .                      .                       .
              .                      .                       .
              .                      .                       .


   1214A6 F SCLE -22.00 SD SCL  27.C0 SA SCL  19.00 OC SCL  -1.00  TOTAL  23.00
           D SCL 115.00
   C616A6 F SCLE  -3.00 SD SCL  28.C0 SA SCL  -1.00 OC SCL -12.00  TOTAL  12.00
           D SCL  43.00



UOM      TEST SCORING

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COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

VERSION OF 6/1/67

PROGRAMMED BY A. FRANCIS NORCIO


PROBLEM CODE= RUN 4
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS=   14
NUMBER OF VARIABLES= 104
NUMBER OF ITEM SELECTION CARDS= 15
NUMBER OF WEIGHT CARDS=  3
NUMBER OF DATA INPUT TAPE= 5
NUMBER OF OUTPUT TAPE= 6
NUMBER OF VARIABLE FORMAT CARDS=  1

ITEMS SELECTED FOR     F1
        1
       11
       13
       16
       22
       24
       36
       46
       54
       60
```

continued

000 0097

000 0097

ITEMS SELECTED FOR F2
2
6
18
28
31
34
38
44
45
51

.
.
.

ITEMS SELECTED FOR C3
101
102
103
104

WTS1

ORIGINAL VALUES	WEIGHTS
1.	-3.
2.	-2.
3.	-1.
4.	1.
5.	2.
6.	3.

WTS2

ORIGINAL VALUES	WEIGHTS
1.	3.
2.	2.
3.	1.
4.	-1.
5.	-2.
6.	-3.

WTD

ORIGINAL VALUES	WEIGHTS
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	5.
5.	6.
6.	7.

TOTAL NUMBER OF ITEMS SELECTED= 168
TOTAL NUMBER OF WEIGHTS= 18
TOTAL NUMBER OF SETS= 15

VARIABLE FORMAT IS
(1X,A6,64F1.0/7X,40F1.0)

```
1201A7 F SCLE   2.00 SD SCL  38.CO SA SCL  46.00 UC SCL  -4.00  TOTAL  82.00
         D SCL 125.00
1206A7 F SCLE  -7.00 SD SCL  19.CO SA SCL  34.00 OC SCL  -2.00  TOTAL  44.00
         D SCL 120.00

         .                 .                 .
         .                 .                 .
         .                 .                 .

1210A7 F SCLE  -1.00 SD SCL  36.CO SA SCL  32.00 UC SCL  -2.00  TOTAL  65.00
         D SCL 134.00
1221A7 F SCLE -16.00 SD SCL   3.CO SA SCL  17.00 UC SCL -10.00  TOTAL  -6.00
         D SCL 146.00
```

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COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Input, the running time was 0.77 seconds for the central processor. At the current rate for the University of Maryland's UNIVAC 1108 ($720./hr., 2-second minimum), the chargeable computer time was $0.40.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $0.40 + $15.00 + network overhead

= $15.40 + network overhead

CONTENTS—UOM 87

000 0098

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE Generalized t Test

CALLING NAME UOM 5

INSTALLATION NAME University of Maryland Computer Science Center

AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S) J.F. Williams Computer Science Center University of Maryland

LANGUAGE FORTRAN IV

COMPUTER IBM 7090/7094 and UNIVAC 1108

PROGRAM AVAILABILITY Decks and listings presently available

CONTACT Mr. Sam Steinberg, Program Librarian, Computer Science Center, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20740 Tel.: (301) 454-4261

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program computes the t statistic for differences between the means of independent (random) groups or dependent (matched) groups. The user may select to input his data in either of two ways; by rows, where each card represents one variable in all its observations, or by columns, where each card represents one observation with only the variables included in that observation being punched.

Output includes the following.

—sum of values (SUM) for a given variable or group,

—sum of squared values (SUMSQ) for a given variable or group,

—mean of values (XMEAN) for a given variable or group,

—variance of values (SAMVAR) for a given variable or group,

—standard deviation of values (SAMSD) for a given variable or group,

—t (TEE) for a given pair of variables or groups

—sum of cross-products (SUMCP) and product-moment correlation (R) for a given pair of variables or groups *with a dependent t only*,

continued

000 0098

—F-ratio (FRATIO) for a given pair of variables or groups *with independent t only.*

Limitations

50 variables of groups (M)
250 observations per variable (N)
3 Variable Format Cards

Computational Formulas

Product-moment correlation coefficient

$$r_{ab} = \sqrt{\frac{[((\Sigma X_a X_b / N) - (\Sigma X_a \Sigma X_b))/N^2]^2}{s_a^2 \; s_b^2}}$$

Dependent t (using difference scores)

$$t_{ab} = \frac{\bar{X}d}{s_d \sqrt{N}}$$

Independent t

$$t_{ab} = \sqrt{\frac{(\bar{X}_a - \bar{X}_b)^2}{[(N_a s_a^2 + N_b s_b^2) / (N_a + N_b - 2)][(N_a + N_b)/(N_a N_b)]}}$$

REFERENCE

McNemar, Q., *Psychological Statistics*, (John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York, 1962), 3rd ed.

000 0098

000 0098

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Data Input

In using this program, the user may punch the data in one of two ways, i.e., by rows or by columns.

By Rows: each card represents *one* variable or group and all observations for this variable are punched on the card (overflow onto other cards is permitted). T is computed between cards.

By Columns: each card represents *one* observation. All variables or groups for this observation are punched on a card (overflow onto other cards is permitted). T is computed between columns.

Card Preparation

Problem Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	Problem number (may be alphabetical)
7– 9	Number of variables or groups (M)
10–12	Number of Variable Format Cards
13–15	Sample size for the first variable or group
16–18	Sample size for the second variable or group
⋮	⋮
70–72	Sample size for the 20th variable or group

When a second or third card is required, information should be continued in Col. 1 of the new card.

In the three columns immediately after the sample size for the last group the Data Specification should be punched

001: data are punched by columns
002: data are punched by rows

The three columns immediately after the Data Specification, the Variable Type should be punched

001: dependent t is desired
002: independent t is desired

continued

000 0098

Variable Format Cards

Up to 3 Format Cards with F-type specification are allowed.

Data Cards

Punch the data according to the input option and format specified.

Job Deck

System Cards
Program Deck
Problem Card
Variable Format Cards — may be repeated for multiple cases
Data Cards

000 0098

SAMPLE INPUT

```
KITTYD  2  1 24 24001001
(2F2.0)
 4 3
 6 3
 6 0
 4 2
 4 2
 5 3
 4 3
 2 0
 5 2
 5 1
 5 4
 5 2
 5 1
 5 0
 5 0
 3 0
 4 1
 2 0
 6 6
 5 2
 4 2
 5 3
 3 0
 5 2
BIRCON  2  1 14 13001002
(2F3.0)
  3  8
 -2 11
  0  4
-10-25
- 3- 6
  2- 4
  0  8
- 2- 1
  0  2
  2- 1
  8- 4
  2 16
  7  5
  8
CONBIR  2  1 11 13001002
(2F3.0)
 10  8
- 2 11
 10  4
  6-25
 12- 6
- 6- 4
  2  8
- 9- 1
  2  2
  6- 1
  0- 4
    16
     5
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

CALCULATED TEE

PROBLEM CARD

```
PROBLEM CODE               KITTYD
NUMBER OF TREATMENTS            2
OPTION FOR INPUT DATA           1
OPTION FOR TYPE OF TEE TEST     1
NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PER TREATMENT
   24   24
```

SUMS OF OBSERVATIONS

```
    107.00000     42.00000
```

SUMS OF SQUARES OF OBSERVATIONS

```
      505.00       128.00
```

MEANS OF OBSERVATIONS

```
      4.45833       1.75000
```

VARIANCES OF OBSERVATIONS

```
      1.16493       2.27083
```

STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF OBSERVATIONS

```
      1.07932       1.50693
```

SUM OF CROSS PRODUCTS OF OBSERVATIONS

```
ROW    1
      505.00       206.00

ROW    2
      206.00       128.00
```

PRODUCT-MOMENT CORRELATIONS BETWEEN TREATMENTS

```
ROW    1
      1.00000       .48034

ROW    2
      .48034       1.00000
```

CALCULATED TEE FOR MEAN PAIRS

```
ROW    1
      .00000       9.49001

ROW    2
      -9.49001      .00000
```

continued

000 0098

CALCULATED TEE

PROBLEM CARD

```
PROBLEM CODE               BIRCON
NUMBER OF TREATMENTS            2
OPTION FOR INPUT DATA           1
OPTION FOR TYPE OF TEE TEST     2
NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PER TREATMENT
   14   13
```

SUMS OF OBSERVATIONS

```
15.00000    13.00000
```

SUMS OF SQUARES OF OBSERVATIONS

```
315.00     1245.00
```

MEANS OF OBSERVATIONS

```
1.07143     1.00000
```

VARIANCES OF OBSERVATIONS

```
21.35204     94.76923
```

STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF OBSERVATIONS

```
4.62083     9.73495
```

CALCULATED TEE FOR MEAN PAIRS

```
ROW    1
   .00000      .02370

ROW    2
   .02370      .00000
```

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION VARIANCE

```
22.99451     102.66667
```

F RATIO FOR MEAN PAIRS AT N(X)-1 AND N(Y)-1 DF

```
ROW    1
   1.00000      4.46483

ROW    2
   4.46483      1.00000
```

continued

000 0098

CALCULATED TEE

PROBLEM CARD

PROBLEM CODE CONPIR
NUMBER OF TREATMENTS 2
OPTION FOR INPUT DATA 1
OPTION FOR TYPE OF TEE TEST 2
NUMBER OF SUBJECTS PER TREATMENT
11 13

SUMS OF OBSERVATIONS

31.00000 13.00000

SUMS OF SQUARES OF OBSERVATIONS

545.00 1245.00

MEANS OF OBSERVATIONS

2.81818 1.00000

VARIANCES OF OBSERVATIONS

41.60331 94.76923

STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF OBSERVATIONS

6.45006 9.73495

CALCULATED TEE FOR MEAN PAIRS

ROW 1	.00000	.50642
ROW 2	.50642	.00000

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION VARIANCE

45.76364 102.66667

F RATIO FOR MEAN PAIRS AT N(X)-1 AND N(Y)-1 DF

ROW 1	1.00000	2.24341
ROW 2	2.24341	1.00000

000 0098

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Input, the computer time was 6.361 seconds. At the current rate for the University of Maryland IBM 7094 ($222./hr.) the chargeable computer time was $0.39.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead

= $0.39 + $15.00 + network overhead

= $15.39 + network overhead

The same job run on the UNIVAC 1108 used 0.5 sec. of central processor unit (CPU) time. At the current rate for the 1108 ($0.20/sec. with 2 sec. minimum) the computer time cost $0.40.

CONTENTS—UOM 5

000 0099

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Information Retrieval Services
CALLING NAME	
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Georgia Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Information Science Group University of Georgia
LANGUAGE	Assembler Language & PL/1
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Proprietary; available for use but not for distribution
CONTACT	Miss Margaret Park, Supervisory Inform. Scientist, Computer Center, The Univ. of Ga., Athens, Ga. 30601 Tel.: (404) 542-3741

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

In any endeavor, scientists need to keep constantly abreast of activities in their field of interest, to be on the lookout for new ideas, and to maintain a library of useful references. The proliferation of new scientific knowledge is rapidly outpacing the capabilities of conventional information-handling and publishing techniques. Scientists are now turning to computer-based methods to help speed and channel the flow ot information on a timely basis.

The Computer Center at the University of Georgia is actively engaged in establishing an Information Center. Mechanized data bases from several scientific organizations are presently available and in use at the Center. Subject areas currently represented are biology, biochemistry, nuclear science, and chemistry, including structural data files for chemical compounds. Other tape services in fields such as medicine, engineering, physics, geology, etc., will be added as interst is expressed in these subject areas.

The Computer Center's Information Sciences Unit offers assistance in creating search profiles and current awareness and retrospective searches of the scientific literature.

continued

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The staff of the Computer Center includes highly trained professionals in practically every subject discipline. In addition to chemists and a microbiologist in the Information Sciences Unit, the Center also has full time staff with specialties in physics, engineering, statistics, biology, and forestry, with consulting staff available in other disciplines. All staff are also familiar with computer systems and their applications.

The Computer Center is constantly seeking better ways to satisfy the information requirements of the scientific community and we will greatly appreciate any suggestions made in this direction. New services will be added as rapidly as possible to meet newly identified needs and uses.

Persons desiring to use the Information Retrieval Services are directed to the contact person.

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USER INSTRUCTIONS

In a computer-based system such as the Information Science Center offers, information selected and prepared by scientists is encoded into a machine-readable form. The computer-based record is backed by a complete system of programs for searching and retrieving this information. These search programs are based on word or word-fragment matching, with provisions for term weighting and AND, OR, and NOT logic to combine terms.

The user may specify the data base against which he wishes to have his questions searched, or he may leave the decision up to the Information Scientists who know the subject coverage of the data bases. The University generally makes this decision in consultation with the user, however. The University of Georgia staff does include Information Scientists familiar with both the retrieval techniques as well as the subject disciplines, and these people do all necessary construction and coding of the search profile. The files each vary as to the data content (e.g., titles, abstracts, keywords, descriptors, etc.), the frequency of publication (weekly, biweekly, monthly, quarterly, etc.), subject scope, and types of primary documents covered (e.g., journals, patents, reports, books, etc.). They also vary considerably in the number of years of literature which they cover, some including documents as far back as 1956 while others began only in 1969 or 1970. Due to copyright considerations, each data base is searched independently at the present time, and consequently is priced individually.

Since the University of Georgia staff performs the construction and coding of the search profiles, details of coding are not listed here. The Sample Input and Output show various logical and weighting possibilities in the search programs.

Data bases currently include the following.

Chemical-Biological Activities (*CBAC*) provides up-to-date coverage of published work concerned with the interaction of organic compounds (drugs, pesticides, etc.) with biological systems (man and other plants and animals). Also covered are metabolism studies and studies of in-vitro chemical reactions of biochemical interests. Nearly 700 journals are monitored. *CBAC* is a consolidated source of information in the chemical-biological field, and especially appeals to scientists involved in biochemical and physiological research.

continued

The tape version of *CBAC* corresponds to the *Chemical-Biological Activities* hard-copy version; however, tape issues are usually available two-four weeks ahead of the printed copy. Each issue contains 500-600 digests.

Chemical Titles (*CT*), which is issued biweekly by Chemical Abstracts Service, contains journal references to approximately 4,500 articles per issue appearing in 650 important U.S. and non-U.S. chemical and chemical engineering journals. Titles that appear in *CT* represent over 65% of the total abstracts that later appear in *Chemical Abstracts*. *Chemical Titles* offers journal references to articles approximately 70 days before their abstracts are published in *Chemical Abstracts*. In many cases titles appear in *Chemical Titles* before the journal containing the article is published. Thus *Chemical Titles* is valuable as an alerting service.

CA-Condensates (*CA-C*) is the computer searchable complement to the printed publication, *Chemical Abstracts* (*CA*), which covers the full range of chemistry, referencing 250,000 articles per year.

CA-Condensates is issued weekly; the content corresponds to an issue of *CA*. The tape version, *CA-Condensates*, precedes the corresponding printed issue of *CA* by several weeks due to the time required to print, bind, and distribute *CA* printed issues.

The abstracts in *CA* and *CA-Condensates* are grouped into five categories: Biochemistry, Organic Chemistry, Macromolecular Chemistry, Applied Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, and Physical and Analytical Chemistry. The first two groupings are published as an odd numbered issue one week, and the last three groupings are published as an even numbered issue the following week. Searches may be limited to odd or even numbered issues if desired.

Nuclear Science Abstracts (*NSA*), published semi-monthly by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, provides international coverage of the literature on nuclear science and technology. Publications include the scientific and technical reports of the USAEC and its contractors, other government agencies, universities, industrial and research organizations as well as patents, books and journal literature on a world wide basis.

The subject matter coverage of *NSA* includes nuclear chemistry and physics, instrumentation, reactor technology, engineering, earth science and life science.

continued

The tape version of *Bioresearch Index* (*BIORI*) corresponds in coverage to the printed copy of this BioScience Information Service of *Biological Abstracts*. *BIORI*, published monthly with more than 7,000 titles, includes research reports from symposia, congresses, conferences, reports, bulletins, etc. in which biology is the main emphasis. Biological research papers of a more applied nature are covered, also, in *BIORI*. Coverage is not duplicated in *BA*. The tape version of *BIORI* precedes the printed issue of *BIORI* by several weeks due to the time required to print, bind and distribute *BIORI* hard copy.

The tape version of *Biological Abstracts* (*BA*) corresponds in coverage to the printed copy of this BioScience Information Service (BIOSIS) - more than 7,000 journals per year producing more than 200,000 abstracts per year. *BA* issues, containing more than 5,600 titles, are published semi-monthly and chiefly contain abstracts of research papers in biology published in monthly periodicals. Information covered reflects basic research in biology. The tape version of *BA* precedes the printed issue of *BA* by several weeks due to the time required to print, bind and distribute *BA* hard copy.

Educational Resources Information Center (*ERIC*) is a nationwide information network for acquiring, selecting, abstracting, indexing, storing, retrieving, and disseminating the most significant and timely educational research reports and projects.

The *ERIC* program has two component parts: *Research in Education* (*RIE*), and *Current Index to Journals in Education* (*CIJE*).

RIE is a monthly abstract journal announcing recently completed research and research-related projects in the field of education.

CIJE is devoted exclusively to periodical literature, providing detailed indexing for articles in over 500 educational journals. *CIJE* is a monthly companion to *RIE*.

Early in 1970 several additional tape services were added. Data bases added include COMPENDEX from Engineering Index, the USGRDR tapes covering the government reports issued by U.S. Clearinghouse, Bibliography of North American Geology and Selected Water Resources Abstracts from U. S. Geological Survey, and CAIN from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

continued

000 0099

Other tape services in areas such as physics, computer science, psychology, and engineering fields will be added as they become available from suppliers.

Current awareness as well as retrospective searches are available on all the sources listed as taped. Interested persons are directed to the contact person.

SAMPLE INPUT

Sample Input is not included for this program. The Sample Output consists of samples of the information returned from a search. Interested persons are directed to the contact person for further information.

000 0099

SAMPLE OUTPUT

PROFILE NO. 2480-008
ACCOUNT NO. , THRESHOLD WT. 000000

DATA BASE SEARCHED CACOND VOLUME 73 ISSUE 18

PROFILE

GROUP	TERM NO.	TYPE	WEIGHT	TERM
G001	1	TXT	00000	AIR*
G001	2	TXT	00000	EXHAUST*
G002	3	TXT	00000	POLLUT*
G002	4	TXT	00000	CONTAMIN*
G002	5	TXT	00000	WASTE*
G003	6	TXT	00000	SAMPL*
G003	7	TXT	00000	TEST*
G003	8	TXT	00000	MONITOR*
G003	9	TXT	00000	ANALYS*
G003	10	TXT	00000	DETERMIN*
G003	11	TXT	00000	CONTROL*
G003	12	TXT	00000	INSTRUMENT*
G003	13	TXT	00000	COLLECT*
G003	14	TXT	00000	REMOV*
G003	15	TXT	00000	MAK*
G003	16	TXT	00000	MEASUR*
G003	17	TXT		ANAL
G003	18	TXT		DETN
G004	19	CXC		37015

((G001 & G002) | G004) &¬ G003

NUMBER OF ANSWERS TO THIS QUESTION 7

PROFILE NO. 2480-008

GEORGII HW,
UNIVERSITAETSINST.METEOROL. GEOPHYS.,FRANKFURT/M., GER.

****

PROFILE NO. 2480-008 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1970
QUESTION WT. 0

GEORGII HW,
UNIVERSITAETSINST. METEOROL. GEOPHYS., FRANKFURT/M., GER.

NATURALLY OCCURRING AEROSOLS IN PURE AND POLLUTED AIR

SCHRIFTENR. VER. WASSER-, BODEN-, LUFTHYG., BERLIN-DAHLEM(SVWLAE)
1970, NO. 30,() 13-18

REVIEW AEROSOLS POLLUTED ATM

CA-CONDENSATES(CHABA8) 1970, 073(18) 090922

****

PROFILE NO. 2480-008 THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1970
QUESTION WT. 0

CLARENBURG LA,

AIR POLLUTION IN VLAARDINGEN. CRITIQUE OF THE REPORT OF CLARE
NBURG ,

CHEM. WEEKBL.(CHWEAP) 1970, 66(31) 16-22

INDUSTRIAL STACKS SULFUR DIOXIDE DOMESTIC HEATERS AIR POLLUTION

CA-CONDENSATES(CHABA8) 1970, 073(18) 090951

****

COST ESTIMATE

Service is offered to academic institutions only.

Current Awareness Searches

Price per profile per issue

Data Base	*Price*
CA-Condensates	
odd and even	$10.
odd or even only	5.
Chemical Titles	5.
Chemical-Biological Activities	5.
Biological Abstracts	
BA	5.
BIORI	5.
Nuclear Science Abstracts	5.
Compendex	5.

Retrospective Searches*

Price per profile

Data Base	*Price* Volume**	Year
CA-Condensates		
odd and even	$ 70.	$140.
odd or even only	35.	70.
BA-Previews		
BA and BIORI	105.	105.
BA only	70.	70.
BIORI only	35.	35.
CBAC	35.	70.
CT	70.	70.
Compendex	70.	70.
NSA	70.	70.
RIE (through 1970)		75.
CIJE	35.	35.

*Two or three week turn-around schedule
**Volumes correspond to the publishers' printed publication volumes.

continued

Prices are based on profiles with a maximum of 100 search terms. Output on 4x6 inch card stock instead of computer paper is available at an additional cost of 2¢ per card.

Prices are subject to change without notice.

Charge to user = computer costs + network overhead

CONTENTS—INFORMATION RETRIEVAL SERVICES

000 0100

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	University Computing Facility
INSTALLATION NAME	Marquette University Computing Center
LANGUAGES	FORTRAN III, FORTRAN IV, COBOL, MAP
COMPUTER	IBM 7040 with 16K-word core storage
AVAILABILITY	Open shop
CONTACT	Mr. Robert Miller, Acting Director, Computing Center, Marquette University, 1515 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53233 Tel.: (414) 224-7700

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

The IBM 7040 at Marquette University is offered to EIN users with Computer Center personnel available for consultation in utilizing the Program Library and in correcting user-written programs.

Equipment at the Marquette University Computing Center includes the following.

Controllers

IBM 1414 Model I	Synchronizer for tapes
IBM 1414 Model IV	Synchronizer for cards, printer

Storage

IBM 729	Tape drives (2)
IBM 7330	Tape drives (4)

I/O

IBM 1402	Card reader-punch
IBM 1403	Line printer

Peripheral equipment (not connected to the 7040)

IBM 407	Tabulating machine
IBM 514	Reproducing punch
IBM 083	Sorter
IBM 870	Graph plotter
IBM 056	Verifier
IBM 1232	Optical reader

continued

Peripheral equipment (continued)

IBM 534	Card punch
IBM 026	Printing card punches(8)
GDDR 3B	Gerber data reader
Microdyne	Analog-to-digital converter

Magnetic tape is available on a loan basis in 200-, 1200-, and 2400-foot sizes. Programs available at Marquette include those developed at the Computing Center and programs ordered through SHARE, with an ordering time of two to three weeks for complete documentation on the latter.

000 0100

USER INSTRUCTIONS

The Marquette University Computing Center is available on a schedule arranged after individual conference with the EIN Technical Representative. Charges for computational services for small colleges may be waived. A potential user should first fill an Account Initiation Form with the EIN Project Office. EIN will subsequently notify the Technical Representative at Marquette, who will contact the potential user and arrange for a project code number.

To aid the Computing Center user in programming and usage, the publications listed in Ref. 1-8 are of general assistance. The program library[9] should be consulted for specific program information. In addition, the Computing Center maintains a limited reference library consisting primarily of periodicals published by computer manufacturers, professional organizations and other educational institutions.

The Computing Center personnel are available for consultation, programming assistance, and keypunching on a limited basis without charge; extensive utilization of these services can be obtained on a contracted basis.

REFERENCES

1. *Users Manual, MUCC #00*, (Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wisc., Sept., 1968).

2. *Programmers Guide, MUCC #10*, (Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wisc., Sept., 1967).

3. *Operators Guide, MUCC #12*, (Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wisc.).

4. *Autoplotter Programmers Manual (Peter's Version), MUCC #110*, (Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wisc.).

5. *FORTRAN III Reference Manual, MUCC #111*, (Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wisc.).

6. *Survey Report Generator (SRG), MUCC #112*, (Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wisc.).

7. *FORTRAN IV Error Messages, MUCC #200*, (Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wisc.).

continued

8. *Test Score and Analysis System, MQ070*, (Marquette Univ., Milwaukee, Wisc.).

9. Copies of all programs and documentations can be obtained by inquiring to the EIN Technical Representative at Marquette University. An index can be obtained either from the Technical Representative or through the EIN Project Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

PRICING

Description	*Rate per hour*
Computation	$240.00
Consultation	$ 10.00
Programming	$ 15.00
Keypunching	$ 2.50

Note: Computation charges may be waived for small colleges usage on a non-regular basis. Interested persons should contact the EIN Technical Representative.

CONTENTS

000 0101

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Kiewit Computation Facility
INSTALLATION NAME	Kiewit Computation Center Dartmouth College
LANGUAGES	Dartmouth BASIC Dartmouth FORTRAN Dartmouth ALGOL Dartmouth LISP LAFFF (Language to Aid Financial Fact Finders) CRIII (Computer Research Involving Investment Information) MIX GEFORT (GE FORTRAN) GMAP (GE Macro Assembly Program) TRAC (Text Reckoning and Compiling Program)
COMPUTER	GE-635
AVAILABILITY	Available to specified categories of remote terminals
CONTACT	For Account Initiation, Period of Usage, and Policy: A. Kent Morton, EIN Technical Representative, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03755 Tel.: (603) 646-2864

For specific problems in the following areas (all extensions preceded by Area Code 603, exchange 646-):

Area	*Name*	*Extension*
Validating user numbers and passwords; granting special permissions	Nancy Broadhead Stephen V.F. Waite	2643 2643
Programming assistance	Diane Mather Stephen V.F. Waite	3283 2643
Use of Plotters	Arthur Luehrmann	2976,2864
Supplying Manuals	Jann Dalton	2147

continued

000 0101

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

The Dartmouth Time Sharing System is a remote access facility supporting such low-speed terminals as Teletype models 33, 35, and 37, Friden 7100 and IBM 2741. Detailed terminal, coupler, and bit rate specifications are contained in references 1 and 2. On-site peripherals are not available to remote users, since the Center does not handle input or output beyond the operations counter.

Hardware available to remote users includes the dual processor GE 635 with 160K x 36-bit words; two GE Datanet 30's with a total of 155 bit buffer units; one GE magnetic drum with controllers; two IBM 2314 disc units with a Datametrics interface to a GE IOC controller; and six tape drives (7 track) operated by two tape controllers.

The executive system was written and is maintained and modified by Dartmouth undergraduates under the supervision of the Software Development Director at Kiewit.

Remote faculty users will be alloted 16K of core memory, 64 seconds of run-time, and, in most cases, 6K of disc storage.

Special software available to all users includes the LAFFF and the CRIII systems developed by the Amos Tuck School of Business to aid in finding financial facts (see Ref. 3); a simulator of the MIX system designed by Donald Knuth; RUNOFF (for text processing); Dartmouth EDIT, TEXTEDIT, and STRING EDITOR, all for file manipulation, whether the file be a program, text, or alphanumeric data; TEACH, which provides the possibility for writing a program to automatically test programs written by students for a given problem or course; and IMPRESS, which consists of numerous sociological data files and a core of programs for manipulating them.

REFERENCES

1. Hargraves, R., and Mather, D., *User's Guide to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System*, Dartmouth College TM 022 (Hanover, N.H.: Oct. 1970).

2. Morton, A.K., *Hardware and Access Supplement for Remote Users* (Dart. Col., Jan. 1971).

3. *CRIII* (Tuck Sch. of Bus. Admin., Dart. Col., 1970). CRIII is a system for financial fact finding written in BASIC. It is now being used almost exclusively with and by Tuck School students, and is obtainable from the Tuck School.

000 0101

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Procedure

The user should first file an Account Initiation Form with the EIN Office, after which he will be issued a valid user number and password to be recognized by the validation monitor from the starting date to the ending date (inclusive) cited under "Account Limits" on the Account Initiation Form. Should the user desire to extend this period, he should contact the Technical Representative at Dartmouth, either personally or through his own Technical Representative. Should the TR at Dartmouth not be immediately available, the user may contact one of the persons responsible for validation and permissions, as indicated under the section CONTACT.

Availability

The Dartmouth Time Sharing System is available to all users according to the following schedule.

Monday	8:00 a.m. – 1:00 a.m.
Tuesday	8:00 a.m. – 1:00 a.m.
Wednesday	8:00 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.
Thursday	8:00 a.m. – 1:00 a.m.
Friday	8:00 a.m. – 1:00 a.m.
Saturday	8:00 a.m. – 1:00 a.m.
Sunday	8:00 p.m. – 1:00 a.m.

Services

The staff of the Computation Center does not provide programming services for outside users, except by way of consultation in specific problem areas. Consulting on specific problems is provided on a limited basis without surcharge as a routine user service.

Use of on-site peripherals is not permitted to remote users as the Center does not handle physical input and output through the mail. Should remote use of a plotter be required, DTSS software will presently drive CalComp Model 565 and Timeshare Devices, Inc. Model C/P 701.

Informational Services

The following files are maintained in the Dartmouth library to keep users informed of current procedures and scheduling, new system features, and revisions:

continued

000 0101

DTSSINFO	files under this heading contain general information of interest to DTSS users
CCNEWS	Computation Center and system news
PLOTNEWS	information pertaining to the use of the library routines for the Timeshare Devices plotter
PINEWS	information of interest to users of Project IMPRESS

Information pertaining to the use of the library is contained in Ref. 1. Log-on procedures and other information are described in Refs. 1 and 2.

REFERENCES

General

1. Hargraves, R., and Mather D., *User's Guide to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System*, Dartmouth College TM 022 (Hanover, N.H.: Oct. 1970).

2. Morton, A.K., *Hardware and Access Supplement for Remote Users* (Dart. Col., Jan. 1971).

3. *BASIC*, (Kiewit Comp. Center, Dart. Col., Sept. 1970), 5th ed.

4. Mather, D., and Hart, R., *A User's Guide to the DTSS Program Library*, Dart. Col. TM 010 (Oct. 1970).

5. Dobbs, G., *Dartmouth EDIT*, Dart. Col. Tm 002 (Jan. 1969).

6. Takaro, T., *Dartmouth STRING EDITOR*, Dart. Col. TM 003 (Sept. 1969).

7. Takaro, T., *TEXT EDITOR User Manual*, Dart. Col. TM 004 (Sept. 1969).

8. Pataky, M. and Hills, D., *RUNOFF User's Reference Manual*, Dart. Col. TM 005 (Jan. 1970).

9. Hills, D., *XRUNOFF Manual: A Supplement to the RUNOFF User's Reference Manual* (Dart. Col., 1970).

10. Hargraves, R., *Double Precision in Dartmouth BASIC*, Dart. Col. TM 006 (July 1969).

11. Hargraves, R., and Semprebon, L., *CalComp Programming in BASIC*, Dart. Col. TM 007 (Apr. 1969).

continued

000 0101

12. Garland, S., and McGeachie, J., *Multiple Terminal Programming*, Dart. Col. TM 009 (Nov. 1969).

13. Marshall, S., *An ALGOL 68 Garbage Collector*, Dart. Col. TM 011 (Dec. 1969).

14. Reiss, S., and Behrens, A., *MIX User's Reference Manual*, Dart. Col. TM 013 (Dec. 1969).

15. Luehrmann, A., *Use of the Timeshare Devices Plotter on DTSS*, Dart. Col. TM 014 (Jan. 1970).

16. *Dartmouth Time-Sharing Fortran* (1971); adapted from the General Electric Inform. Serv. Depart. Ref. Manual *FORTRAN Language*, Document No. 802209C, and printed with the permission of G.E.

17. Kurtz, T., *Accurate Matrix Inversion in BASIC*, Dart. Col. TM 016 (Apr. 1970).

18. Hobbs, S., *LISP System Reference Manual for DTSS on the GE 635*, Dart. Col. TM 017 (July 1970).

19. McGeachie, J., *Use of the IBM 2741 Communications Terminal on DTSS*, Dart. Col. TM 018 (Aug. 1970).

20. Relson, D., *Dartmouth ALGOL for DTSS*, Dart. Col. TM 021 (June 1970).

21. Kemeny, J.G., and Nevison, J.M., *How to Write a TEACH Program* (Dart. Col., Dec. 1967).

22. Noma, E., *Communications Facilities Used by Kiewit*, Dart. Col. TM 026 (Dec. 1970).

Amos Tuck School of Business Administration

23. *CRIII* (Tuck Sch. of Bus. Admin., Dart. Col., 1970).

Project IMPRESS

24. Meyers, Jr., E.D., *An Introduction to Project IMPRESS*.

25. *IMPRESS Files: Structure and Format* (Dec. 1969). This paper describes the format of IMPRESS data files in the computer.

continued

26. *PRES 68* (Oct. 1969, first print.; and Jan. 1970, second print.). Codebook for the 1968 Presidential Election Survey, Univ. of Mich. Survey Research Center Study, SRC S523.

27. *DART 69* (Apr. 1970). Codebook for the 1969 Dartmouth Coeducation Survey.

28. *WORK* (Apr. 1970). Codebook for *Organization of Work*, a comparative analysis of production among nonindustrial peoples, Stanley H. Udy, Jr., (New Haven: HRAF Press, 1959).

29. *DART 70* (May 1970). Codebook for the 1970 Dartmouth Coeducational Survey.

Notes

1. All technical memoranda (TM), as well as the remainder of references 1-22, are available from the Documents Center at Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College. Users may also request to be placed on the DTSS Phase II Documentation List, whereby they will receive, for an annual fee, all system documentation as it appears, including revisions. This documentation includes information on GMAP and the TRAC, LISP, FORTRAN, ALGOL, BASIC, and EDIT systems.

2. CRIII and LAFFF are parallel systems for financial fact finding, the former being written in BASIC and the latter in machine language. LAFFF Manuals are no longer available; so information on the use of this system must be obtained by writing the Tuck School at Dartmouth College. CRIII is now being used almost exclusively with and by Tuck School students, and is obtainable from the Tuck School.

3. There is no system manual for TRAC. The implementation, however, is fairly standard, and may be understood by consulting almost any reference on the language.

4. Ref. 24-29 are available from IMPRESS Office, Silsby Hall, Dartmouth College.

000 0101

COST ESTIMATE

	Educational	*Commercial*
Terminal Use		
110 BAUD	3.50/hr.	11.00/hr.
134.5 BAUD	4.35/hr.	12.75/hr.
150 BAUD	4.35 hr.	12.75/hr.
300 BAUD	(not yet available)	
Central Processor Use	.11 sec.	.35 sec.
Storage (1000 word units)	2.95/unit	3.00/unit

Charge to user = computer costs + communication + EIN network overhead

CONTENTS—KIEWIT COMPUTATION FACILITY

000 0102

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Remote Job Entry System (RJE)
INSTALLATION NAME	The Pennsylvania State University Computation Center
LANGUAGE	Full facilities of the IBM Operating System for the 360.
COMPUTER	IBM 360/67
AVAILABILITY	Remote access
CONTACT	Dr. Daniel Bernitt, The Pennsylvania State University Computation Center, 105 Computer Building, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. 16802 Tel.: (814) 865-9527

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

The Remote Job Entry (RJE) system permits research users to access the System 360/67 computer from a remote keyboard terminal in a time-sharing mode. The terminals supported by the system are IBM 2741's with BCD or "SELECTRIC" character set, DATEL or other terminals that simulate the 2741 and hence have the same characteristics, IBM 1050 terminals with the BCD character set, and Teletypes.

Principal Equipment

Main Campus

Number	*Type*	*Use*
1	IBM 360/67	Main system
5	IBM 360/20	High speed entry
15	IBM 1050	Low speed entry
18	IBM 2741	Low speed entry
20	DATEL Thirty-21	Low speed entry
1	IBM 2250	Interactive Graphics
1	CalComp Plotter (30 inch bed)	Hard Copy Graphics

Branch Campuses

Number	*Type*	*Use*
10	IBM 2780	High speed entry
1	IBM 360/20	High speed entry
3	IBM 1050	Low speed entry

continued

Storage and I/O Devices

The 360/70 central system consists of: 1 million bytes main memory; 2 million bytes LCS; six IBM 2400 tape drives (9-track); two IBM 2400-1 tape drives (7-track); two IBM 2301 Drums; three IBM 2314 Disk Drives: one IBM 2703 Communications Adapter; two IBM 2540 Card reader/punches; three IBM 2403 Printers; one IBM 2671 Paper Tape reader; five IBM 2260 CRT.

Software

1. Complete OS/360 (currently Release 18 + HASP).
2. Locally developed remote job entry, supporting low speed terminals of the type

   IBM 2741 (EBCDIC or SELECTRIC character set) or
   DATEL THIRTY-21 (portable, similar to 2741's) or
   IBM 1050 (EBCDIC character set).
3. Various language processors and application programs. Includes systems developed locally and at other independent computing facilities along with all IBM type I and II systems.

REFERENCES

The Pennsylvania State University Computation Center, *Remote Job Entry System: General Information and Summary Description* (University Park, Pa.: The Penn. State Univ., Nov. 1970). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0102

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Interested persons should consult the contact person and the reference listed below.

REFERENCES

The Pennsylvania State University Computation Center, *Remote Job Entry System: General Information and Summary Description* (University Park, Pa.: The Penn. State Univ., Nov. 1970). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0102

COST ESTIMATE

Charge for computer time = $0.11/sec.

In addition, when the RJE system is used, there are two types of specific charges. First is the charge for usage of a typewriter terminal, based on actual connection time (time between "logging on" and "logging off"). The time is calculated to the nearest minute and charged at $0.07 min.

The second charge is for the use of storage space, computed on the basis of the number of files (sets of 500 eighty-column card images) belonging to a user and the number of days each file is retained. The retention of files is charged at the rate of $0.12/file/day.

Charge to user = computer costs + network overhead

CONTENTS—REMOTE JOB ENTRY SYSTEM (RJE)

pages

000 0103

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Vogelback Computing Facility
INSTALLATION NAME	Vogelback Computing Center Northwestern University
LANGUAGES	FTN (CDC FORTRAN Extended) RUN (CDC FORTRAN) COBOL, SNOBOL, LISP, ALGOL, MIMIC, SLIP, SIMSCRIPT, COMPASS
COMPUTER	CDC 6400, 65K
AVAILABILITY	Batch processing, remote batch processing, remote on-line processing
CONTACT	Lorraine Borman, EIN Technical Representative, Vogelback Computing Center, Northwestern University, 2129 Sheridan Road, Evanston, Ill. 60201 Tel.: (312) 492-3682

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

The 6400 is primarily a batch processing machine but can handle on-line access through Teletype models 33 or 35, or a CDC 200 User Terminal.

Equipment

1	6416 Central computer (65K memory)
1	6603 disk
2	854 disk pack drives
2	501 printers (upper case only)
1	415 card punch
2	405 card readers
1	565 CalComp plotter
4	607 magnetic tape transports (7 track)
1	3691 paper tape reader/punch
1	6671 communications multiplexor

The Center is currently running under the SCOPE 3.2 operating system. Data tapes must be 7 track, BCD; only 026 character set is acceptable on either punched cards or tapes.

Use of the Center is restricted to educational and non-profit institutions.

000 0103

USER INSTRUCTIONS

The Center is open for job processing from 9:30 A.M. to midnight, Monday through Friday, and 9:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. cn Saturdays. Consulting services will not generally be available for EIN users.

REFERENCES

CDC 6400 User's Manual (Evanston, Ill.: Vogelback Comp. Center, Northwestern Univ., Feb. 1968). Available from Vogelback Comp. Ctr. at a cost of $3.25.

ONLINE Writeup, VCC Doc. No. 195 (Evanston, Ill.: VCC, Northwestern Univ.). Available without charge.

CDC System and Language Manuals. Individually priced; list available upon request.

000 0103

COST ESTIMATE

Charges are based on the amount of central processor and peripheral processor time used by each job, the amount of central memory occupied, and for on-line jobs, a connect charge of $1.00/hour (maximum charge, $40/month).

Charging for central processor (CP) and peripheral processor (PP) time used on all ordinary jobs is at a rate of $7.50, $8.50, or $9.50 per minute, depending upon the central memory field length (FL) partitions each job utilizes during processing. Chargeable minutes are calculated as the sum of central processor plus 20% of peripheral processor time. In detail, the charging algorithm is as follows:

$$\text{Total Job Charges} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} R_i \, (CP_i + 0.2\ PP_i)$$

where R_1 = \$7.50 per minute for $0 < FL \leq 43{,}000_8$ $(17{,}920_{10})$

R_2 = \$8.50 per minute for $43{,}000_8 < FL \leq 100{,}000_8$ $(32{,}768_{10})$

R_3 = \$9.50 per minute for $100{,}000_8 < FL \leq 140{,}000_8$ $(49{,}152_{10})$

and where CP_i and PP_i are the amounts of central processor and peripheral processor time recorded in each central memory partition during job processing.

A long job is defined as one which:

1. requires over $70{,}000_8$ field length and over 10 minutes of CP + PP time

Or 2. requires over 200 pages printed

Or 3. requires over 2000 cards punched.

Long jobs are generally run only after midnight. The long-job rates are $6.50, $7.00, and $7.50 per minute for the three central memory partitions. Jobs which are in any of the above three categories *must* be run as long jobs or as P 0 jobs (see below). If a long job is submitted for normal processing, job execution or output will be terminated. Users who wish to take advantage of long job charging may submit a normal job as a long job.

continued

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000 0103

A zero-priority job (P 0) is one that will be processed only after all other jobs have been completed (including long jobs). P 0 jobs will have a lower priority than Computing Center systems projects and, thus, will not usually be run after 3:00 A.M. Therefore, 24-hour turn-around time will not be guaranteed. The zero-priority rates are \$5.00, \$5.50, and \$6.00 per minute for the three central memory partitions.

The minimum job charge is \$1.00 for jobs submitted at the central site and \$0.50 for jobs submitted through remote terminals.

EIN users will be charged an additional \$15.00/job processed to cover local overhead.

Charge to user = computer time + postage and handling + network overhead
= computer time + \$15.00 + network overhead

CONTENTS—VOGELBACK COMPUTING FACILITY

000 0103

000 0104

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	MERC Time-Sharing System
INSTALLATION NAME	Middle-Atlantic Educational and Research Center
LANGUAGES	FORTRAN IV, COBOL, ASSEMBLY, BASIC, and various special applications programs.
COMPUTER	RCA Spectra 70/46G with 256 kilobytes of core
AVAILABILITY	Remote and mail access
CONTACT	Dr. Richard S. Lehman, Director MERC, P. O. Box 1372, Lancaster, Pa. 17604 Tel.: (717) 393-0132 or 393-5021 Dr. Paul W. Ross, Manager of Services, MERC, P. O. Box 1372, Lancaster, Pa. 17604 Tel.: (717) 393-0132 or 393-5021

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

MERC is making available its RCA Spectra 70/46G with 2-megabyte drum, four disc storage units and four tape drives (9-channel, 800 bpi). This system is a highly interactive time-sharing and simultaneous batch computer operating system. The terminals supported are Model 33 and 35 teletypewriters, via 1/2 state WATS lines in the 215 and 717 dialing areas. Local dial-up in the Lancaster area and other selected locations in eastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey is available.

The system supports programs in BASIC, FORTRAN IV, COBOL, and Assembly. The FORTRAN system has both background compilation and execution, fast batch and interactive FORTRAN. COBOL is supported for conventional background batch-mode operation or in a mode in which input may be taken from a terminal. In addition, a syntax checking system is available.

Entry of data is via paper tape reader at the user's site, or by input of card decks at the computer center in Lancaster, for building large data base files. In addition, the system provides a large data base management system known as QWIK-TREIVE for special on-line data management applications. Various other special application packages are available.

continued

000 0104

REFERENCES

Coia, E.J., *Interactive BASIC System Reference Manual* (Lancaster, Pa.: MERC, July 1970).

MERC Program Library Manual (Lancaster, Pa.: MERC, July 1970).

Gallagher, J., *MERC Calculator Manual* (Lancaster, Pa.: MERC, July 1970).

Copies of these manuals are available from MERC or through EIN at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0104

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Instruction is provided in the form of various manuals. The system for BASIC use is represented by Ref. 1. FORTRAN IV is the conventional version with very minor modifications to meet the requirements of our system. Output may be directed to the user terminal or, under certain circumstances, may be directed to the printer located at the MERC site. The special applications are described in the MERC library manual.[2]

The system is available at the following times.

8:00 a.m. to midnight, Monday through Friday
10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Saturday
Other hours by special arrangement
Normal preventive maintenance and system unavailable, 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m., Tuesday and Friday.

REFERENCES

1. Coia, E.J., *Interactive BASIC System Reference Manual* (Lancaster, Pa.: MERC, July 1970).

2. *MERC Program Library Manual* (Lancaster, Pa.: MERC, July 1970).

3. Gallagher, J., *MERC Calculator Manual* (Lancaster, Pa.: MERC, July 1970).

Copies of these manuals are available from MERC or through EIN at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0104

COST ESTIMATE

CPU Time	05¢ per CRU*

*A CRU is defined as CPU seconds times a program weighting factor, which is dependent upon the characteristics of the program.

Connect Time

110 baud to 150 baud	$ 9.00/hr.
300 baud	$12.00/hr.
1200 baud	$15.00/hr.
2000 baud	$20.00/hr.

Peripheral Time

Card reading	$0.20/1000 cards
Card punching	$2.00/1000 cards
Line printing	$0.75/1000 lines
Private volume usage (tape & disk)	$0.10/minute

Storage Charges
On Line Storage (590 Disks)

First 25 pages*	No charge
Next 75 pages	$1.00/page
Next 400 pages	$0.70/page
Next 500 pages	$0.50/page
Above 1000 pages	$0.25/page

*A page is 2048 characters (8 bit + parity) of storage

Off Line Storage (Magnetic tape)

MERC supplied tapes	$2.00/month
Customer supplied tape	$1.00/month

Guaranteed Minimum Discount Policy

If the user is willing to guarantee MERC a monthly minimum billing, MERC will give the user a discount on computer charges (i.e. CPU TIME, CONNECT TIME, AND PERIPHERAL TIME) in the amount of (minimum guaranteed by customer/100)% up to a maximum of 30%.

continued

Educational users fall under the following minimum discount policy. There is no maximum to the amount of discount available and the discount is calculated as:

$$(\sqrt[3]{\text{minimum guaranteed/month}})\%$$

Educational Discount

Because of MERC's dedication to the educational community, a very liberal discount of 50% is allowed to educational institutions. This discount is applied to the total billing after any guaranteed minimum discounts are applied. However, educational institutions electing the guaranteed minimum discount will be expected to make the minimum amount after all discounts are applied.

Costs of manuals, consulting, supplies, and other support costs are not covered by the above discount policies.

Charge to user = computer costs + network overhead

CONTENTS—MERC TIME-SHARING SYSTEM

000 0105

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	UCSB On-Line System
CALLING NAME	OLS
INSTALLATION NAME	University of California Santa Barbara UCSB Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Dr. David Harris, Principal Investigator Ron Stoughton, Principal Programmer UCSB Computer Research Lab.
LANGUAGE	Basic Assembler Language
COMPUTER	IBM System 360/75
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Listing of programs may be obtained by special arrangement with the Computer Research Lab.
CONTACT	Glenn Davis, OLS Manager, Computer Center, Univ. of Cal., Santa Barbara, Cal. 93106 Tel.: (805) 961-2462

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

The UCSB On-Line System (OLS) provides the capability for sophisticated mathematical analysis for use in solving problems where human interaction is either necessary or desired.

OLS accepts both real and complex numbers (scalars) as operands as well as lists of such numbers (vectors). Operations performed on scalars produce scalar results, which can be numerically displayed; operations on vectors produce vector results (the specified operation being performed on each component), and results of computation can be displayed either numerically or graphically. Operands can be stored and used as required. Operators include sine, cosine, logarithm, and exponentiation; and each is executed with a single button push. Facility is provided for interaction between operands of different types (e.g. vectors and scalars). In addition, a limited set of operations manipulate integers used in subscripting.

Additional features are provided to support OLS's basic mathematical capability. Although OLS normally executes each

continued

000 0105

button as it is pushed, a button sequence may be defined, named, and saved for later execution. Convenient means are provided for editing such sequences. Lists of buttons to be executed can include programmed pauses, allowing manual and programmed activity to be interfaced; as well as branching based upon results of computation. Messages can be composed of alphameric, Greek, and special characters, and displayed. Those characters not specifically provided by OLS may be designed by the user and stored, and then are available for use. A collection of button lists and user-created characters is referred to as a "system". Systems are named and can be permanently stored and later retrieved. Portions of systems may be transferred between systems, and systems may be transferred between users. Sets of scalars and vectors may also be named, permanently stored, and later retrieved.

Apart from OLS's mathematical capability, a recent development provides the ability to create and edit a "deck" of cards and submit it for execution in an OS partition. Operations on string, record and file levels are provided. Data-sets residing on any disk pack within the installation may be fetched, examined, modified, and submitted for execution. Work continues in the general field and further developments are expected.

000 0105

USER INSTRUCTIONS

To use OLS, a terminal consisting of the following components is required:

MESG keyboard
Storage display tube
Telephone interface & display controller
2400 bps lines, 201B data sets, etc.
Digital plotter (optional)
Teletype printer (optional)
Grafacon-graphic input unit (optional)

OLS is available to users 0900 hours to 2200 hours daily and 1200 hours to 1800 hours on Saturday. The remaining hours are designated as development time but the system will be available if no development is in progress.

A consultant is available to assist users weekdays 0900 hours to 1700 hours.

REFERENCES

UCSB On-Line System Manual (Santa Barbara: UCSB Computer Center, Jan. 1, 1971).

Howard, J.A., *Mini-Users-Manual for UCSB On-Line System* (UCSB, July 1969). Adapted from script of On-Line System video tape.

Bruch, J.C., Jr., "Free Streamline Theory and Computer Generated Displays," artical submitted for review and publication in the ASCE *J. of Eng. Mech. Div.* (Aug. 1970).

Bruch, J.C., Jr., *Hydrodynamics Through On-Line Computer Generated Displays* (Handbook), (UCSB Col. of Eng., xeroxed).

Bruch, J.C., Jr., "Two Dimensional Flow Visualization Using Computer Generated Displays," article submitted for review and publication in the ASCE *J. of the Hydraul. Div.* (Aug. 1970). Concerning 16mm educational/demonstration movie, Learning Resources Motion Picture Prod. Sec. UCSB, 1970.

Bruch, J.C., Jr. and Howard, J.A., "Flow Visualization in Hydrodynamics Using On-Line Generated Displays, paper presented at the Pacific Southwest ASEE Annual Meeting, Univ. of Cal., Davis, Dec. 29-30, 1969. Concerns 16mm movie, Learning Resources Motion Picture Prod. Sec., UCSB, 1969.

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Bruch, J.C., Jr. and Wood, R.C., "The Teaching of Hydrodynamics Using Computer Generated Displays," Bull. Mech. Eng. Ed., *9* (May 1970), pp. 105-115.

Economics Data Bank Handbook (UCSB Econ. Lab., Nov. 1969).

Economic Statistics: Handbook for the On-Line System (UCSB Econ. Lab., Dec. 1969).

Macro-and-Micro Economic Models (Handbook), (UCSB Econ. Lab., Oct. 1969).

Purpose and Functions (Report), (UCSB Econ. Lab., Sept. 1969).

Sample Instructional Materials (UCSB Econ. Lab., Nov. 1969).

Teleputer Handbook (UCSB Econ. Lab., Dec. 1969), Revised.

Ewig, C.S., Gerig, J.T. and Harris, D.O., *An Interactive On-Line Computing System and its Use in Chemistry Education* (UCSB Depart. of Chem., xeroxed).

Howard, J.A. and Wood, R.C., "Computer-Assited Instruction in Engineering Using On-Line Computation," *J. of Eng. Ed.*, (in press).

Kinsey, P., Ewig, C.S. and Harris, D.O., *Introduction to the UCSB On-Line Computing System* (UCSB Depart. of Chem., 1970).

Sandusky, A., *Handbook for the Computer Laboratory: Analysis of Data in Psychology* (UCSB Depart. of Psych., July 1, 1970).

Sandusky, A., *Undergraduate Researcher's Manual: Analysis of Data in Psychology* (UCSB Depart. of Psych.).

Sullivan, J.J., "Computer Based Instruction in Economics: A Report on Facilities and Applications at UCSB," paper presented at a Conference on Computers in Undergraduate Curricula, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, June 16-18, 1970.

Sandusky, A., "The Economics Laboratory at UCSB," Simulation and Games: an Intern. J. of Theory, Design, and Res., *1*, 1 (March 1970), pp. 81-91.

Wood, R.C. and Bruch, J.C., Jr., "Teaching Complex Variables with an Interactive Computer System," article submitted for review and publication in the *IEEE Trans. on Ed.*(July 1970).

Wood, R.C., and Howard, J.A., "An Interactive Computer Classroom," Ed. Res. and Methods J., *2*, 4 (June 1970), pp. 29-31.

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COST ESTIMATE

Charges for use of the On-Line System are the sum of the following.

Description	*Price*
Connect time	$4.00
Central processor unit	0.0001793/CRU[α]
Core units	0.1776/K-byte-hr
Disk storage	0.10/K-byte-month

[α]A CRU is defined as CPU seconds X a program weighting factor which is dependent on the characteristics of the machine.

The cost per hour varies from user to user but the average for all users is $8.40. Student usage is nearly always on the low side of the mean cost/hr.

Charge to user = computer costs + EIN network overhead

CONTENTS—OLS

pages

000 0106

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Individual Case Statistics Program
CALLING NAME	SUMSCRDS
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Louise R. Levine University of Iowa Computer Center
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mrs. Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian, Applications Programming, University Computer Center, The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

SUMSCRDS is used to calculate a mean, sum, standard deviation, and the number of non-missing observations in one individual case. It handles each case separately. The case may continue for as many cards as necessary (no. variables = 80). Missing data are represented as a blank or minus zero.

000 0106

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Input Deck

The input deck consists of the following cards in the order described.

Title Card

Columns	*Contents*
1–72	Any alphanumeric information.

Problem Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 2	Number of variables ($\leq$ 80).
3– 7	Number of cases ($\leq$ 99,999).
8	Number of Variable Format Cards.
9	5: card input. Tape number for special tape input.

Variable Format Card

A maximum of five cards is allowed. Use the standard F-type format statement.

Observation Cards

Order the cards so that one complete case is followed by the next complete case, according to the format statement. A maximum of 99,999 cases is allowed.

Stop Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 4	STOP

Machine Requirements

The SUMSCRDS program itself is less than 3K bytes long. It uses a special OS Assembler Language program, BLNK.

000 0106

SAMPLE INPUT

```
TESTING SUMSCRDS PROGRAM
 4    215
(4F2.0)
17121118
10241015
STCP
/*
//
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

TESTING SUMSCROS PROGRAM

NO. OF CASES = 2

NO. OF VARIABLES = 4

FORMAT STATEMENT(4F2.0)

TESTING SUMSCROS PROGRAM

CARD NO.	SUM	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	NO. OF CASES NOT MISSING
1	0.580000E 02	0.145000E 02	0.351188E 01	4.
2	0.590000E 02	0.147500E 02	0.660177E 01	4.

000 0106

COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was approximately $0.75.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead

= $0.75 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—SUMSCRDS

pages

000 0107

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	General Multiple Regression Analysis
CALLING NAME	REGAN1
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Stan Walljasper, IBM 7044 version Converted to IBM 360 by Louise R. Levine The University of Iowa Computer Center
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV (G)
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mrs. Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian, Applications Programming, University Computer Center, The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

REGAN1 computes the Pearson Product Moment correlation matrix, mean, standard deviation, and population standard deviation. If desired, the multiple R, standard error of the estimates, F ratio, degrees of freedom, regression coefficients, partial coefficients and F ratio associated with each individual variate, the intercept constant, and residuals also may be calculated. There is *no* allowance for missing data. The basic equations and a simple explanation may be found in Cooley and Lohnes.[1]

REFERENCES

1. Cooley, W.W., and Lohnes, P.R., *Multivariate Procedures for the Behavioral Sciences*, (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1962), pp. 31–45.

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Input Deck

The input deck consists of the following cards in the order described below.

Title Card

This card gives any alphanumeric information to be printed as a heading on the output.

Problem Card

Columns	*Contents*
4– 5	Number of variables (independent + dependent $\leq$ 50)
6–10	Total number of observations
11–15	1: No data error check is desired 2: Data error check is desired
16–20	1: No residuals are to be calculated 2: Residuals are to be calculated
21–30	If data error check is requested, punch the lower bound for allowable data. The assumed format is F10.5. Leave blank if no data error check is requested.
31–40	If data error check is requested, punch the upper bound for allowable data. The assumed format is F10.5.
41	Number of Format Cards ($\leq$ 3)
42	blank: card input 2,3,4,8, or 9: unit number of disc or tape input Appropriate DD cards for this file should be placed before the //GO.SYSIN card.

Format Cards

Columns	*Contents*
1–80	The data should be read by subject for all variables with an E or F type FORTRAN format. A maximum of 3 Format Cards is allowed.

Data Cards

The Data Cards contain the records of observations. Any uniform

continued

number of cards per observations may be used. Each observation must start on a new card.

/* Card

//GO.FT05F00n DD * Card

This card must be present for each problem, with n taking the value of 2 for the first problem and increasing by one for each additional problem.

Permutation Cards

Columns	*Contents*
5	1: No residuals are desired 2: Residuals are desired
6–10	Number of variables to be used for the multiple R (independent + dependent variables)
11–12	Dependent variable number
13–14	Independent variables by number. If there are more than 34 independent variables, continue on another card beginning in Cols. 1–2.
⋮	⋮
79–80	

Only one problem can be run with as many Permutation Cards (max. 20) as necessary.

Program Deck

```
//name JOB (project no., etc.)
//step EXEC STAT,PARM.GO='REGAN1'
//GO.SYSIN DD *
     Title Card
     Problem Card
     Format Card
     Data Cards
/*
//GO.FT05F002  DD *
     Permutation Cards
/*
```

Method

The data are read and the summation on matrices are updated using an auxiliary index matrix.[1] Means, deviations, and product-moment

continued

000 0107

correlations are computed by a triangular method.[2] The simple correlation matrix is transferred to a work area from which the multiple R, Beta weights, etc., are calculated. The basic equations and a simple explanation may be found in Cooley and Lohnes.[3]

REGAN1 runs on a 360/65 under HASP and OS with FORTRAN IV (G) and uses 70K bytes of core during execution with the source deck. A work area for data set reference number 1 is required.

REFERENCES

1. Caffrey, J. "CRAM, Algorithm 67", *Collected Algorithms from CACM,* (A.C.M., New York).

2. Hafley, W.L., and Lewis, J.S., "Triangular Regression, Algorithm 142", *Collected Algorithms from CACM*, (New York, A.C.M.).

3. Cooley, W.W., and Lohnes, P.R., *Multivariate Procedures for the Behavioral Sciences*, (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1962).

000 0107

SAMPLE INPUT

```
TESTING REGAN1
    4   21    1    2                  1
(4F10.0)
      68.0      2.53      30.6      3.8
      77.8      2.61      34.0      3.8
      83.8      2.82      46.0      3.8
      83.0      2.66      35.7      5.9
      83.8      2.62      54.1      5.3
      90.5      2.86      59.3      3.3
      92.5      2.96      51.9      3.0
      93.2      3.20      52.6      2.9
      93.6      2.90      51.7      5.5
      93.3      3.06      67.4      4.4
      94.7      3.36      70.0      4.1
      98.0      3.89      67.8      4.3
     100.7      3.79      60.9      6.8
     101.5      4.38      75.3      5.5
     103.1      4.41      74.8      5.5
     104.2      4.35      71.7      6.7
     105.4      4.33      83.0      5.5
     106.7      4.26      87.1      5.7
     108.1      4.40      94.0      5.2
     109.9      4.49     107.4      4.5
     113.1      5.13     118.0      3.8
/*
//GO.FT05F002 DD *
    2    4 4 1 2 3
/*
//
```

000 0107

SAMPLE OUTPUT

TESTING REGAN1

ECHO CHECK

NO.OF VARIABLES =	4
NO.OF OBSERVATIONS =	21
MS1	1
MS2	2
ER1	0.0
ER2	0.0
(4F10.0)	

68.000 2.530 30.600 3.800

ACTUAL NOB = 21

VAR	MEAN	STD. DEV.	POP. S.D.
1	0.954713E 02	0.115109E 02	0.112334E 02
2	0.357190E 01	0.812613E 00	0.793029E 00
3	0.663475E 02	0.229587E 02	0.224054E 02
4	0.472857E 01	0.113981E 01	0.111234E 01

CORR. MATRIX	R(I, 1)	R(I, 2)	R(I, 3)	R(I, 4)	R(I, 5)	R(I, 6)	R(I, 7)
R(2,J)	0.919635						
R(3,J)	0.915466	0.901840					
R(4,J)	0.342833	0.355816	0.164767				

DEPENDENT VARIABLE IS NUMBER 4, INDEPENDENT VARIABLES ARE 1, 2, 3,

MLT.R.	STD.ERROR	F	DF
0.56936973E 00	0.10163383E 01	0.27182302E 01	0.17000000E 02

B	BETA	F
0.75735092E-01	0.76484263E 00	0.16857405E 01
0.10165939E 01	0.72476649E 00	0.17452154E 01
-0.59031434E-01	-0.11890440E 01	0.49302368E 01

INTERCEPT -0.22165442E 01

TABLE OF RESIDUALS

Y ESTIMATE	Y VALUE	RESIDUAL	RESIDUAL STE	
3.69906	3.80000	0.10094	0.09931	1
4.32189	3.80000	-0.52189	-0.51350	2
4.28140	3.80000	-0.48140	-0.47367	3
4.66619	5.90000	1.23381	1.21398	4
3.59993	5.30000	1.70007	1.67274	5
4.04438	3.30000	-0.74438	-0.73241	6
4.73434	3.00000	-1.73434	-1.70646	7
4.99001	2.90000	-2.09001	-2.05641	8
4.76846	5.50000	0.73154	0.71978	9
3.98160	4.40000	0.41840	0.41168	10
4.23912	4.10000	-0.13912	-0.13689	11
5.15771	4.30000	-0.85771	-0.84393	12
5.66786	6.80000	1.13214	1.11394	13
5.47818	5.50000	0.02182	0.02147	14
5.65937	5.50000	-0.15937	-0.15681	15
5.86468	6.70000	0.83532	0.82189	16
5.26818	5.50000	0.23182	0.22810	17
5.05344	5.70000	0.64656	0.63616	18
4.89448	5.20000	0.30552	0.30061	19
4.33127	4.50000	0.16873	0.16602	20
4.59851	3.80000	-0.79851	-0.78567	21

0.17558823E 02

COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was approximately $0.36.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $0.36 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—REGAN1

000 0107

COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was approximately $0.50.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $0.50 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—REGAN1

000 0108

000 0108

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Analysis of Variance Using Between-Subject Designs
CALLING NAME	SABCA
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Dr. Charles Spiker Institute of Child Behavior The University of Iowa Converted for 360/65 by Ted Sjoerdsma The University of Iowa Computer Center
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV (G)
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mrs. Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian, University Computer Center, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This analysis-of-variance routine uses between-subject designs for one, two, or three factors as described by Lindquist[1]. It includes the simple randomized, the two-dimensional factorial (AxB), and the three-dimensional factorial (AxBxC). (*Note*: It includes the 7044 programs SIMRAN, ABFT, and ABCFT.) Proportionality must exist between the corresponding cells (treatment sub-groups) from row to row or from column to column of the table for the AxB; for AxBxC there must be proportionality between the cells of at least two oblongs in the same layer and between corresponding oblongs for all layers. The program can handle up to 830 scores per treatment group and a maximum of 25 treatment groups in each of the A, B, and C dimensions. Input data may be on cards, tape or disk. Output includes a summary table as well as sums, means, variances, and standard deviations for each group. For the AxB and the AxBxC designs, the relevant marginal sums and means are also printed.

SABCA is a between-subject design for one (A), two (A and B), or three (A, B, and C) dimensions; that is, a completely randomized

continued

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design concerning inter-subject relations using different subjects for each treatment group. The AxB design can be considered as b repetitions of the simple randomized design where b is the number of treatments in the B dimension. Likewise, AxBxC can be regarded as c repetitions of AxB. Thus AxB is treated as AxBxC with one C treatment, and the simple randomized is treated as AxBxC with one B and one C treatment. The program uses exactly the method described by Lindquist[1] (pp. 49-56, 121-125, Chs. 9 and 10).

Restrictions

Proportionality as described above is required. Otherwise, negative sums of squares may result.

The user should be sure that the sum of squared scores, as well as the other sums, is less than 10^{75}. Otherwise, overflow will result causing an error and incorrect output.

The program handles up to 830 scores per treatment group and a maximum of 25 treatments per dimension.

Machine Requirements

The program runs under 360 operating system and can handle card, disk, or tape input. It requires 19K bytes of core storage.

REFERENCES

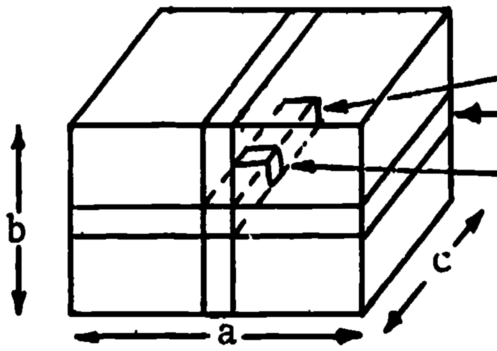
1. Lindquist, E.F., *Design and Analysis of Experiments in Psychology and Education*, (Houghton Mifflin Company, Cambridge, Mass., 1953).

000 0108

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Input

The input can be visualized as a three dimensional table AxBxC where a is the number of columns, b is the number of rows, and c is the number of slices.



Thus if there are a columns, b rows, and c slices, there will be a + b + c treatments (or treatment groups) and abc treatment combinations (or treatment sub-groups). The data are read in row-by-row, slice-by-slice. That is, all groups in the first row of the first slice are read in, followed by all groups in the second row, and so on until all groups of the first slice have been read in. Then the groups of the first row of the second slice are read, followed by the second row of the second slice, etc. The procedure is continued until the last row of the last slice has been read. For the AxB this procedure simplifies to reading the data row-by-row, and for the simple randomized design the a treatment groups are read successively.

Data Control Cards

Data Control Cards are required in the following order.

Card	*Columns*	*Contents*
1	1–80	An E or F FORTRAN format enclosed in parentheses for the input score data.
2	1–80	The output sums format (E or F). One sum will be printed for each A treatment.
3	1–80	The output means format (E or F). One mean will be printed for each A treatment.
4	1–80	Title (alphameric characters which will be printed on the first page of the output).

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Card	*Columns*	*Contents*	
5	9–10	a: the number of A treatments	right-justified; a,b,c ≤ 25
	19–20	b: the number of B treatments (use a blank or a one for the simple randomized design)	
	29–30	c: the number of C treatments (use a blank or a one for the AxB and the simple randomized designs)	
	71	blank: card input of scores 1: tape or disk input of scores If tape or disk input is used, a DD card must be included for data set reference number 2.	

Subject and Data Cards

Subject Cards for one row of the slice should be as follows.

Columns	*Contents*	
1–10	Number of subjects for the first A treatment (or group) in the row and slice.	right justified
11–20	Number of subjects for second A treatment	
⋮	⋮	
61–70		

There can be 7 numbers per card; if there are more than 7 A-treatments, the number should continue in like manner on additional cards. Leading zeroes need not be punched. The maximum number of scores per treatment group is 830.

The Data Cards for the same row and slice follow immediately after the Subject Cards unless tape input is used. The scores are read according to the format specified on Data Control Card Number 1. All scores are read for the first group, then the second group, etc., as described above. Each card may contain only subject scores for one treatment (or treatment group).

The Subject and Data Card sets must be punched row by row for all rows.

continued

Deck Set-Up

More than one ANOVA problem can be run at a time by repeating the control cards, subject cards and data.

:

Format of Output Sums – Problem 2

Format of Score Input – Problem 2

Data Cards – Last Row & Slice – Omitted for tape

Subject Cards – Last Row & Slice

:

Data Cards – Row 1, Slice 2 – Omitted for tape

Subject Cards – Row 1, Slice 2

:

Data Cards – Row 2, Slice 1 – Omitted for tape

Subject Cards – Row 2, Slice 1

Data Cards – Row 1, Slice 1 – Omitted if tape is used

Subject Cards – Row 1, Slice 1

Title

Format of Output Means

Format of Output Sums

Format of Score Input – Problem 1

Output

The output includes a summary table containing degrees of freedom, sums of squares, mean squares, and F-ratios; sum of scores, sums of squared scores, means, sums of squared deviations, variances, and standard deviations for each group. For the AxB and the AxBxC designs, the relevant marginal sums and means are also printed.

Misuse and error messages are printed where appropriate.

SAMPLE INPUT

```
(7F10.0)
(7F10.0)
(7F10.2)
SAMPLE PROBLEM AXB FACTORIAL ANOVA SPIKER
         2         2         1
         8         8
        30        29        25        26        25        32        43
        29
        29        28        25        37        32        27        27
        31
         8         8
        27        36        25        24        28        21        31
        30
        19        25        24        24        24        39        23
        23
(16F5.1)
(5F12.3)
(5F12.3)
SAMPLE PROBLEM FOR SIMPLE RANDOMIZED DESIGN--PROB. 1 CHAP. 3 LINDQUIST--
         5         1         1
        15        15        15        15        15
15.0 18.0  9.0 11.0 13.0 20.0  9.0 13.0  5.0 10.0 22.0 18.0 17.0 10.0 12.0
16.0  8.0 12.0  5.0  9.0 10.0 12.0  8.0 11.0 18.0 12.0  8.0 11.0 10.0 12.0
 5.0 10.0 10.0  7.0 17.0 17.0 11.0  7.0  7.0  6.0  6.0  5.0  7.0  4.0  9.0
 9.0  8.0  8.0 14.0  5.0 11.0  9.0 16.0  7.0  4.0  9.0  8.0  8.0  8.0 10.0
 7.0  7.0  0.0  8.0 11.0  7.0  9.0  9.0  2.0  6.0  8.0  3.0  1.0  0.0  0.0
(5F10.0)
(5F10.0)
(5F10.2)
SAMPLE PROBLEM FROM LINDQUIST, PP. 116-117
         4         3         1
         5         5         5         5
        34        19        24        36        25
        16        35        18        16        12
        30        23        39        29        24
        38        32        21        36        15
         5         5         5         5
         7        24        12        43        41
        41        30        17        31        24
        28        34        40        27        42
        48        25        29        22        28
         5         5         5         5
        39        25        40        57        39
        19        49        30        46        28
        20        36        42        12        53
        30        23        24        38        37
(8F10.0)
(8F10.0)
(8F10.2)
```

continued

```
SAMPLE AXBXC FACTORIAL ANOVA PROBLEM
          3         4         2
          4         4         4
          9         7         7        14
         15        10        13        16
         10        10        15        15
          6         6         6
         14         7         5        15        12        11
          8         6        10        13        13        14
          9        13         7        13        12         8
          8         8         8
         18        16        12        16        10         9        11        12
         19        13         9        13         7        13         7         9
         20        17        13        16         9        14        14        12
          5         5         5
         16         9        17         9        22
         17        16        19        10        21
         17        11        15        12        14
          4         4         4
         13        12        18        18
         16        10        18        20
         16         9        14        19
          6         6         6
         17        22        14        17        10        12
          7        16         7        13        16         9
         15        23        16        15        11        13
          8         8         8
         29        25        18        25        15        21        18        30
         21        18        19        21        15        15        12        18
         19        24        15        22        17        17        11        24
          5         5         5
         30        21         9        13        18
         21        15         6        16        18
         15        16        17        23        17
/*
//
```

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SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
SAMPLE PROBLEM AXB FACTORIAL ANOVA SPIKER                                         0359
        2   A-TREATMENTS,          2   B-TREATMENTS,          1   C-TREATMENTS.

NUMBER OF C-TREATMENTS IS ONE.  A BY B FACTORIAL IS ASSUMED .
SLICE  1       ROW  1
SUMS FOR CELLS
     239.        236.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
    7381.       7062.
CELL MEANS
    29.88       29.50
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
     241.        100.
CELL VARIANCES
    30.11       12.50
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
     5.49        3.54
SLICE  1       ROW  2
SUMS FOR CELLS
     222.        201.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
    6312.       5293.
CELL MEANS
    27.75       25.13
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
     151.        243.
CELL VARIANCES
    18.94       30.36
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
     4.35        5.51
MARGINAL STATISTICS, SLICE  1
COLUMN SLICE SUMS
     461.        437.
COLUMN SLICE MEANS
    28.81       27.31
ROW SLICE SUMS
     475.        423.
ROW SLICE MEANS
    29.69       26.44

SUMMARY TABLE
```

	DF	SUMS OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARES	F-RATIOS
COLUMNS	1.	18.00000000	18.00000000	0.6855
ROWS	1.	84.50000000	84.50000000	3.2180
CXR	1.	10.12500000	10.12500000	0.3856
WITHIN	28.	735.25000000	26.25892857	
TOTAL	31.	847.87500000	27.35080645	

END OF ANALYSIS   1

continued

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```
SAMPLE PROBLEM FOR SIMPLE RANDOMIZED DESIGN--PROB. 1 CHAP. 3 LINDQUIST--
       5   A-TREATMENTS,        1   B-TREATMENTS,        1   C-TREATMENTS.

NUMBER OF B-TREATMENTS IS ONE. SIMPLE RANDOMIZED IS ASSUMED.
SLICE  1        ROW  1
SUMS FOR CELLS
    202.000     162.000     128.000     134.000     78.000
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
   3036.000    1896.000    1314.000    1326.000    608.000
CELL MEANS
     13.467      10.800       8.533       8.933      5.200
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
    315.733     146.400     221.733     128.933    202.400
CELL VARIANCES
     21.049       9.760      14.782       8.596     13.493
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
      4.588       3.124       3.845       2.932      3.673

SUMMARY TABLE

           DF          SUMS OF SQUARES       MEAN SQUARES    F-RATIOS

COLUMNS     4.         556.58666667          139.14666667     9.5944

WITHIN     70.        1015.20000000           14.50285714

TOTAL      74.        1571.78666667           21.24036036

END OF ANALYSIS   2



SAMPLE PROBLEM FROM LINDQUIST, PP. 116-117
        4   A-TREATMENTS,        3   B-TREATMENTS,        1   C-TREATMENTS.

NUMBER OF C-TREATMENTS IS ONE.  A BY B FACTORIAL IS ASSUMED .
SLICE  1        ROW  1
SUMS FOR CELLS
     138.        97.       145.       142.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
    4314.      2205.      4367.      4430.
CELL MEANS
    27.60      19.40      29.00      28.40
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
     205.       323.       162.       397.
CELL VARIANCES
    41.04      64.64      32.40      79.44
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
     6.41       8.04       5.69       8.91
SLICE  1        ROW  2
SUMS FOR CELLS
     127.       143.       171.       152.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
    4299.      4407.      6033.      5038.
CELL MEANS
    25.40      28.60      34.20      30.40
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
    1073.       317.       185.       417.
CELL VARIANCES
   214.64      63.44      36.96      83.44
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
    14.65       7.96       6.08       9.13
SLICE  1        ROW  3
SUMS FOR CELLS
     200.       172.       163.       152.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
    8516.      6562.      6413.      4818.
CELL MEANS
    40.00      34.40      32.60      30.40
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
     516.       645.      1099.       197.
CELL VARIANCES
   103.20     129.04     219.84      39.44
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
    10.16      11.36      14.83       6.28
```

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000 0108

MARGINAL STATISTICS, SLICE 1
COLUMN SLICE SUMS
465. 412. 479. 446.
COLUMN SLICE MEANS
31.00 27.47 31.93 29.73
ROW SLICE SUMS
522. 593. 687.
ROW SLICE MEANS
26.10 29.65 34.35

SUMMARY TABLE

	DF	SUMS OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARES	F-RATIOS
COLUMNS	3.	168.33333333	56.11111111	0.4864
ROWS	2.	685.03333333	342.51666667	2.9689
CXR	6.	590.96666667	98.49444444	0.8538
WITHIN	48.	5537.60000000	115.36666667	
TOTAL	59.	6981.93333333	118.33785311	

END OF ANALYSIS 3

SAMPLE AXBXC FACTORIAL ANOVA PROBLEM
3 A-TREATMENTS, 4 B-TREATMENTS, 2 C-TREATMENTS.
SLICE 1 ROW 1
SUMS FOR CELLS
37. 54. 50.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
375. 750. 650.
CELL MEANS
9.25 13.50 12.50
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
33. 21. 25.
CELL VARIANCES
8.19 5.25 6.25
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
2.86 2.29 2.50
SLICE 1 ROW 2
SUMS FOR CELLS
64. 64. 62.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
760. 734. 676.
CELL MEANS
10.67 10.67 10.33
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
77. 51. 35.
CELL VARIANCES
12.89 8.56 5.89
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
3.59 2.92 2.43
SLICE 1 ROW 3
SUMS FOR CELLS
104. 90. 115.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
1426. 1128. 1731.
CELL MEANS
13.00 11.25 14.37
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
74. 115. 78.
CELL VARIANCES
9.25 14.44 9.73
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
3.04 3.80 3.12

continued

```
SLICE  1      ROW  4
SUMS FOR CELLS
     73.       83.       69.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
    1191.     1447.      975.
CELL MEANS
    14.60     16.60     13.80
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
     125.       69.       23.
CELL VARIANCES
    25.04     13.84      4.56
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
     5.00      3.72      2.14
MARGINAL STATISTICS, SLICE  1
COLUMN SLICE SUMS
     278.      291.      296.
COLUMN SLICE MEANS
    12.09     12.65     12.87
ROW SLICE SUMS
     141.      190.      309.      225.

ROW SLICE MEANS
    11.75     10.56     12.87     15.00
SLICE  2      ROW  1
SUMS FOR CELLS
      61.       64.       58.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
     961.     1080.      894.
CELL MEANS
    15.25     16.00     14.50
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
      31.       56.       53.
CELL VARIANCES
     7.69     14.00     13.25
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
     2.77      3.74      3.64
SLICE  2      ROW  2
SUMS FOR CELLS
      92.       68.       93.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
    1502.      860.     1525.
CELL MEANS
    15.33     11.33     15.50
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
      91.       89.       84.
CELL VARIANCES
    15.22     14.89     13.92
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
     3.90      3.86      3.73
SLICE  2      ROW  3
SUMS FOR CELLS
     181.      139.      149.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
    4305.     2485.     2921.
CELL MEANS
    22.62     17.38     18.62
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
     210.       70.      146.
CELL VARIANCES
    26.23      8.73     18.23
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
     5.12      2.96      4.27
SLICE  2      ROW  4
SUMS FOR CELLS
      91.       76.       88.
SUMS OF SQUARED SCORES
    1915.     1282.     1588.
CELL MEANS
    18.20     15.20     17.60
CELL SUMS OF SQUARED DEVIATIONS
     259.      127.       39.
CELL VARIANCES
    51.76     25.36      7.84
CELL STANDARD DEVIATIONS
     7.19      5.04      2.80
```

continued

000 0108

```
MARGINAL STATISTICS, SLICE 2
COLUMN SLICE SUMS
    425.      347.      388.
COLUMN SLICE MEANS
   18.48     15.09     15.87
ROW SLICE SUMS
    183.      253.      469.      255.

ROW SLICE MEANS
   15.25     14.06     19.54     17.00
MARGINAL STATISTICS  R1-C1, R1-C2 TO R 4-C 3
ROW COLUMN SUMS
     98.      118.      108.      156.      132.      155.      285.      229.
    264.      164.      159.      157.
ROW COLUMN MEANS
   12.25     14.75     13.50     13.00     11.00     12.92     17.81     14.31
   16.50     16.40     15.90     15.70
MARGINAL STATISTICS, CUBE
COLUMN SUMS
    703.      638.      684.
COLUMN MEANS
   15.28     13.87     14.87
ROW SUMS
    324.      443.      778.      480.
ROW MEANS
   13.50     12.31     16.21     16.00
SLICE SUMS
    865.     1160.
SLICE MEANS
   12.54     16.81
```

SUMMARY TABLE

	DF	SUMS OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARES	F-RATIOS
COLUMNS	2.	48.56521739	24.28260870	1.3969
ROWS	3.	400.77053140	133.59017713	7.6851
SLICES	1.	630.61594203	630.61594203	36.2777
CXR	6.	109.79867150	18.29977858	1.0527
CXS	2.	91.31884058	45.65942029	2.6267
RXS	3.	116.46739130	38.82246377	2.2334
CXRXS	6.	67.12282609	11.18713768	0.6436
WITHIN	114.	1981.66666667	17.38304094	0.0
TOTAL	137.	3446.32608696	25.15566487	0.0

END OF ANALYSIS 4

000 0108

COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was approximately $0.56.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $0.56 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—SABCA

000 0109

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Numerical Frequency Analysis
CALLING NAME	NUMFREQ
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Louise R. Levine The University of Iowa Computer Center
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mrs. Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian, University Computer Center, The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

NUMFREQ gives a frequency distribution table similar to those found in most statistical books. It tells how many times a value occurred in the variable and gives the percentage of the total, cumulative percentage, and cumulative frequency for each value. In addition, the mean, standard deviation and standard error of the mean are calculated for each variable. Missing data are represented as a blank or minus zero, or by using missing data codes.

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Input Deck

The input deck consists of the following cards in the order presented.

Title Card

Columns	*Contents*
1–72	Any alphanumeric information desired to identify the data and output.

Problem Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	PROBLM
7–10	Number of variables ($\leq$ 500).
11–14	Number of cases ($\leq$ 2000).
15	The number of decimal places to be printed in the table. No more than 6 places are allowed to the right of the decimal point. Zero must be punched if no decimal places are desired.
16	Number of format cards ($\leq$ 6).
17	1: Variable names are included. 0: Variable names are not included.
18	Number of missing data codes ($\leq$ 3).
19	blank: card input 8 or 9: disk or tape input on unit 8 or 9. *NOTE:* DD Cards must be used to define this file. They must be placed before the //GO.SYSIN DD * card.

Variable Format Cards

Columns	*Contents*
1–72	The format statement may be continued for a maximum of 6 cards. The number of actual cards should be put in Col. 16 on the Problem Card. The standard E or F type FORTRAN statements are used. The format should be punched with no blanks between the beginning and ending parentheses.

continued

000 0109

Missing Data Code Card (Included only if Col. 18 of the Problem Card is not 0)

Up to three codes are allowed.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 5	Fill in missing data codes in as many
6–10	of these spaces as indicated in Col. 18
11–15	of the Problem Card.

Variable Name Cards (Optional)

Variable Name Cards can be indicated in Col. 17 of the Problem Card. Twelve names are allowed per card using six columns each. If names are included, use enough cards to name all variables.

Data Cards

The data should be punched variable by case according to the format statement. The data for each case must start on a new card and may continue for as many cards as necessary. All cases must have an equal number of cards.

If more problems are to follow, they should be placed *before* the STOP Card. The Title Card through the Data Cards must be repeated. The STOP card is used only at the end of the complete run.

Stop Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 4	STOP

Job Control

```
//name JOB (project no., etc.)
//step EXEC STAT,PARM.GO='NUMFREQ',REGION.GO=130K
//GO.SYSIN DD *
   input deck
/*
```

Methods

After the data are read into the machine one case at a time by variables, the matrix is transposed. Each variable is then scanned and the values are counted. Calculations of the mean, standard deviation and standard error are made.

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SAMPLE INPUT

```
LARGE TEST WITH MISSING DATA--NUMFREQ
PROBLM  31 1001110
(F3.0,1X,2F2.0,F3.0,2F2.0,F3.0,8F1.0,4F2.0,12F1.0)
CASENO PATNO  HOSP   SEX  RACE  DATE  YEARNOACPT  DIAGHEIGHTWEIGHTHGT/WT
FEVER1FEVER2FEVER3BLDPR1BLDPR2BLDPR3  URN1  URN2  URN3  EKG1  EKG2  EKG3
RESLT1RESLT2RESLT3 DRUG1 DRUG2 DRUG3  POST
529 12 6 54 4 4 3336253231 11443124332231012431215l6
530 12 6 24 5 6 63212233233 155212253323 91353132612
533 13 6 14 610 532           43 12454422    631216
534X14 5 74 5 4 632683121452267412243524121843222623
536 14 6 24 611 7339831131422 6324  3531      1 121536
537 14 4 62 8    91215  231 2 2111  52 2320206 21123
538X12 6 54 1 7 6333222  1 2 53 1237322320206 222324
539 14 6 34 913 633584112332243312343424 91444122444
540 14 6 33 3 4 22245311113l 2313   71 1       7 342625
542 14 6 13 1 1 134323111131231311 5352220  64132624
501 14 6 741017 52342312212212421l 6342218  63132525
502 14 6 34 710 8336231111  142111 53422 6  53121623
503 14 6 34 1    144525321422164111 42425 72044122612
507 14 6 34 9 7 9244853  1 2162111 43523 1 534321545
508 13 6 74 4 2 2248853     1164 11 33222 3  3312214
509 11 6 14 4 4 423323213132227111 43224 21733121642
510X14 6 34 4 5 5223241323 117213233325 41233241232
511 11 6 14 1    121          11111 73121    643117
513 13 6 24 6 9 423523112252115111 45528 318341211 3l
514 14 6 44 5 6 423825333132162111 26322 2  33122432
471 14 5 731118 823683312352162 12333424 510341 32621
472 13 5 44 912 42232          62311 423251020441 22636
473 14 4 63 6 8 61288533313117114  1321      1 121642
478X11 6 54 1 1 22352423 321143111 711252020 6 222623
479 13 6 34 6 7 533323111132225351l 53523141853322623
480 13 6 54 5 5 63332 3  1  131111 73 2220  6312263
481 13 6 14 1    334231111 1125111 635232020641 22633
482 14 6 34 7 8 533623131132262212243224 01833122533
486 13 3 51 5 5 523725311 3214513  42223192043122632
487 11 6 14 1    14525322122111 13  565252020641 32611
417 14 6 54 916 6233233321522352l1 36424 6 944221646
418 14 6 54 8 4 7236231  1 2172111 71128     6 321141
419 14 6 64 6 9 523623332132172112236523 7 944122634
420 13 6162 7 8 8421553     1 15112351 2317205332161
421 12 4 72 6 6 53332431323213313  2431      1 322533
422X14 6 14 1 1 2131223331322321ll  7211      1 231111
423 13 6 14 4 5  3312          1313  62323     63121612
427 14 5 23 8 9 724581        143111 44423101444122531
429 11 6 44 5 8 5235231121 2241111 43329 32033122611
430 12 6 34 5 5 4331231112 2 41212353323152053  2623
431X12 2 24 612 4231233221 1123112 32324 4 733221411
432 14 6 44 8 9 53482 2133 2 41512245423 81344122646
433 14 6 34 7 6 93322532212127511l 36222 3  34122626
434 13 6 34 910 62212          231111 35527 41434212623
434X13 6 74 910 72212          231111 35527 41434222624
437 14 6 6410 2 833784111332142l3  54424192064212433
438 14 6 34 911 6339253121321661ll 23423 4 533122612
439 14 4 42 911 8332241114 1135212435324 4 734141114
440 14 4 11 3 2 32422311115225l 3  34323 1 53 131221
441 11 6 54      421          211122443231519 4 122643
442 14 6 14 5 8 6225211  3    54212353221     63122621
443 13 5 11 1    32123111151146 13  34221     2 122521
447 13 6 14 4 4 4331253331 2146112313223 0 133121321
450 14 6 54 5 7 3237232111 2156111 43325 92043122623
451 13 6 64 5 7 42375        154111 42321     23312621
452 14 6 94 4 4 5332853324512371ll 13222 1  33122611
453 14 5 63 7 5 62375311145216313235322320206312l525
454 13 6 54 2    3222232    11 311    7111      7 122641
454X12 6 24 5    4226232  1  27523  6432320206 222642
457 14 6 641313 7235832  22216311236122      5 121224
458 14 6 24 610 523583311132161612334324 5 933121625
459 14 6 24 912 63338123 2 113611235442211   53132513
460 14 6 52 2    223 231     2 23211 7612220  631222 4
461 14 6 84      332          31111 23323 3 533122523
462X14 6 34 6 9 6336 53 23 2154211 33325 2 734222722
```

continued

000 0109

```
463 14 6 24 510 5336231111152175111 33323 2 933121631
464 13 6 71 1    222253211321233            122636
466 14 6 24 7 7 4227532222332273312342527 41534132643
467 14 5 54 8 8 734825313332163112333324 3 734121421
469 13 6 24 2 2 234525312122154112253423202064322621
488 12 6 53 7 9 333324111232122212244324151843121612
489 14 6 44 4 6 4236231131 2164111 5322220  63122646
491 13 6 74 8 7 633654312332256112353324132053122622
492 12 6 44 2 1 333524231332223112353325 92053122611
493 13 6 14 5 2 42382411331216711235242220  64122623
496 13 6 84 5 6 322325312122154112322325 3 633131521
497 14 6 24 5 8 523622221232276512356424122054132427
498 14 6 24 1 2 223123332132145 11 33223 3 433132631
499 13 6 24 5 7 5328253111321433122345 21     24122625
500 12 6 54 3 2 5337231113 215613  51 2520206324121l
516x13 6 44 8 5 633285331132176112214221      2 231334
517 13 6 24 711 73332433345215324  45421      23121625
518 13 6 34 916 923223223152127111 43222 9  44122633
520 14 6 33 913 7345831221 2221411 43525 81644122624
521 13 6 24 910 632323112132147212343529 72044122623
522 13 6 14 5 6 624653232132167 11 36324 21133122621
524 12 5 31 2 1 2233212  15222344  44424 7124 122524
526 12 6 51 3 5 323223311121243 2  5442320206 122611
527 13 6 34 2 3 123645311132161111 33422 3  34122625
528 14 4 12 4 5 52342533313114712  2321       1 122531
543 14 6 44 2 3 33272411332216413  6311520206 132611
544x14 6 74 814 923984131 2217623  6122420206 221245
545 13 6 13 810 624425312132143112233323 0 234122613
545A13 6 54 8 5 723584112 222561122433 25 91643121222
546 12 5 14 3 4 23412412123213114  4541       1   2611
547 12 6 31 9 8 6331531111 1131311 7442220  6 122624
549 14 6 24 5 6 433685331122167111 33321      23  2624
550 14 6 34 5 9 632823111132166111 33423 1 634152624
551 14 6 54 914 9336833111 2162112224423 1 434132432
552 13 6 24 5 6 233425313122142 12233322 3  33131541
STOP
/*
//
```

000 0109

SAMPLE OUTPUT

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA COMPUTER CENTER
FREQUENCY ANALYSIS PROGRAM

LARGE TEST WITH MISSING DATA--NUMFREQ

NUMBER OF VARIABLES = 31 NUMBER OF CASES = 100

VARIABLE NUMBER 1 CASENO

OBSERVED VALUE	FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
417.0	1	1	1.00	1.00
418.0	1	2	1.00	2.00
419.0	1	3	1.00	3.00
420.0	1	4	1.00	4.00
421.0	1	5	1.00	5.00
422.0	1	6	1.00	6.00
423.0	1	7	1.00	7.00
427.0	1	8	1.00	8.00
429.0	1	9	1.00	9.00
430.0	1	10	1.00	10.00
431.0	1	11	1.00	11.00
432.0	1	12	1.00	12.00
433.0	1	13	1.00	13.00
434.0	2	15	2.00	15.00
.		.		.
.		.		.
.		.		.
521.0	1	75	1.00	75.00
522.0	1	76	1.00	76.00
524.0	1	77	1.00	77.00
526.0	1	78	1.00	78.00
527.C	1	79	1.00	79.00
528.0	1	80	1.00	80.00
529.C	1	81	1.00	81.00
530.0	1	82	1.00	82.00
533.0	1	83	1.00	83.00
534.0	1	84	1.00	84.00
536.0	1	85	1.00	85.00
537.0	1	86	1.00	86.00
538.0	1	87	1.00	87.00
539.0	1	88	1.00	88.00
540.0	1	89	1.00	89.00
542.0	1	90	1.00	90.00
543.0	1	91	1.00	91.00
544.0	1	92	1.00	92.00
545.C	2	94	2.00	94.00
546.0	1	95	1.00	95.00
547.0	1	96	1.00	96.00
549.0	1	97	1.00	97.00
550.0	1	98	1.00	98.00
551.0	1	99	1.00	99.00
552.C	1	100	1.00	100.00

MEAN = 0.4857600000000 03

STD. DEV. = 0.40965153952 9D 02

STD. ERROR = 0.40965153952 9D 01

continued

000 0109

VARIABLE NUMBER 2 PATNO

OBSERVED VALUE	FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
11.0	6	6	6.00	6.00
12.0	14	20	14.00	20.00
13.0	31	51	31.00	51.00
14.0	49	100	49.00	100.00

MEAN = 0.1323000000000D 02

STD. DEV. = 0.9084897001910 00

STD. ERROR = 0.9084897001910-01

. .
. .
. .

VARIABLE NUMBER 5 RACE

OBSERVED VALUE	FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
1.0	11	11	11.22	11.22
2.0	7	18	7.14	18.37
3.0	5	23	5.10	23.47
4.0	9	32	9.18	32.65
5.0	20	52	20.41	53.06
6.0	10	62	10.20	63.27
7.0	8	70	8.16	71.43
8.0	10	80	10.20	81.63
9.0	14	94	14.29	95.92
10.0	2	96	2.04	97.96
11.0	1	97	1.02	98.98
13.0	1	98	1.02	100.00

MEAN = 0.5530612244900 01

STD. DEV. = 0.2773973597240 01

STD. ERROR = 0.2802136704450 00

DATA ARE MISSING FOR 2 CASES.

. .
. .
. .

VARIABLE NUMBER 31 POST

OBSERVED VALUE	FREQUENCY	CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY	PERCENT	CUMULATIVE PERCENT
3.0	43	43	56.58	56.58
4.0	33	76	43.42	100.00

MEAN = 0.3434210526320 01

STD. DEV. = 0.4989462580490 00

STD. ERROR = 0.5723306496590-01

DATA ARE MISSING FOR 24 CASES.

000 0109

COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was approximately $1.56.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $1.56 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—NUMFREQ

000 0110

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Simple Multiple Linear Regression
CALLING NAME	MISREGN
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Louise R. Levine University Computer Center
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV (G)
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mrs. Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian, University Computer Center, The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

MISREGN performs multiple linear regression, producing means, standard deviations and correlation coefficients. The multiple R, standard error of estimates, F ratio, degrees of freedom of regression, Beta weights, regression coefficients and y intercept are calculated from a chosen subset of the correlation matrix. Residuals may be computed. Correlations are calculated using a pairwise technique. Fifty variables are allowed. Missing data are allowed in the form of blanks or minus zero (-0).

Caution: The distortion due to the missing values may cause the results of multivariate analysis to be meaningless.

REFERENCES

Cooley, W.W., and Lohnes, P.R., *Multivariate Procedures for the Behavioral Sciences*, (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., N.Y., 1962), pp. 31-35.

000 0110

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Input Deck

The input deck consists of the sets of cards in the order described.

Title Card

There is a single Title Card containing up to 80 columns of alphanumeric information to be printed as a heading for the output.

Data Control Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	No. of variables ($\leq$ 50)
4	5: input from cards 2,3,4,8, or 9: unit number if data input from tape or disc.
5– 9	Number of observations ($\leq$ 99,999)
12	Number of Variable Format Cards to be read ($\leq$ 5)
14	0: Variable Name Cards are not read 1: Variable Name Cards are read

Variable Name Cards (optional; 12 names to a card)

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	First variable name
7–12	Second variable name
⋮	⋮
67–72	And so on until *all* variables are named. Use as many cards as necessary.

Variable Format Card

Use Col. 1–72 only, starting with a left parenthesis and ending with a right parenthesis. An E or F format is allowed.

Data Cards

Regression Cards

One Regression Card must be present for each problem.

continued

000 0110

Regression Card (cont.)

Columns	*Contents*
5	1: residuals are not desired. 2: residual table is desired.
9–10	Number of variables to be used in regression (independent plus dependent)
11–12	Dependent variable number. (Variables are assigned numbers according to the order in which they are read; first variable read in is number one.
13–14	Independent variable numbers.
15–16	If there are more than 34 independent variables, continue on another card beginning with Col. 1–2.
⋮	⋮
79–80	

Machine Requirements

The MISREGN program uses a special OS Assembler Language program, BLNK.

000 0110

SAMPLE INPUT

```
TESTING MISREGN ON MOONS DATA
  45   21  1
(4F10.0)
      68.0      2.53      30.6       3.8
      77.8      2.61      34.0       3.8
      83.8      2.82      46.0       3.8
      83.0      2.66      35.7       5.9
      83.8      2.62      54.1       5.3
      90.5      2.86      59.3       3.3
      92.5      2.96      51.9       3.0
      93.2      3.20      52.6       2.9
      93.6      2.90      51.7       5.5
      93.3      3.06      67.4       4.4
      94.7      3.36      70.0       4.1
      98.0      3.89      67.8       4.3
     100.7      3.79      60.9       6.8
     101.5      4.38      75.3       5.5
     103.1      4.41      74.8       5.5
     104.2      4.35      71.7       6.7
     105.4      4.33      83.0       5.5
     108.1      4.40      94.0       5.2
     106.7      4.26      87.1       5.7
     109.9      4.49     107.4       4.5
     113.1      5.13     118.0       3.8
    2    4 4 1 2 3
/*
//
```

000 0110

SAMPLE OUTPUT

TESTING MISREGN ON MOONS DATA

VARIABLE	NO. OF OBSERVATIONS	MEANS	STANDARD DEVIATIONS
1 - 1	21	0.95471344E 02	0.11510864E 02
2 - 2	21	0.35718985E 01	0.81261265E 00
3 - 3	21	0.66347549E 02	0.22958649E 02
4 - 4	21	0.47285662E 01	0.11398106E 01

CORRELATIONS AND THE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS USED

	1	2	3	4
1	1.0000 (21)			
2	0.9196 (21)	1.0000 (21)		
3	0.9155 (21)	0.9018 (21)	1.0000 (21)	
4	0.3428 (21)	0.3558 (21)	0.1648 (21)	1.0000 (21)

DEPENDENT VARIABLE IS NUMBER 4, INDEPENDENT VARIABLES ARE 1, 2, 3,

MLT.R.	STD.ERROR	F	DF
0.56937599E 00	0.10163326E 01	0.27183180E 01	0.17000000E 02

B	BETA	F
0.75737655E-01	0.76486969E 00	0.20825405E 01
0.10166178E 01	0.72478443E 00	0.21559839E 01
-0.59033711E-01	-0.11890879E 01	0.60906029E 01

INTERCEPT -0.22167225E 01

TABLE OF RESIDUALS

Y ESTIMATE	Y VALUE	RESIDUAL	RESIDUAL STE	
3.69905	3.80000	0.10095	0.09933	1
4.32189	3.80000	-0.52189	-0.51351	2
4.28140	3.80000	-0.48140	-0.47367	3
4.66620	5.90000	1.23380	1.21397	4
3.59991	5.30000	1.70009	1.67277	5
4.04436	3.30000	-0.74436	-0.73240	6
4.73435	3.00000	-1.73435	-1.70648	7
4.99003	2.90000	-2.09003	-2.05644	8
4.76847	5.50000	0.73153	0.71977	9
3.98158	4.40000	0.41842	0.41170	10
4.23911	4.10000	-0.13911	-0.13687	11
5.15773	4.30000	-0.85773	-0.84394	12
5.66789	6.80000	1.13211	1.11392	13
5.47820	5.50000	0.02180	0.02145	14
5.65939	5.50000	-0.15939	-0.15683	15
5.86471	6.70000	0.83529	0.82187	16
5.26818	5.50000	0.23182	0.22809	17
4.89447	5.20000	0.30553	0.30062	18
5.05344	5.70000	0.64656	0.63617	19
4.33124	4.50000	0.16876	0.16605	20
4.59848	3.80000	-0.79848	-0.78564	21

0.17558792E 02

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COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was approximately $0.45.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $0.45 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—MISREGN

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Test-Scoring and Item-Analysis Package
CALLING NAME	(a) QUICKSCORE; (b) ITEMSTEP; (c) ITEMRS
INSTALLATION NAME	Wharton Computational Services Wharton School of Finance and Commerce University of Pennsylvania
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Daniel Ashler Daniel Bricklin David Sheinson Wharton Computational Services
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN
COMPUTER	IBM 360/75
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Available to process data at Wharton Computational Services
CONTACT	Daniel Ashler, Wharton Computational Services, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Dietrich Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphic, Pa. 19104 Tel.: (215) 594-6422

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

The Test-Scoring and Item-Analysis Package currently consists of three programs, QUICKSCORE, ITEMSTEP, and ITEMRS. Together, they provide a flexible facility for tasks that range from simple scoring of tests to the most sophisticated test analysis currently available. The best features of item-analysis programs in use on various campuses have been incorporated.

QUICKSCORE

...is the least expensive of the three programs to use. It scores tests and lists the examinees and their scores, first in alphabetical order and then in order of score. Up to 500 examinees can be scored at once. However, the input can be "batched;" that is, several groups of cards of up to 500 each can be scored in this manner, one after another. Beside each examinee's name is printed his Social Security number, his score (which has been corrected

continued

for chance success), the number of items that he got correct, that he got incorrect, that he omitted, and the number of items not reached. The corrected score gives +1 for each item answered correctly and $-1/(c-1)$ for each answered incorrectly, where c is the number of choices per item. Omitted items are scored 0.

A brief item analysis is then performed for each question. First, the estimated fraction of the examinees who knew the right answer is computed (difficulty of question). The examinees are then partitioned into an upper and a lower group on the basis of total test score, these groups being equal or nearly equal in size. A 2X2 table is constructed as follows.

	No. Rights	No. Wrongs
Upper half	A	B
Lower half	C	D

Two indices are computed on this table: ϕ correlation coefficient (PHI) and a ratio index (RI). For a test with N choices per question and U examinees in the upper half and L examinees in the lower, the two indices are defined as follows.

$$PHI = \frac{AD - BC}{[(A+B)\ (A+C)\ (C+D)\ (B+D)]^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$RI = \frac{2}{\pi} \arctan \log_2 (UPSC/LOWSC),$$

where

$$UPSC = \frac{A - B/(N-1)}{U} + \frac{1}{N-1}$$

and

$$LOWSC = \frac{C - D/(N-1)}{L} + \frac{1}{N-1}.$$

Both indices can have values in the range -1 to 1. The ratio index reflects the extent of discrimination between the upper and lower groups as well as the correlation of the score on the given question with total test score.

A vertical histogram of the score distribution follows, in which, however, minus scores, scores of zero, and scores of one are all counted in the score category of one. Test statistics follow, in which are given the number of questions in the test, the number of choices per item, the number of examinees, a copy of the scoring key, and the means, standard deviations, and variances of the scores.

continued

ITEMSTEP

...not only performs the same scoring as QUICKSCORE but also provides fuller item analysis and a stepwise-reduction feature. After scoring and analysis, one or more questions (items) are deleted on the basis of some criterion (supplied as a parameter), after which the shortened test is rescored and reanalyzed. The cycle of shortening and reprocessing is repeated as many times as specified. One of three different indices may be specified, on the basis of which the less desirable items shall be eliminated. The first is the W index, which is a weighted combination of the Davis[1] difficulty and discrimination indices. The second is the P-adjusted index, which is the proportion of correct responses, adjusted or corrected for chance success. The third is the contribution of the item to the total test variance. The user specifies either the index level required for retention of an item or that some fixed number of items with the worst index values be dropped at each cycle. A reliability coefficient is also computed. The stepwise-reduction process tends to produce successive score distributions that are more and more rectangular.

ITEMRS

...is the most advanced item-analysis program presently available. First, it provides a header page, in which the indices are explained. Then there are optional printouts of the main matrices produced during the run: namely, the sum-of-products matrix, variance—covariance matrix, and the product—moment correlation matrix. (It should be noted that the correlations are product—moment and not point biserial because the items are not scored dichotomously.) Next, an optional cluster analysis is performed on the correlations after they have been transformed to Fisher's Z's. (A cluster analysis is quicker and less expensive than factor analysis and for many purposes is just about as useful.) Each pass produces larger clusters and fewer of them.

Next, the examinee's scores are listed in a tabulation like that of QUICKSCORE, in order by name and then by score. Alongside the listing of the scores are 16 blank columns. If desired, data may be printed in these columns, such as scaled scores, grades, or comments. (For example, to print scaled scores, one provides a card for each possible score that can be obtained, specifying what shall be printed for that score.)

A large number of indices are computed for each item, including P (proportion of correct responses) and Q (proportion of incorrect responses), both unadjusted and adjusted for chance success; the variance contribution of the item; the product—moment correlation of the item with the total score; the "latent" correlation, which

continued

000 0111 (a)-(c)

is the estimate of the correlation between the underlying ability to answer the item correctly and the total score; and the Fisher's Z transform of the product–moment correlation. Also, the effective number of choices (that is, the number of choices that actually attracted examinees) the estimated proportion who knew the answer (based on the effective number of choices), the Davis difficulty and discrimination indices, the W index, which is a weighted combination of the Davis indices, and the index DICAP, which measures the deviation of the responses to this item from the ideal pattern in which 50% of the examinees would choose the correct alternative and the remaining 50% would distribute equally over the remaining alternatives. Optionally, a tabulation of the number of responses to each alternative is given for each fifth of the examinees.

Following the item analysis, a histogram is printed, followed by test statistics, including the covariance reliability coefficient, the KR-20 reliability coefficient, the standard error of measurement, the variance error of measurement, and the test mean, standard deviation, and variance of total test scores.

REFERENCES

1. Davis, F.B., *Item Analysis Data* (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., 1949).

USER INSTRUCTIONS—QUICKSCORE

Description of Input

Title Card

Columns	*Contents*
2–80	Any information that the user wishes will be printed at the top of each page of output. Col. 1 should be blank.

Key Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	KEY
4– n	Blanks (where n is at choice of user)
(n+1)	Sequence character, J on the first Key Card, K on the second, etc.
(n+2)–80	Response field. Each column corresponds to one test item, and is coded 0: 1st response 1: 2nd response : : 9: 10th response

The program will scan the response field and use the highest response code found to determine the number of choices per item. This number, in turn, determines the guessing correction used in scoring all the items. Therefore, it is important that, in a test with C choices per item, at least one item be keyed with the C^th^ choice. If any column is left blank, the corresponding test item will be omitted from the scoring and analysis.

Data Sheets or Cards

Data are generally submitted in the form of answer sheets. They may also be submitted in card form as follows, with one packet of cards per examinee, each packet consisting of as many cards as there are Key Cards, and organized similarly.

Columns	*Contents*
1– n	Identification field, identical on all cards of a packet. n corresponds to n on the Key Card
(n+1)	Sequence character

continued

Data Sheets or Cards *(continued)*

Columns	*Contents*
(n+2)–80	Examinee responses. Blank response columns will be considered as omitted items.

Description of Output

See Sample Output—QUICKSCORE, page 12.

000 0111(b)

USER INSTRUCTIONS—ITEMSTEP

Description of Input Data

Input data for ITEMSTEP are the same Title, Key, and Data Cards as for QUICKSCORE, followed by an End Card and some Criterion Cards.

End Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 4	>END

Criterion Cards

There may be one or more cards in any of the following forms.

Fixed-Index Card

Columns	*Contents*
1–25	REMOVE ALL QUESTIONS WITH
27–29	aaa aaa is any legal I-, F-, or E-format number, such as 1.5.
31–80	VARIANCE. or WORTH. or P ADJ.

In the alternative phrases for Cols. 31–80, the final period is required and must not be separated from the word that it follows by any blanks.

Fixed-Questions Card

Columns	*Contents*
1–10	REMOVE THE
12–13	nn nn, any integer, is the number of questions to remove
15–80	QUESTIONS WITH THE LOWEST PADJ. or QUESTIONS WITH THE LOWEST WORTH. or QUESTIONS WITH THE LOWEST VAR.

continued

000 0111(b)

Passes Card(s)—First Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 2	DO
4– 5	mm mm, any integer, is the number of passes to do
7–20	PASSES AND USE
22–26	P ADJ or WORTH or VAR
28–57	AS THE CRITERION FOR DROPPING.

Passes Card(s)—Second Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	REMOVE
8– 9	qq qq, any integer, is the number of questions to remove
11–48	QUESTIONS IN EACH STEP WITH THE LOWEST
50 ff.	P ADJ. or WORTH. or VAR.

Description of Output

See Sample Output—ITEMSTEP, page 19.

USER INSTRUCTIONS—ITEMRS

Description of Input Data

Input data for ITEMRS are the same as for QUICKSCORE, with the exception that one to four Option Cards may be inserted after the Title Card and before the Key Cards. Each Option Card calls for a printout or punchout, which is otherwise suppressed.

Option Card(s)

Columns	*Contents*
1–80	MATRIX or CLUSTER or ITEM ANALYSIS or PUNCH

The MATRIX option calls for printout of the sum-of-products matrix, the variance—covariance matrix, and the product—moment correlation matrix. The CLUSTER option calls for a cluster analysis performed on the correlations after they have been transformed to Fisher's Z's. The ITEM ANALYSIS option calls for a large number of indices to be computed for each item. (See Sample Output.) The PUNCH option causes a card to be punched for each examinee, with his identification, score, number right, number wrong, number omitted, and number not reached.

Description of Output

See Sample Output—ITEMRS, page 29

SAMPLE INPUT

Since the input consists primarily of large numbers of Data Cards or answer sheets, it is not reproduced here.

SAMPLE OUTPUT—QUICKSCORE

000 0111(a)

```
+------------------------------------------------------------------+
|              T E S T   R U N   F O R   Q U I C K S C O R E       |
+------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

EXPLANATION OF OUTPUT:

THE STUDENTS' NAMES AND SCORES ARE LISTED TWICE. THE FIRST LISTING IS IN ASCENDING ALPHABETICAL ORDER BY STUDENTS' NAMES. THE SECOND IS IN ASCENDING ORDER BY SCORE. BOTH OF THESE LISTINGS CONTAIN THE STUDENT'S NAME, HIS SOCIAL-SECURITY NUMBER, HIS TOTAL TEST SCORE (CORRECTED FOR GUESSING), THE NUMBER OF QUESTIONS TO WHICH HE RESPONDED CORRECTLY, THE NUMBER TO WHICH HE RESPONDED INCORRECTLY, THE NUMBER HE OMITTED, AND THE NUMBER HE DID NOT READ (E.G., IF HE OMITTED THE LAST FOUR QUESTIONS, THEY ARE COUNTED AS NON-READS.)

A BRIEF ITEM ANALYSIS IS PERFORMED ON EACH QUESTION. FIRST, THE FRACTION OF THE EXAMINEES WHO KNEW THE RIGHT ANSWER IS COMPUTED (DIFFICULTY). IN ADDITION, THE EXAMINEES ARE PARTITIONED INTO AN UPPER AND A LOWER GROUP ON THE BASIS OF TOTAL TEST SCORE. THESE GROUPS ARE EQUAL OR NEARLY EQUAL IN SIZE. FOR A GIVEN ITEM, THE APPROXIMATE PROPORTION OF THE UPPER GROUP WHO GOT IT RIGHT DIVIDED BY THE APPROXIMATE PROPORTION OF THE LOWER GROUP WHO GOT IT RIGHT YIELDS A RATIO, WHICH IS SUBJECTED TO A MONOTONIC TRANSFORMATION TO CONVERT IT INTO THE RATIO INDEX, WHICH CAN HAVE VALUES FROM -1 TO +1. THE RATIO INDEX REFLECTS THE CORRELATION OF ITEM SCORE WITH TOTAL TEST SCORE. THE PHI CORRELATION TEST IS ALSO PERFORMED.

AFTER THE ITEM ANALYSIS THERE IS A HISTOGRAM OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES. ALL SCORES ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST INTEGER AND SCORES OF ZERO AND BELOW ARE TABULATED AS A SCORE OF ONE. EACH ASTERISK STANDS FOR ONE STUDENT. FINALLY, A SUMMARY OF THE MAJOR TEST STATISTICS IS PRINTED.

THIS OUTPUT WAS PRODUCED BY QUICKSCORE IV WRITTEN DURING JULY 1969 BY DANIEL BRICKLIN AND MODIFIED DURING NOVEMBER 1969 BY DAVID SHEINSON. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF WHARTON COMPUTATIONAL SERVICES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

continued

TEST RUN FOR QUICKSCORF

NAME			SCORE	RIGHT	WRONG	OMIT	NON-READ
LOMQUIST	ROBERTF	5- K- J5	50.75	56	21	3	0
ALTMAN	JEROLOD	5- K- J5	56.00	58	8	2	12
ASLANIAN	GREGORP	5- K-	51.25	55	15	1	9
BAGLEY	BRUCE O	5- K- 5	49.00	51	8	2	19
BALL OU	ROGER H	5- - D5	52.50	55	10	2	13
BASS	ARTHUR	5- - E5	38.50	44	22	9	5
BEAUCHAMP	GEOFFRL	5- K- 5	51.00	55	16	0	9
BFCHARA	DENNIS	- K- L	34.75	40	21	4	15
BEFFA	RICHA H	5- K- I5	27.00	34	28	1	17
BFLGER	LARRY A	5- K- G5	41.50	46	18	1	15
BENKIN	RICHARL	- K- J5	47.75	53	21	1	5
BERGER	STEVENA	5- K- B2	27.50	32	18	15	15
BERSHAD	RUSSELB	- K- I5	37.75	43	21	11	5
BIALLAS	MIKE D	5- K- H5	39.75	45	21	2	12
BLOOM	GARY	5- K- G5	47.25	49	7	19	5
BOONIN	DAVIO M	5- K- E5	27.50	35	30	0	15
BRAOEORO	CHARLEC	5- K- H	41.00	46	20	14	0
BRILL	JOEL O	- C- G5	41.00	47	24	8	1
BRINN	STUART	5- K- B5	33.75	38	17	1	24
BUTLER	KENT S	5- K- A5	38.25	45	27	0	8
⋮		⋮			⋮		
FULOP	RONALOG	5- K- E5	43.25	48	19	10	3
GARLAND	KIM C	5- K- A5	44.50	47	10	23	0
GERSHON	STEVE A	5- K- A5	41.00	47	24	3	6
GIBBONS	JAMFS T	5- K- K5	52.00	56	16	8	0
GLICKMAN	RONALDO	5- K- G5	33.25	38	19	1	22
GOODMAN	ROBERTA	5- K- J5	39.75	43	13	0	24
GREEN	JOHN J	5- K- I5	52.50	57	18	2	3
GREENBAUM	KFITH R	5- K- D5	32.50	36	14	0	30
GREIF	STEVEND	5- K- J2	49.75	52	9	0	19
GRELLER	HOWARD	5- K- B5	49.00	53	16	0	11
HALL	KEITH R	5- K- H5	32.75	39	25	4	12
HALL	ROBERTL	5- K- D5	55.00	57	8	0	15
HALLAS	RICHARO	5- K- B5	41.00	45	16	18	1
JEZ	A BERTF	5- K- E5	27.50	35	30	9	6
LANGE	STEVE E	5- - D5	57.50	59	6	0	15
LEGGFTT	LAWRENE	5- - J5	31.50	36	18	9	17
LFIGHTON	THOMASK	5- - B5	24.75	31	25	0	24
LIBERI	KARFN A	5- - J5	43.75	50	25	5	0
LIPMAN	DAVID J	5- - B5	52.00	56	16	8	0
MARITZ	JAMES A	5- - B	35.25	39	15	7	19
MARKS	MICHAEH	5- K- K1	71.25	73	7	0	0
MASSIE	DAVID W	5- K- F5	44.50	48	14	13	5
MAULE	JAMES E	5- - K5	61.25	65	15	0	0
MCGINTY	STEPHEJ	5- - K5	52.50	58	22	0	0

continued

TEST RUN FOR QUICKSCORE

NAME			SCORE	RIGHT	WRONG	OMIT	NON-READ
LFIGHTON	THOMASK	5- - B5	24.75	31	25	0	24
BEFFA	RICHA H	5- K- I5	27.00	34	28	1	17
JEZ	A BERTF	5- K- E5	27.50	35	30	9	6
BERGER	STEVENA	5- K- B2	27.50	32	18	15	15
BOONIN	DAVID M	5- K- E5	27.50	35	30	0	15
DORSKIND	BRUCE K	- K- 5	27.75	33	21	2	24
COOK	ALAN R	5- K- J5	28.75	38	37	0	5
CARROLL	RICHARA	5- K- D5	30.75	35	17	26	2
LEGGETT	LAWRENE	5- - J5	31.50	36	18	9	17
DEANS	JAMIE R	5- K- H2	32.25	38	23	2	17
GREENBAUM	KEITH R	5- K- D5	32.50	36	14	0	30
HALL	KEITH R	5- K- H5	32.75	39	25	4	12
GLICKMAN	RONALDD	5- K- G5	33.25	38	19	1	22
CALUSINE	GARY	5- K- B	33.50	40	26	9	5
BRINN	STUART	5- K- B5	33.75	38	17	1	24
BECHARA	DENNIS	- K- L	34.75	40	21	4	15
EPSTEIN	JAMES A	5- K- C5	35.00	38	12	0	30
MARITZ	JAMES A	5- - B	35.25	39	15	7	19
BERSHAD	RUSSELB	- K- I5	37.75	43	21	11	5
DEPAOLO	PAUL J	5- K- D5	38.00	41	12	5	22
BUTLER	KENT S	5- K- A5	38.25	45	27	0	8
COHEN	RICHARM	5- K- B5	38.25	42	15	18	5
BASS	ARTHUR	5- - E5	38.50	44	22	9	5
BIALLAS	MIKE D	5- K- H5	39.75	45	21	2	12
GOODMAN	ROBERTA	5- K- J5	39.75	43	13	0	24
COSTELLO	TOM	5- K- B5	39.75	47	29	0	4
CURRAN	JOEL P	5- K- K5	39.75	46	25	2	7
BRILL	JOEL D	- C- G5	41.00	47	24	8	1
GERSHON	STEVE A	5- K- A5	41.00	47	24	3	6
HALLAS	RICHARD	5- K- B5	41.00	45	16	18	1
CHAPMAN	TERRY G	5- K- A5	41.00	46	20	0	14
BRADFORD	CHARLEC	5- K- H	41.00	46	20	14	0
COLCORD III	EUGENEL	5- K- C5	41.25	45	15	10	10
BELGER	LARRY A	5- K- G5	41.50	46	18	1	15
FULOP	RONALDG	5- K- E5	43.25	48	19	10	3
⋮			⋮			⋮	
HALL	ROBERTL	5- K- D5	55.00	57	8	0	15
CHIRLS	RICHAR	5- K- K5	55.50	58	10	12	0
ALTMAN	JEROLDD	5- K- J5	56.00	58	8	2	12
COURTNEY	WILLIAL	5- K- I5	56.00	59	12	0	9
LANGE	STEVE E	5- - D5	57.50	59	6	0	15
CAMPBELL	FRANK D	5- K- F5	58.00	59	4	0	17
COX	GREGORA	5- K- K5	58.75	61	9	0	10
MAULE	JAMES E	5- - K5	61.25	65	15	0	0
MARKS	MICHAEH	5- K- K1	71.25	73	7	0	0

continued

000 0111(a)

000 0111(a)

T E S T   R U N   F O R   Q U I C K S C O R E

QUESTION 1	NON-READ	OMIT	-1-	2	3	4	5
BOTTOM HALF	0	1	21	0	1	3	8
TOP HALF	0	1	21	1	1	5	6
TOTAL	0	2	42	1	2	8	14

DIFFICULTY = 0.518   RATIO INDEX = -0.027   PHI CORRELATION = -0.019

QUESTION 2	NON-READ	OMIT	1	2	3	-4-	5
BOTTOM HALF	0	0	4	0	15	15	0
TOP HALF	0	0	1	1	9	24	0
TOTAL	0	0	5	1	24	39	0

DIFFICULTY = 0.457   RATIO INDEX = 0.361   PHI CORRELATION = 0.247

QUESTION 3	NON-READ	OMIT	1	-2-	3	4	5
BOTTOM HALF	0	0	2	29	1	0	2
TOP HALF	0	0	2	32	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	0	4	61	1	0	3

DIFFICULTY = 0.855   RATIO INDEX = 0.064   PHI CORRELATION = 0.096

QUESTION 4	NON-READ	OMIT	-1-	2	3	4	5
BOTTOM HALF	0	0	26	4	0	1	3
TOP HALF	0	1	33	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	0	1	59	4	0	1	4

DIFFICULTY = 0.822   RATIO INDEX = 0.192   PHI CORRELATION = 0.304

QUESTION 5	NON-READ	OMIT	1	-2-	3	4	5
BOTTOM HALF	0	1	10	18	5	0	0
TOP HALF	0	0	6	28	1	0	0
TOTAL	0	1	16	46	6	0	0

DIFFICULTY = 0.587   RATIO INDEX = 0.334   PHI CORRELATION = 0.272

. . .

continued

TEST RUN FOR QUICKSCORE

QUESTION 76	NON-READ	OMIT	-1-	2	3	4	5
BOTTOM HALF	29	0	4	1	0	0	0
TOP HALF	20	1	10	2	1	0	1
TOTAL	49	1	14	3	1	0	1

DIFFICULTY = 0.185 RATIO INDEX = 0.292 PHI CORRELATION = -0.0[illegible]6

QUESTION 77	NON-READ	OMIT	1	-2-	3	4	5
BOTTOM HALF	30	0	1	2	1	0	0
TOP HALF	21	0	2	12	0	0	0
TOTAL	51	0	3	14	1	0	0

DIFFICULTY = 0.188 RATIO INDEX = 0.492 PHI CORRELATION = 0.357

QUESTION 78	NON-READ	OMIT	1	2	3	-4-	5
BOTTOM HALF	30	0	0	0	2	2	0
TOP HALF	23	0	2	1	2	7	0
TOTAL	53	0	2	1	4	9	0

DIFFICULTY = 0.105 RATIO INDEX = 0.292 PHI CORRELATION = 0.073

QUESTION 79	NON-READ	OMIT	1	2	3	4	-5-
BOTTOM HALF	31	0	0	1	0	0	2
TOP HALF	23	0	0	4	1	0	7
TOTAL	54	0	0	5	1	0	9

DIFFICULTY = 0.109 RATIO INDEX = 0.274 PHI CORRELATION = -0.068

QUESTION 80	NON-READ	OMIT	1	2	3	-4-	5
BOTTOM HALF	33	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOP HALF	23	0	0	1	0	8	3
TOTAL	56	0	0	1	0	9	3

DIFFICULTY = 0.116 RATIO INDEX = 0.383 PHI CORRELATION = -0.192

continued

000 0111(a)

TEST RUN FOR QUICKSCORE

DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES

```
SCORE FREQ.

    1 (  0)
    2 (  0)
    3 (  0)
      .
      .
      .
   24 (  0)
   25 (  1) *
   26 (  0)
   27 (  1) *
   28 (  4) ****
   29 (  1) *
   30 (  0)
   31 (  1) *
   32 (  2) **
   33 (  3) ***
   34 (  2) **
   35 (  3) ***
   36 (  0)
   37 (  0)
   38 (  4) ****
   39 (  1) *
   40 (  4) ****
   41 (  6) ******
   42 (  1) *
   43 (  1) *
   44 (  1) *
   45 (  2) **
   46 (  0)
   47 (  1) *
   48 (  2) **
   49 (  4) ****
   50 (  2) **
   51 (  6) ******
   52 (  2) **
   53 (  4) ****
   54 (  1) *
   55 (  1) *
   56 (  3) ***
   57 (  0)
   58 (  2) **
   59 (  1) *
   60 (  0)
   61 (  1) *
   62 (  0)
   63 (  0)
   64 (  0)
   65 (  0)
   66 (  0)
   67 (  0)
   68 (  0)
   69 (  0)
   70 (  0)
   71 (  1) *
   72 (  0)
   73 (  0)
   74 (  0)
   75 (  0)
   76 (  0)
   77 (  0)
   78 (  0)
   79 (  0)
   80 (  0)
```

continued

EDUCOM

TEST RUN FOR QUICKSCORE

TEST STATISTICS

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ON TEST = 80   NUMBER OF CHOICES PER ITEM = 5   NUMBER OF EXAMINEES = 69

MEAN SCORE ON TEST = 43.65   STANDARD DEVIATION OF SCORES = 9.91   VARIANCE OF SCORES = 98.11

ANSWER KEY = 03101313310440240124342432413012342120014240334212422141131431200330230114201343

CODE:
0 - FIRST CHOICE
1 - SECOND CHOICE
2 - THIRD CHOICE
ETC.

000 0111(a)

000 0111(a)

SAMPLE OUTPUT—ITEMSTEP

000 0111(b)

```
+------------------------------------------------------------+
|                                                            |
|         T E S T     R U N     F O R     I T E M S T E P    |
|                                                            |
+------------------------------------------------------------+
```

AT EACH PASS OF THIS PROGRAM THE FOLLOWING IS REPORTED:

STUDENTS' NAMES, SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS, AND SCORES, INCLUDING
- NUMBER RIGHT
- NUMBER WRONG
- NUMBER OMITTED
- NUMBER NOT READ
- FORMULA SCORE (CORRECTED FOR GUESSING)

ABRIDGED ITEM ANALYSIS FOR EACH QUESTION
- SEE EXPLANATION OF INDICES BELOW

HISTOGRAM OF DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES
- ALL SCORES BELOW ONE ARE TREATED AS SCORES OF ONE
- ALL SCORES ARE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST INTEGER.

SUMMARY OF MAJOR TEST STATISTICS, INCLUDING
- MEAN OF SCORES
- VARIANCE OF SCORES
- RELIABILITY INDEX BASED ON THE COVARIANCE MATRIX

ITEMSTEP NOW REMOVES QUESTIONS AS REQUESTED BY THE USER. THE TEST IS RESCORED USING ONLY THE REMAINING QUESTIONS AND A NEW LISTING OF THE RESULTS IS GIVEN. THIS PROCEDURE IS FOLLOWED UNTIL THE EXECUTION OF THE USER'S COMMANDS HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

MEANING OF INDICES

P - THE PROPORTION OF THOSE RESPONDING TO THE QUESTION WHO SELECTED THE RIGHT ANSWER

Q - THE PROPORTION OF THOSE RESPONDING TO THE QUESTION WHO SELECTED A WRONG ANSWER

P ADJ - THE ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF THOSE RESPONDING TO THE QUESTION WHO KNEW THE RIGHT ANSWER

Q ADJ - THE ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF THOSE RESPONDING TO THE QUESTION WHO DID NOT KNOW THE RIGHT ANSWER

VAR - THE VARIANCE OF THE ITEM, A MEASURE OF THE NUMBER OF DISTINCTIONS IT MAKES AMONG EXAMINEES

V-C - THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ITEM TO TOTAL TEST VARIANCE CONSISTING OF ITS OWN VARIANCE PLUS HALF ITS CO-VARIANCE WITH THE OTHER ITEMS

COREL - THE PRODUCT MOMENT CORRELATION OF ITEM SCORE WITH TOTAL TEST SCORE

R LAT - THE ESTIMATED CORRELATION OF TOTAL TEST SCORE WITH THE LATENT VARIABLE UNDERLYING THE RESPONSE. WHEN P ADJ IS LESS THAN 0.2, THIS INDEX MAY BE UNSTABLE.

R LATX- SAME AS R LAT EXCEPT THAT SCORE ON THE GIVEN ITEM IS EXCLUDED FROM TOTAL TEST SCORE

FZ - FISHER'S Z TRANSFORM OF R LAT

ENC - EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF CHOICES. A CHOICE SELECTED BY NO ONE IS EFFECTIVELY NOT A CHOICE AT ALL.

EP - PROPORTION OF THOSE RESPONDING TO THE QUESTION, ADJUSTED FOR GUESSING AMONG THE EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF CHOICES

DDIFF - DAVIS DIFFICULTY INDEX, COMPUTED FROM P ADJ

DDISC - DAVIS DISCRIMINATION INDEX, COMPUTED FROM A WEIGHTED COMBINATION OF R LAT AND COREL. THE WEIGHTS DEPEND ON P ADJ. FOR HIGH P ADJ, R LAT PREDOMINATES. FOR P ADJ LESS THAN 0.2, COREL PREDOMINATES.

DICAP - DEPARTURE FROM IDEAL CHOICE APPEAL PATTERN. IDEALLY, HALF OF THE EXAMINEES WHO RESPOND KNOW AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER AND THE REST DISTRIBUTE EQUALLY AMONG ALL THE AVAILABLE CHOICES. DICAP IS THE ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE DEVIATION FROM THIS PATTERN PER EXAMINEE. HIGH VALUES MAY BE DUE TO INCORRECT KEYING OR POOR PHRASING.

W - A ROUGH MEASURE OF THE WORTH OF AN ITEM, BASED ON A WEIGHTED COMBINATION OF DDIFF AND DDISC, 2 TO 1

continued

000 0111(b)

TEST RUN FOR ITEMSTEP

NAME				SCORE	RIGHT	WRONG	OMIT	NON-READ
BOONIN	DAVID M	5 K	E52 1	13.75	19	21	0	0
CHIRLS	RICHAR	5 K	K50 1	27.75	29	5	6	0
DARLINGTON	PAUL G	5 K	E51 1	26.25	29	11	0	0
BLOOM	GARY	5 K	G51	34.00	35	4	1	0
DEANS	JAMIE R	5 K	H25 1	23.75	27	13	0	0
BASS	ARTHUR	5	E51 1	22.75	26	13	1	0
COOK	ALAN R	5 K	J50 1	16.25	21	19	0	0
COX	SHARONL	5 K	2	32.50	34	6	0	0
COHEN	RICHARM	5 K	B51 1	25.00	27	8	5	0
ALTMAN	JEROLDD	5 K	J50 1	34.00	35	4	1	0
DAVIS	WILFREG	5 K	L51 1	29.50	31	6	3	0
CALUSINE	GARY	5 K	B 1	15.00	20	20	0	0
BENKIN	RICHARL	K	J51 1	26.25	29	11	0	0
BAGLEY	BRUCE D	5 K	51 1	32.75	34	5	1	0
CHUDD	REEVE E	5	H51 1	27.75	30	9	1	0
ASLANIAN	GREGORP	5 K		30.00	32	8	0	0
BIALLAS	MIKE D	5 K	H51 1	23.75	27	13	0	0
CURRAN	JOEL P	5 K	K51 1	20.25	24	15	1	0
BRILL	JOEL D	C	G51 1	27.50	30	10	0	0
BRADFORD	CHARLEC	5 K	H	20.25	24	15	1	0
CAMPBELL	THEO C	5	D51 1	33.75	35	5	0	0
COSTELLO	TOM	5 K	B51 1	22.50	26	14	0	0
BRINN	STUART	5 K	B51 1	24.00	27	12	1	0
BEFFA	RICHA H	5 K	I51 1	17.50	22	18	0	0
DEPAOLO	PAUL J	5 K	D51 1	26.00	28	8	4	0
BERGER	STEVENA	5 K	B25 1	17.75	21	13	6	0
CHAPMAN	TERRY G	5 K	A52 1	26.25	29	11	0	0
DAVIS	KEN O	5 K	B52 1	26.25	29	11	0	0
COX	GREGORA	5 K	K51 1	33.75	35	5	0	0
COURTNEY	WILLIAL	5 K	I51 1	32.50	34	6	0	0
BALL OU	ROGER H	5	D51 1	31.50	33	6	1	0
BEAUCHAMP	GEOFFRL	5 K	51 1	27.50	30	10	0	0
CALDWELL	DOUGLAT	5 K	G51	31.25	33	7	0	0
BUTLER	KENT S	5 K	A51 1	21.25	25	15	0	0
LONQUIST	ROBERTF	5 K	J51 1	28.75	31	9	0	0
BECHARA	DENNIS	K	L	23.75	27	13	0	0
BERSHAD	RUSSELB	K	I51 1	25.50	28	10	2	0
CARROLL	RICHARA	5 K	D51 1	24.50	27	10	3	0
COLCORD III	EUGENEL	5 K	C51	25.00	28	12	0	0
BELGER	LARRY A	5 K	G50 1	21.25	25	15	0	0
CAMPBELL	FRANK D	5 K	F51 1	37.50	38	2	0	0
DORSKIND	BRUCE K	K	5 1	16.50	21	18	1	0
HALL	ROBERTL	5 K	D51 1	35.00	36	4	0	0
GRELLER	HOWARD	5 K	B52 1	28.75	31	9	0	0
GLICKMAN	RONALDD	5 K	G51 1	23.75	27	13	0	0

. . .

continued

000 0111(b)

TEST RUN FOR ITEMSTEP

```
1
 P= 0.609  P ADJ= 0.518  VAR= 0.363  COREL= 0.218  R LAT   = 0.329  ENC= 3.358  DDIFF =  51.  DICAP=  0.098
 Q= 0.391  Q ADJ= 0.482  V-C= 0.721  FZ    = 0.336  R LAT-X= 0.166  EP = 0.455  DDISC =  20.  W     = 20.190

2
 P= 0.565  P ADJ= 0.457  VAR= 0.384  COREL= 0.379  R LAT   = 0.593  ENC= 2.495  DDIFF =  48.  DICAP=  0.176
 Q= 0.435  Q ADJ= 0.543  V-C= 1.291  FZ    = 0.653  R LAT-X= 0.425  EP = 0.274  DDISC =  39.  W     = 39.187

3
 P= 0.884  P ADJ= 0.855  VAR= 0.160  COREL= 0.147  R LAT   = 0.259  ENC= 3.462  DDIFF =  72.  DICAP=  0.093
 Q= 0.116  Q ADJ= 0.145  V-C= 0.324  FZ    = 0.265  R LAT-X= 0.132  EP = 0.837  DDISC =  16.  W     =  4.856

4
 P= 0.855  P ADJ= 0.822  VAR= 0.187  COREL= 0.278  R LAT   = 0.463  ENC= 3.455  DDIFF =  69.  DICAP=  0.090
 Q= 0.145  Q ADJ= 0.178  V-C= 0.661  FZ    = 0.500  R LAT-X= 0.336  EP = 0.802  DDISC =  30.  W     = 20.016

5
 P= 0.667  P ADJ= 0.587  VAR= 0.342  COREL= 0.312  R LAT   = 0.469  ENC= 2.658  DDIFF =  55.  DICAP=  0.123
 Q= 0.333  Q ADJ= 0.413  V-C= 1.002  FZ    = 0.502  R LAT-X= 0.314  EP = 0.474  DDISC =  30.  W     = 29.656

6
 P= 0.783  P ADJ= 0.728  VAR= 0.266  COREL= 0.441  R LAT   = 0.685  ENC= 4.000  DDIFF =  63.  DICAP=  0.069
 Q= 0.217  Q ADJ= 0.272  V-C= 1.248  FZ    = 0.836  R LAT-X= 0.550  EP = 0.710  DDISC =  50.  W     = 44.135

7
 P= 0.884  P ADJ= 0.855  VAR= 0.160  COREL= 0.405  R LAT   = 0.711  ENC= 3.133  DDIFF =  72.  DICAP=  0.095
 Q= 0.116  Q ADJ= 0.145  V-C= 0.890  FZ    = 0.890  R LAT-X= 0.592  EP = 0.830  DDISC =  54.  W     = 35.634

8
 P= 0.841  P ADJ= 0.801  VAR= 0.209  COREL= 0.231  R LAT   = 0.378  ENC= 3.200  DDIFF =  68.  DICAP=  0.088
 Q= 0.159  Q ADJ= 0.199  V-C= 0.581  FZ    = 0.398  R LAT-X= 0.244  EP = 0.768  DDISC =  24.  W     = 16.069

          .                          .
          .                          .
          .                          .

36
 P= 0.667  P ADJ= 0.587  VAR= 0.342  COREL= 0.486  R LAT   = 0.730  ENC= 2.204  DDIFF =  55.  DICAP=  0.156
 Q= 0.333  Q ADJ= 0.413  V-C= 1.562  FZ    = 0.914  R LAT-X= 0.586  EP = 0.402  DDISC =  55.  W     = 54.140

37
 P= 0.884  P ADJ= 0.855  VAR= 0.160  COREL= 0.358  R LAT   = 0.628  ENC= 4.556  DDIFF =  72.  DICAP=  0.090
 Q= 0.116  Q ADJ= 0.145  V-C= 0.786  FZ    = 0.738  R LAT-X= 0.507  EP = 0.851  DDISC =  44.  W     = 28.770

38
 P= 0.667  P ADJ= 0.594  VAR= 0.332  COREL= 0.542  R LAT   = 0.805  ENC= 4.774  DDIFF =  55.  DICAP=  0.038
 Q= 0.333  Q ADJ= 0.406  V-C= 1.714  FZ    = 1.092  R LAT-X= 0.668  EP = 0.590  DDISC =  66.  W     = 64.360

39
 P= 0.609  P ADJ= 0.511  VAR= 0.372  COREL= 0.438  R LAT   = 0.671  ENC= 2.255  DDIFF =  51.  DICAP=  0.181
 Q= 0.391  Q ADJ= 0.489  V-C= 1.469  FZ    = 0.788  R LAT-X= 0.513  EP = 0.297  DDISC =  47.  W     = 47.454

40
 P= 0.957  P ADJ= 0.946  VAR= 0.065  COREL= 0.170  R LAT   = 0.394  ENC= 2.800  DDIFF =  84.  DICAP=  0.112
 Q= 0.043  Q ADJ= 0.054  V-C= 0.239  FZ    = 0.417  R LAT-X= 0.288  EP = 0.932  DDISC =  25.  W     = -0.871
```

continued

000 0111(b)

```
                    TEST   RUN   FOR   ITEMSTEP

            DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES
SCORE FREQ.

   1 (  0)
   2 (  0)
   3 (  0)
   4 (  0)
   5 (  0)
   6 (  0)
   7 (  0)
   8 (  0)
   9 (  0)
  10 (  0)
  11 (  0)
  12 (  0)
  13 (  0)
  14 (  1) *
  15 (  1) *
  16 (  1) *
  17 (  2) **
  18 (  2) **
  19 (  2) **
  20 (  2) **
  21 (  3) ***
  22 (  2) **
  23 (  3) ***
  24 (  7) *******
  25 (  4) ****
  26 (  9) *********
  27 (  0)
  28 (  6) ******
  29 (  5) *****
  30 (  3) ***
  31 (  1) *
  32 (  1) *
  33 (  4) ****
  34 (  7) *******
  35 (  2) **
  36 (  0)
  37 (  0)
  38 (  1) *
  39 (  0)
  40 (  0)
```

continued

000 0111(b)

```
                         T E S T     R U N     F O R     I T E M S T E P


S U M M A R Y   O F   T E S T


NUMBER OF QUESTIONS =  40  NUMBER OF CHOICES = 5  MEAN SCORE =  26.14

MEAN/# OF QUESTIONS = 0.654  VARIANCE =  30.16  STANDARD DEVIATION/# OF QUESTIONS = 0.137

RELIABILITY TEST (COVARIANCE) = 0.661

     ANSWER KEY=   0310131331044024012434243241301234212001

                   CODE:
                        0 - FIRST CHOICE
                        1 - SECOND CHOICE
                        2 - THIRD CHOICE
                            ETC.

INSTRUCTIONS INTERPRETED AS FOLLOWS:

       DROP THE  10 QUESTIONS
       WITH THE LEAST WORTH.

                     DROPPING QUESTION  11

                     DROPPING QUESTION  14

                     DROPPING QUESTION  40

                     DROPPING QUESTION  34

                     DROPPING QUESTION  16

                     DROPPING QUESTION   3

                     DROPPING QUESTION  29

                     DROPPING QUESTION  26

                     DROPPING QUESTION  18

                     DROPPING QUESTION  31
```

continued

000 0111(b)

T E S T   R U N   F O R   I T E M S T E P

NAME					SCORE	RIGHT	WRONG	OMIT	NON-READ
BOONIN	DAVID M	5 K	E52 1		8.75	13	17	0	0
CHIRLS	RICHAR	5 K	K50 1		21.00	22	4	4	0
DARLINGTON	PAUL G	5 K	E51 1		18.75	21	9	0	0
BLOOM	GARY	5 K	G51		26.50	27	2	1	0
DEANS	JAMIE R	5 K	H25 1		17.50	20	10	0	0
BASS	ARTHUR	5	E51 1		15.25	18	11	1	0
COOK	ALAN R	5 K	J50 1		11.25	15	15	0	0
COX	SHARONL	5 K	2		25.00	26	4	0	0
COHEN	RICHARM	5 K	B51 1		17.25	19	7	4	0
ALTMAN	JEROLDD	5 K	J50 1		28.75	29	1	0	0
DAVIS	WILFREG	5 K	L51 1		23.25	24	3	3	0
CALUSINE	GARY	5 K	B 1		6.25	11	19	0	0
BENKIN	RICHARL	K	J51 1		17.50	20	10	0	0
BAGLEY	BRUCE D	5 K	51 1		24.00	25	4	1	0
CHUDD	REEVE E	5	H51 1		19.00	21	8	1	0
ASLANIAN	GREGORP	5 K			22.50	24	6	0	0
BIALLAS	MIKE D	5 K	H51 1		16.25	19	11	0	0
CURRAN	JOEL P	5 K	K51 1		14.00	17	12	1	0
BRILL	JOEL D	C	G51 1		22.50	24	6	0	0
BRADFORD	CHARLEC	5 K	H		11.50	15	14	1	0
CAMPBELL	THEO C	5	D51 1		23.75	25	5	0	0
COSTELLO	TOM	5 K	B51 1		17.50	20	10	0	0
BRINN	STUART	5 K	B51 1		15.25	18	11	1	0
BEFFA	RICHA H	5 K	I51 1		11.25	15	15	0	0
DEPAOLO	PAUL J	5 K	D51 1		19.75	21	5	4	0
.					.	.			
.					.	.			
.					.	.			
HALLAS	RICHARD	5 K	B51 1		18.75	21	9	0	0
EPSTEIN	JAMES A	5 K	C51 1		20.00	22	8	0	0
ERDHEIM	ERIC	5 K	A51 1		25.00	26	4	0	0
GREIF	STEVEND	5 K	J24 1		26.25	27	3	0	0

```
1
 P= 0.609  P ADJ= 0.518  VAR= 0.363  COREL= 0.217  R LAT   = 0.329  ENC= 3.358  DDIFF =  51.  DICAP=  0.098
 Q= 0.391  Q ADJ= 0.482  V-C= 0.675  FZ    = 0.335  R LAT-X= 0.154  EP = 0.455  DDISC =  20.  W     = 20.132

2
 P= 0.565  P ADJ= 0.457  VAR= 0.384  COREL= 0.362  R LAT   = 0.566  ENC= 2.495  DDIFF =  48.  DICAP=  0.176
 Q= 0.435  Q ADJ= 0.543  V-C= 1.155  FZ    = 0.615  R LAT-X= 0.386  EP = 0.274  DDISC =  37.  W     = 36.901

4
 P= 0.855  P ADJ= 0.822  VAR= 0.187  COREL= 0.294  R LAT   = 0.489  ENC= 3.455  DDIFF =  69.  DICAP=  0.090
 Q= 0.145  Q ADJ= 0.178  V-C= 0.655  FZ    = 0.535  R LAT-X= 0.354  EP = 0.802  DDISC =  32.  W     = 21.816

5
 P= 0.667  P ADJ= 0.587  VAR= 0.342  COREL= 0.301  R LAT   = 0.452  ENC= 2.658  DDIFF =  55.  DICAP=  0.123
 Q= 0.333  Q ADJ= 0.413  V-C= 0.906  FZ    = 0.481  R LAT-X= 0.286  EP = 0.474  DDISC =  29.  W     = 28.394

 .                                              .                              .
 .                                              .                              .
 .                                              .                              .

38
 P= 0.667  P ADJ= 0.594  VAR= 0.332  COREL= 0.529  R LAT   = 0.786  ENC= 4.774  DDIFF =  55.  DICAP=  0.038
 Q= 0.333  Q ADJ= 0.406  V-C= 1.570  FZ    = 1.043  R LAT-X= 0.639  EP = 0.590  DDISC =  63.  W     = 61.522

39
 P= 0.609  P ADJ= 0.511  VAR= 0.372  COREL= 0.484  R LAT   = 0.740  ENC= 2.255  DDIFF =  51.  DICAP=  0.181
 Q= 0.391  Q ADJ= 0.489  V-C= 1.519  FZ    = 0.918  R LAT-X= 0.575  EP = 0.297  DDISC =  55.  W     = 55.305
```

continued

000 0111(b)

000 0111(b)

000 0111(b)

TEST RUN FOR ITEMSTEP

DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES

```
SCORE FREQ.
    1 (  0)
    2 (  0)
    3 (  0)
    4 (  0)
    5 (  0)
    6 (  1) *
    7 (  0)
    8 (  0)
    9 (  2) **
   10 (  1) *
   11 (  3) ***
   12 (  2) **
   13 (  0)
   14 (  5) *****
   15 (  5) *****
   16 (  3) ***
   17 (  2) **
   18 (  7) *******
   19 (  5) *****
   20 (  5) *****
   21 (  7) *******
   22 (  0)
   23 (  5) *****
   24 (  4) ****
   25 (  5) *****
   26 (  2) **
   27 (  1) *
   28 (  3) ***
   29 (  1) *
   30 (  0)
```

SUMMARY OF TEST

```
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS =  30  NUMBER OF CHOICES = 5  MEAN SCORE =  18.97

MEAN/# OF QUESTIONS = 0.632  VARIANCE =  26.53  STANDARD DEVIATION/# OF QUESTIONS = 0.172

RELIABILITY TEST (COVARIANCE) = 0.696

      ANSWER KEY=   030131331442024342434102321200

                    CODE:
                         0 - FIRST CHOICE
                         1 - SECOND CHOICE
                         2 - THIRD CHOICE
                             ETC.

INSTRUCTIONS INTERPRETED AS FOLLOWS:

        DO  2 PASSES AND
        DROP THE 10 QUESTIONS IN EACH STEP
        WITH THE LEAST WORTH.

                      DROPPING QUESTION  35

                      DROPPING QUESTION  19

                      DROPPING QUESTION  32

                      DROPPING QUESTION  25

                      DROPPING QUESTION  13

                      DROPPING QUESTION   1

                      DROPPING QUESTION  20

                      DROPPING QUESTION  17

                      DROPPING QUESTION  24

                      DROPPING QUESTION   4
```

continued

000 0111(b)

TEST RUN FOR ITEMSTEP

NAME					SCORE	RIGHT	WRONG	OMIT	NON-READ
BOONIN	DAVID M	5 K	E52 1		7.50	10	10	0	0
CHIRLS	RICHAR	5 K	K50 1		17.00	17	0	3	0
DARLINGTON	PAUL G	5 K	E51 1		12.50	14	6	0	0
BLOOM	GARY	5 K	G51		16.50	17	2	1	0
DEANS	JAMIE R	5 K	H25 1		12.50	14	6	0	0
.					.		.		
.					.		.		
.					.		.		
HALLAS	RICHARD	5 K	B51 1		13.75	15	5	0	0
EPSTEIN	JAMES A	5 K	C51 1		15.00	16	4	0	0
ERDHEIM	ERIC	5 K	A51 1		16.25	17	3	0	0
GREIF	STEVEND	5 K	J24 1		17.50	18	2	0	0

```
2
 P= 0.565  P ADJ= 0.457  VAR= 0.384  COREL= 0.401  R LAT   = 0.626  ENC= 2.495  DDIFF =  48.  DICAP=  0.176
 Q= 0.435  Q ADJ= 0.543  V-C= 1.090  FZ    = 0.703  R LAT-X= 0.417  EP = 0.274  DDISC =  42.  W     = 42.171

5
 P= 0.667  P ADJ= 0.587  VAR= 0.342  COREL= 0.369  R LAT   = 0.555  ENC= 2.658  DDIFF =  55.  DICAP=  0.123
 Q= 0.333  Q ADJ= 0.413  V-C= 0.948  FZ    = 0.617  R LAT-X= 0.364  EP = 0.474  DDISC =  37.  W     = 36.516

6
 P= 0.783  P ADJ= 0.728  VAR= 0.266  COREL= 0.369  R LAT   = 0.573  ENC= 4.000  DDIFF =  63.  DICAP=  0.069
 Q= 0.217  Q ADJ= 0.272  V-C= 0.835  FZ    = 0.651  R LAT-X= 0.399  EP = 0.710  DDISC =  39.  W     = 34.030
 .
 .
 .
39
 P= 0.609  P ADJ= 0.511  VAR= 0.372  COREL= 0.489  R LAT   = 0.749  ENC= 2.255  DDIFF =  51.  DICAP=  0.181
 Q= 0.391  Q ADJ= 0.489  V-C= 1.310  FZ    = 0.937  R LAT-X= 0.555  EP = 0.297  DDISC =  56.  W     = 56.418
```

DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES

```
SCORE FREQ.

   1 (  1) *
   2 (  0)
   3 (  1) *
   4 (  3) ***
   5 (  1) *
   6 (  1) *
   7 (  4) ****
   8 (  2) **
   9 (  5) *****
  10 (  5) *****
  11 (  3) ***
  12 (  2) **
  13 (  6) ******
  14 ( 11) ***********
  15 (  5) *****
  16 (  4) ****
  17 (  4) ****
  18 (  9) *********
  19 (  2) **
  20 (  0)
```

continued

000 0111(b)

T E S T   R U N   F O R   I T E M S T E P

S U M M A R Y   O F   T E S T

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS = 20 NUMBER OF CHOICES = 5 MEAN SCORE = 12.27

MEAN/# OF QUESTIONS = 0.614 VARIANCE = 19.27 STANDARD DEVIATION/# OF QUESTIONS = 0.219

RELIABILITY TEST (COVARIANCE) = 0.719

ANSWER KEY= 31313314234241031200

CODE:
0 - FIRST CHOICE
1 - SECOND CHOICE
2 - THIRD CHOICE
ETC.

DROP THE 10 QUESTIONS IN EACH STEP
WITH THE LEAST WORTH.

DROPPING QUESTION 33

DROPPING QUESTION 8

DROPPING QUESTION 37

DROPPING QUESTION 10

DROPPING QUESTION 28

DROPPING QUESTION 6

DROPPING QUESTION 9

DROPPING QUESTION 15

DROPPING QUESTION 22

DROPPING QUESTION 5

NAME					SCORE	RIGHT	WRONG	OMIT	NON-READ
BOONIN	DAVID M	5 K	E52	1	5.00	6	4	0	0
CHIRLS	RICHAR	5 K	K50	1	9.00	9	0	1	0
DARLINGTON	PAUL G	5 K	E51	1	5.00	6	4	0	0
BLOOM	GARY	5 K	G51		7.75	8	1	1	0
DEANS	JAMIE R	5 K	H25	1	7.50	8	2	0	0
.					.		.		
.					.		.		
.					.		.		
HALLAS	RICHARD	5 K	B51	1	6.25	7	3	0	0
EPSTEIN	JAMES A	5 K	C51	1	8.75	9	1	0	0
ERDHEIM	ERIC	5 K	A51	1	10.00	10	0	0	0
GREIF	STEVENO	5 K	J24	1	8.75	9	1	0	0

continued

000 0111(b)

TEST RUN FOR ITEMSTEP

```
2
 P= 0.565  P ADJ= 0.457  VAR= 0.384  COREL= 0.421  R LAT   = 0.657  ENC= 2.495  DDIFF =  48.  DICAP=  0.176
 Q= 0.435  Q ADJ= 0.543  V-C= 0.730  FZ    = 0.752  R LAT-X= 0.327  EP  = 0.274  DDISC =  45.  W     = 45.133

7
 P= 0.884  P ADJ= 0.855  VAR= 0.160  COREL= 0.468  R LAT   = 0.823  ENC= 3.133  DDIFF =  72.  DICAP=  0.095
 Q= 0.116  Q ADJ= 0.145  V-C= 0.525  FZ    = 1.165  R LAT-X= 0.592  EP  = 0.830  DDISC =  70.  W     = 46.341

12
 P= 0.797  P ADJ= 0.750  VAR= 0.246  COREL= 0.508  R LAT   = 0.794  ENC= 4.596  DDIFF =  64.  DICAP=  0.068
 Q= 0.203  Q ADJ= 0.250  V-C= 0.707  FZ    = 1.079  R LAT-X= 0.542  EP  = 0.745  DDISC =  65.  W     = 54.905

21
 P= 0.696  P ADJ= 0.627  VAR= 0.320  COREL= 0.450  R LAT   = 0.672  ENC= 3.188  DDIFF =  57.  DICAP=  0.088
 Q= 0.304  Q ADJ= 0.373  V-C= 0.713  FZ    = 0.807  R LAT-X= 0.389  EP  = 0.570  DDISC =  49.  W     = 46.855

23
 P= 0.783  P ADJ= 0.728  VAR= 0.266  COREL= 0.533  R LAT   = 0.829  ENC= 3.103  DDIFF =  63.  DICAP=  0.086
 Q= 0.217  Q ADJ= 0.272  V-C= 0.770  FZ    = 1.180  R LAT-X= 0.572  EP  = 0.679  DDISC =  71.  W     = 61.402

27
 P= 0.565  P ADJ= 0.464  VAR= 0.375  COREL= 0.475  R LAT   = 0.733  ENC= 3.292  DDIFF =  48.  DICAP=  0.113
 Q= 0.435  Q ADJ= 0.536  V-C= 0.816  FZ    = 0.891  R LAT-X= 0.418  EP  = 0.388  DDISC =  54.  W     = 53.490

30
 P= 0.652  P ADJ= 0.612  VAR= 0.287  COREL= 0.499  R LAT   = 0.698  ENC= 4.457  DDIFF =  56.  DICAP=  0.068
 Q= 0.348  Q ADJ= 0.388  V-C= 0.749  FZ    = 0.855  R LAT-X= 0.453  EP  = 0.606  DDISC =  52.  W     = 50.063

36
 P= 0.667  P ADJ= 0.587  VAR= 0.342  COREL= 0.612  R LAT   = 0.920  ENC= 2.204  DDIFF =  55.  DICAP=  0.156
 Q= 0.333  Q ADJ= 0.413  V-C= 1.003  FZ    = 1.531  R LAT-X= 0.649  EP  = 0.402  DDISC =  92.  W     = 87.927

38
 P= 0.667  P ADJ= 0.594  VAR= 0.332  COREL= 0.602  R LAT   = 0.894  ENC= 4.774  DDIFF =  55.  DICAP=  0.038
 Q= 0.333  Q ADJ= 0.406  V-C= 0.971  FZ    = 1.403  R LAT-X= 0.629  EP  = 0.590  DDISC =  85.  W     = 81.552

39
 P= 0.609  P ADJ= 0.511  VAR= 0.372  COREL= 0.504  R LAT   = 0.770  ENC= 2.255  DDIFF =  51.  DICAP=  0.181
 Q= 0.391  Q ADJ= 0.489  V-C= 0.860  FZ    = 0.985  R LAT-X= 0.463  EP  = 0.297  DDISC =  59.  W     = 59.292
```

DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES

```
SCORE FREQ.

   1 (  3) ***
   2 (  2) **
   3 (  8) ********
   4 (  7) *******
   5 (  8) ********
   6 (  6) ******
   7 (  2) **
   8 ( 10) **********
   9 ( 17) *****************
  10 (  6) ******
```

SUMMARY OF TEST

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS = 10 NUMBER OF CHOICES = 5 MEAN SCORE = 6.18

MEAN/# OF QUESTIONS = 0.618 VARIANCE = 7.84 STANDARD DEVIATION/# OF QUESTIONS = 0.280

RELIABILITY TEST (COVARIANCE) = 0.674

ANSWER KEY= 3143240100

CODE:
- 0 - FIRST CHOICE
- 1 - SECOND CHOICE
- 2 - THIRD CHOICE
- ETC.

END OF JOB

000 0111(b)

SAMPLE OUTPUT—ITEMRS

000 0111(c)

T E S T   R U N   F O R   I T E M   A N A L Y S I S

MEANING OF INDICES

P - THE PROPORTION OF THOSE RESPONDING TO THE QUESTION WHO SELECTED THE RIGHT ANSWER

Q - THE PROPORTION OF THOSE RESPONDING TO THE QUESTION WHO SELECTED A WRONG ANSWER

P ADJ - THE ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF THOSE RESPONDING TO THE QUESTION WHO KNEW THE RIGHT ANSWER

Q ADJ - THE ESTIMATED PROPORTION OF THOSE RESPONDING TO THE QUESTION WHO DID NOT KNOW THE RIGHT ANSWER

VAR - THE VARIANCE OF THE ITEM, A MEASURE OF THE NUMBER OF DISTINCTIONS IT MAKES AMONG EXAMINEES

V-C - THE CONTRIBUTION OF THE ITEM TO TOTAL TEST VARIANCE CONSISTING OF ITS OWN VARIANCE PLUS HALF ITS CO-VARIANCE WITH THE OTHER ITEMS

COREL - THE PRODUCT MOMENT CORRELATION OF ITEM SCORE WITH TOTAL TEST SCORE

R LAT - THE ESTIMATED CORRELATION OF TOTAL TEST SCORE WITH THE LATENT VARIABLE UNDERLYING THE RESPONSE. WHEN P ADJ IS LESS THAN 0.2, THIS INDEX MAY BE UNSTABLE.

R LATX- SAME AS R LAT EXCEPT THAT SCORE ON THE GIVEN ITEM IS EXCLUDED FROM TOTAL TEST SCORE

FZ - FISHER'S Z TRANSFORM OF R LAT

ENC - EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF CHOICES. A CHOICE SELECTED BY NO ONE IS EFFECTIVELY NOT A CHOICE AT ALL.

EP - PROPORTION OF THOSE RESPONDING TO THE QUESTION, ADJUSTED FOR GUESSING AMONG THE EFFECTIVE NUMBER OF CHOICES

DDIFF - DAVIS DIFFICULTY INDEX, COMPUTED FROM P ADJ

DDISC - DAVIS DISCRIMINATION INDEX, COMPUTED FROM A WEIGHTED COMBINATION OF R LAT AND COREL. THE WEIGHTS DEPEND ON P ADJ. FOR HIGH P ADJ, R LAT PREDOMINATES. FOR P ADJ LESS THAN 0.2, COREL PREDOMINATES.

DICAP - DEPARTURE FROM IDEAL CHOICE APPEAL PATTERN. IDEALLY, HALF OF THE EXAMINEES WHO RESPOND KNOW AND CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER AND THE REST DISTRIBUTE EQUALLY AMONG ALL THE AVAILABLE CHOICES. DICAP IS THE ROOT-MEAN-SQUARE DEVIATION FROM THIS PATTERN PER EXAMINEE. HIGH VALUES MAY BE DUE TO INCORRECT KEYING OR POOR PHRASING.

W - A ROUGH MEASURE OF THE WORTH OF AN ITEM, BASED ON A WEIGHTED COMBINATION OF DDIFF AND DDISC, 2 TO 1

THIS OUTPUT WAS PRODUCED BY VERSION 2 OF PROGRAM ITEMRS, WHICH IS THE PROPERTY OF WHARTON COMPUTATIONAL SERVICES AND IS NOT RELEASED FOR GENERAL USE. TO ARRANGE FOR THE PROCESSING OF DATA BY THIS PROGRAM, CONTACT WHARTON COMPUTATIONAL SERVICES, EXTENSION 6422.

ITEMRS WAS WRITTEN BY DANIEL ASHLER AND DANIEL BRICKLIN IN JUNE, 1969, AND WAS CHECKED IN PART BY DANIEL JAMISON AND AVRAM REISNER. DR. FREDERICK B. DAVIS FURNISHED INDISPENSABLE GUIDANCE, BUT ANY ERRORS ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE AUTHORS.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND IN THE FINAL REPORT OF THE COMPUTERIZED ITEM ANALYSIS PROJECT, DATED 30 JUNE 1969, AVAILABLE FROM WHARTON COMPUTATIONAL SERVICES.

continued

FIRST R

ROW 1
31.7

ROW 2
7.9 19.4

ROW 3
23.9 11.0 36.4

ROW 4
23.6 12.2 31.4 37.3

ROW 5
17.6 4.7 16.3 17.6 24.9

ROW 6
23.6 13.8 25.1 26.4 14.4 32.6

ROW 7
23.2 10.4 32.6 32.3 20.4 26.1 38.3

ROW 8
25.4 11.0 30.1 31.4 19.4 25.1 32.6 36.4

ROW 9
20.4 8.7 26.6 26.3 15.9 24.7 29.1 26.6 33.5

ROW 10
19.8 10.1 22.9 21.1 13.8 21.1 23.9 21.4 20.7 29.8

ROW 11
22.9 13.2 27.6 28.9 13.8 27.3 30.1 27.6 24.1 26.7 34.5

ROW 12
22.0 13.8 25.1 27.9 14.4 23.2 24.5 25.1 21.6 17.9 25.7 32.6

ROW 13
28.3 12.2 34.5 35.7 22.3 29.5 37.0 34.5 31.0 25.7 32.0 29.5 42.0

ROW 14
14.8 3.2 14.8 16.1 10.1 14.5 17.3 16.4 15.7 13.9 17.0 11.4 20.8 26.1

ROW 15
9.4 0.9 10.9 12.2 4.6 7.5 10.3 9.4 11.6 5.0 6.9 10.6 13.7 7.5 20.3

ROW 16
15.1 5.1 18.2 19.5 11.9 14.8 19.2 18.2 17.9 15.7 17.3 13.2 19.5 10.7 5.3 25.1

ROW 17
27.0 12.6 28.6 29.8 17.9 28.3 29.5 30.1 25.1 21.4 29.2 28.3 34.5 17.9 10.6 13.6 36.4

ROW 18
28.9 11.3 33.6 33.3 19.7 28.6 34.5 33.6 28.5 23.2 29.5 28.6 39.5 19.8 12.8 17.0 33.6 40.1

ROW 19
22.6 11.3 28.9 28.6 19.7 23.9 31.4 32.0 23.8 20.1 24.8 23.9 33.3 15.1 8.1 17.0 28.9 32.3 35.4

ROW 20
19.8 11.6 22.9 24.2 13.8 19.5 23.9 22.9 16.3 14.2 20.4 21.1 25.7 10.7 5.3 12.6 24.5 24.8 24.8 29.8

. . .

ROW 40
23.5 13.4 31.3 32.6 19.1 26.3 35.4 32.9 27.8 22.6 28.8 26.3 37.2 17.3 10.2 17.9 29.8 34.8 31.6 22.6
12.5 25.3 26.6 30.6 8.9 25.6 22.8 19.4 29.8 25.1 28.1 31.5 19.4 6.9 20.6 11.6 33.8 18.1 21.3 38.2

continued

000 0111(C)

000 0111(C)

000 0111(C)

COV-MATX

ROW 1	0.30																			
ROW 2	-0.01	0.38																		
ROW 3	0.02	0.02	0.19																	
ROW 4	-0.01	0.04	0.05	0.16																
ROW 5	0.06	-0.04	-0.05	-0.03	0.36															
ROW 6	0.09	0.12	0.02	0.03	-0.03	0.28														
ROW 7	-0.04	-0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.13													
ROW 8	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.19												
ROW 9	-0.01	-0.01	0.03	-0.00	-0.01	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.25											
ROW 10	0.06	0.06	0.04	-0.02	0.00	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.33										
ROW 11	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.04	-0.07	0.12	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.17	0.24									
ROW 12	0.05	0.12	0.02	0.07	-0.03	0.06	-0.04	0.02	-0.00	-0.00	0.08	0.28								
ROW 13	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0	-0.0							
ROW 14	0.02	-0.07	-0.05	-0.04	-0.02	-0.00	-0.02	-0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	-0.08	-0.0	0.38						
ROW 15	0.00	-0.07	-0.01	0.01	-0.06	-0.05	-0.04	-0.05	0.03	-0.08	-0.09	0.02	-0.0	0.02	0.38					
ROW 16	0.05	-0.01	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.09	0.06	-0.01	-0.0	0.03	-0.03	0.38				
ROW 17	0.09	0.06	0.01	0.01	-0.01	0.10	-0.02	0.04	-0.01	0.01	0.07	0.10	-0.0	0.02	-0.02	-0.06	0.19			
ROW 18	0.05	-0.00	0.03	-0.01	-0.03	0.02	-0.01	0.03	-0.02	-0.02	-0.01	0.02	-0.0	0.01	-0.00	-0.03	0.03	0.07		
ROW 19	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.05	0.11	-0.02	-0.01	-0.01	0.01	-0.0	-0.03	-0.07	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.22	
ROW 20	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.04	-0.06	-0.04	0.02	0.07	-0.0	-0.05	-0.07	0.02	0.08	0.01	0.11	0.33
.		.									.						.			
ROW 40	-0.04	0.06	0.02	0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.06	0.06	0.01	-0.01	0.01	0.00	-0.0	-0.03	-0.05	0.01	-0.02	-0.01	0.05	-0.01
	-0.07	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.08	-0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.03	-0.01	0.11

continued

000 0111(C)

COR-MATX

```
ROW  1
1.000
ROW  2
-.026 1.000
ROW  3
0.066 0.083 1.000
ROW  4
-.052 0.174 0.270 1.000
ROW  5
0.187 -.116 -.178 -.135 1.000
ROW  6
0.303 0.379 0.091 0.140 -.089 1.000
ROW  7
-.193 -.044 0.331 0.131 0.084 0.009 1.000
ROW  8
0.221 0.083 0.222 0.270 0.105 0.091 0.331 1.000
ROW  9
-.041 -.022 0.126 -.009 -.038 0.265 0.234 0.126 1.000
ROW 10
0.187 0.171 0.168 -.087 0.012 0.230 0.134 0.021 0.138 1.000
ROW 11
0.125 0.304 0.149 0.196 -.254 0.441 0.256 0.149 0.049 0.593 1.000
ROW 12
0.176 0.379 0.091 0.312 -.089 0.213 -.181 0.091 -.013 -.012 0.298 1.000
ROW 13
0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   0.0   1.000
ROW 14
0.060 -.181 -.198 -.153 -.060 -.005 -.102 -.059 0.029 0.077 0.094 -.233 0.0   1.000
ROW 15
0.009 -.198 -.032 0.046 -.172 -.157 -.190 -.170 0.109 -.230 -.285 0.071 0.0   0.045 1.000
ROW 16
0.141 -.039 0.196 0.276 0.103 0.081 0.211 0.196 0.267 0.253 0.193 -.032 0.0   0.070 -.067 1.000
ROW 17
0.376 0.221 0.028 0.060 -.036 0.411 -.132 0.222 -.043 0.021 0.322 0.411 0.0   0.079 -.059 -.216 1.000
ROW 18
0.375 -.030 0.228 -.082 -.175 0.138 -.073 0.228 -.116 -.150 -.108 0.138 0.0   0.043 -.017 -.194 0.228 1.000
ROW 19
0.024 0.134 0.183 0.033 0.182 0.050 0.290 0.548 -.074 -.023 -.054 0.050 0.0   -.108 -.230 0.129 0.183 0.200 1.000
ROW 20
0.187 0.276 0.168 0.231 0.012 0.109 0.134 0.168 -.221 -.114 0.069 0.230 0.0   -.132 -.209 0.045 0.315 0.092 0.392 1.000
        .              .              .
        .              .              .
        .              .              .
ROW 40
-.212 0.314 0.122 0.158 -.084 0.021 0.523 0.390 0.047 -.036 0.066 0.021 0.0   -.141 -.238 0.070 -.145 -.080 0.343 -.036
-.339 0.005 0.214 0.316 0.086 0.196 0.111 0.392 -.145 0.302 0.053 0.084 0.227 0.238 0.111 0.119 0.362 0.176 -.053 1.000
```

000 0111(C)

continued

000 0111(C)

CLUSTER ANALYSIS

```
PASS NUMBER 1      LOWFST FZ = 0.572
       CLUSTER   2 =    2 (P=0.3)
       CLUSTER   3 =    3 (P=0.8)
       CLUSTER   4 =    4 (P=0.9)
       CLUSTER   5 =    5 (P=0.5)
       CLUSTER   9 =    9 (P=0.7)
       CLUSTER  11 =   11 (P=0.8)  10 (P=0.6)
       CLUSTER  12 =   12 (P=0.7)
       CLUSTER  13 =   13 (P=1.0)
       CLUSTER  14 =   14 (P=0.5)
       CLUSTER  15 =   15 (P=0.3)
       CLUSTER  16 =   16 (P=0.5)
       CLUSTER  17 =   17 (P=0.8)
       CLUSTER  18 =   18 (P=0.9)
       CLUSTER  19 =   19 (P=0.8)   8 (P=0.8)
       CLUSTER  20 =   20 (P=0.6)
       CLUSTER  21 =   21 (P=0.4)
       CLUSTER  22 =   22 (P=0.7)
       CLUSTER  23 =   23 (P=0.7)
                 .
                 .
                 .
PASS NUMBER 5      LOWEST FZ =-0.027
       CLUSTER  40 =   40 (P=0.9)   7 (P=0.9)  37 (P=0.9)  19 (P=0.8)   8 (P=0.8)  32 (P=0.8)  30 (P=0.6)  28 (P=0.4)  24 (P=0.8)

                       20 (P=0.6)  39 (P=0.6)  18 (P=0.9)  23 (P=0.7)   3 (P=0.8)  35 (P=0.5)  34 (P=0.1)  16 (P=0.5)   9 (P=0.7)
                       33 (P=0.5)  31 (P=0.7)   6 (P=0.7)  29 (P=0.8)   1 (P=0.7)  11 (P=0.8)  10 (P=0.6)  26 (P=0.6)   2 (P=0.3)
                       17 (P=0.8)  12 (P=0.7)  21 (P=0.4)  25 (P=0.2)   4 (P=0.9)  22 (P=0.7)   5 (P=0.5)  13 (P=1.0)  38 (P=0.4)
                       36 (P=0.3)  14 (P=0.5)  27 (P=0.6)  15 (P=0.3)
```

continued

000 0111(c)

000 0111(c)

000 0111(c)

TEST RUN FOR ITEM ANALYSIS

NAME				SCORE	RIGHT	WRONG	OMIT	NON-READ
ADRIANCE	JOHN A	5 K	A51 1	28.00	30	8	2	0
BACARDI	TOTEN D	5 K	C51	26.25	29	11	0	0
BECKER	BARRY C	5 K	L51	33.75	35	5	0	0
BELL	WILLIAMG	5	D50 1	13.25	18	19	3	0
BERMAN	DENNISN	5	A51 1	30.00	32	8	0	0
BIANCHI	DAVID A	5 K	D51 1	25.00	28	12	0	0
BINIK	ADRIENL	5 K	C51 2	29.50	31	6	3	0
BLOCK	ALAN M	K	K51 1	31.25	33	7	0	0
BRESKY	ROBERTJ	5 K	L51 1	32.50	34	6	0	0
BUTKUS	STEPHER	5 K	F51 1	23.25	26	11	3	0
CADGE	DONALDA	5	E51 1	31.25	33	7	0	0
.	.			.			.	
.	.			.			.	
.	.			.			.	
MARKS	ROGER H	5 K	J51 1	15.00	20	20	0	0
MILLIGAN	DAVID S	5 K	A51 1	15.25	20	19	1	0
NEMEROVSKI	STEVENH	5 K	K51 1	18.75	23	17	0	0
PETERSON	DAVID T	5 K	G51 1	27.50	30	10	0	0
POLICICCHIO	JOSEPHB	5 K	E51 1	20.00	24	16	0	0
PRUZANSKY	LEONARJ	5 K	F22 1	16.25	21	19	0	0
REICHLE	RICHARA	5 K	A52 1	28.75	31	9	0	0
REINER	ROBERTM	5 K	B52 1	31.25	33	7	0	0
REKEY	ANDRASG	5 K	B51 1	24.25	27	11	1	1
RENDINE	BARBARJ	5 K	D51 2	25.00	28	12	0	0
REYNOLDS	ROBERTJ	5 K	B51 1	30.00	32	8	0	0

TEST RUN FOR ITEM ANALYSIS

NAME				SCORE	RIGHT	WRONG	OMIT	NON-READ
BELL	WILLIAMG	5	D50 1	13.25	18	19	3	0
MARKS	ROGER H	5 K	J51 1	15.00	20	20	0	0
CASTELLANO	MIKE N	5 K	B51 1	15.25	20	19	1	0
MILLIGAN	DAVID S	5 K	A51 1	15.25	20	19	1	0
GARST	SM UELD	5 K	D50 1	16.25	21	19	0	0
PRUZANSKY	LEONARJ	5 K	F22 1	16.25	21	19	0	0
DELLHEIM	GERALDL	5	D51 1	17.50	21	14	5	0
NEMEROVSKI	STEVENH	5 K	K51 1	18.75	23	17	0	0
POLICICCHIO	JOSEPHB	5 K	E51 1	20.00	24	16	0	0
CAPDB		5 K	K19 1	20.25	24	15	1	0
	.			.			.	
	.			.			.	
	.			.			.	
REINER	ROBERTM	5 K	B52 1	31.25	33	7	0	0
FINKELSTEIN	LAWREN	5 K	C52 1	31.25	33	7	0	0
CADGE	DONALDA	5	E51 1	31.25	33	7	0	0
BLOCK	ALAN M	K	K51 1	31.25	33	7	0	0
BRESKY	ROBERTJ	5 K	L51 1	32.50	34	6	0	0
BECKER	BARRY C	5 K	L51	33.75	35	5	0	0
GREENE	BRUCE R	5 K	B52 1	35.00	36	4	0	0

continued

000 0111(c)

000 0111(c)

TEST RUN FOR ITEM ANALYSIS

QUESTION 1

		NON-READ	OMIT	-1-	2	3	4	5
BOTTOM	20%	0	0	3	2	0	0	3
SECOND	20%	0	0	6	0	0	1	2
THIRD	20%	0	0	7	0	0	1	0
FOURTH	20%	0	0	8	0	0	1	0
TOP	20%	0	0	7	0	0	1	0
TOTAL		0	0	31	2	0	4	5

P= 0.738 P ADJ= 0.673 VAR= 0.302 COREL= 0.412 R LAT = 0.628 ENC= 3.689 DDIFF = 59. DICAP= 0.072

Q= 0.262 Q ADJ= 0.327 V-C= 1.277 FZ = 0.734 R LAT-X= 0.489 EP = 0.641 DDISC = 44. W = 41.094

(GOOD)

QUESTION 2

		NON-READ	OMIT	1	2	3	-4-	5
BOTTOM	20%	0	0	0	0	7	1	0
SECOND	20%	0	0	1	0	4	4	0
THIRD	20%	0	1	0	0	5	2	0
FOURTH	20%	0	0	0	0	5	4	0
TOP	20%	0	0	0	0	1	7	0
TOTAL		0	1	1	0	22	18	0

(RE-WORD)

P= 0.429 P ADJ= 0.292 VAR= 0.378 COREL= 0.418 R LAT = 0.748 ENC= 2.091 DDIFF = 38. DICAP= 0.291

Q= 0.571 Q ADJ= 0.708 V-C= 1.446 FZ = 0.801 R LAT-X= 0.566 EP =-0.073 DDISC = 48. W = 43.344

(GOOD)

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.

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QUESTION 40

		NON-READ	OMIT	1	-2-	3	4	5
BOTTOM	20%	0	0	0	6	1	0	1
SECOND	20%	1	0	0	8	0	0	0
THIRD	20%	0	0	0	7	0	0	1
FOURTH	20%	0	0	0	9	0	0	0
TOP	20%	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
TOTAL		1	0	0	38	1	0	2

P= 0.927 P ADJ= 0.909 VAR= 0.106 COREL= 0.370 R LAT = 0.732 ENC= 2.300 DDIFF = 78. DICAP= 0.105

Q= 0.073 Q ADJ= 0.091 V-C= 0.678 FZ = 0.934 R LAT-X= 0.625 EP = 0.886 DDISC = 56. W = 28.851

(FAIR)

continued

000 0111(c)

TEST RUN FOR ITEM ANALYSIS

DISTRIBUTION OF SCORES

```
SCORE FREQ.

  1 (  0)
  2 (  0)
  3 (  0)
  4 (  0)
  5 (  0)
  6 (  0)
  7 (  0)
  8 (  0)
  9 (  0)
 10 (  0)
 11 (  0)
 12 (  0)
 13 (  1) *
 14 (  0)
 15 (  3) ***
 16 (  2) **
 17 (  0)
 18 (  1) *
 19 (  1) *
 20 (  2) **
 21 (  0)
 22 (  0)
 23 (  3) ***
 24 (  1) *
 25 (  3) ***
 26 (  4) ****
 27 (  0)
 28 (  5) *****
 29 (  4) ****
 30 (  5) *****
 31 (  4) ****
 32 (  0)
 33 (  1) *
 34 (  1) *
 35 (  1) *
 36 (  0)
 37 (  0)
 38 (  0)
 39 (  0)
 40 (  0)
```

000 0111(c)

continued

000 0111(c)

000 0111 (c)

TEST RUN FOR ITEM ANALYSIS

SUMMARY OF TEST

NUMBER OF EXAMINEES	= 42	NUMBER OF CHOICES PER ITEM	= 5	NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ON TEST	= 40
STANDARD DEVIATION OF SCORES	= 5.63	MEAN SCORE ON TEST	= 25.47	TEST RELIABILITY (K-R FORMULA 20)	= 0.675
STANDARD ERROR OF MEAS.	= 1.35	TEST VARIANCE	= 31.74	VARIANCE ERROR OF MEAS.	= 1.830
				TEST RELIABILITY (COVARIANCE)	= 0.671

ANSWER KEY = 0310131331044024012434243241301234212001

CODE:
0 = FIRST CHOICE
1 = SECOND CHOICE
2 = THIRD CHOICE
ETC.

000 0111 (c)

COST ESTIMATE

For data submitted on answer sheets, the total cost will consist of a setup charge and a per-student charge.

	QUICKSCORE	ITEMSTEP or ITEMRS
Setup charge	$ 7.50	$ 15.00
Per-student charges		
0– 50 questions	$ .045	$ .075
51–100 questions	.075	.12
101–150 questions	.105	.165
151–200 questions	.135	.21

There will also be an extra charge for any additional work caused by crumpled or poorly marked answer sheets and/or unusual layouts requiring board rewiring, etc., at the rate of $10/hour of labor. The unusual-layout charge can be avoided by using the answer sheets available from Wharton Computational Services at $30.00/ thousand.

For data submitted on punched cards, the setup charge is eliminated and the per-student charges are reduced by $.02. There is an extra charge for the punch option of ITEMRS.

CONTENTS—QUICKSCORE/ITEMSTEP/ITEMRS

000 0111(a)-(c)

000 0112

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Page Plotter Using Line Printer
CALLING NAME	LPLOT
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	James J. Hurt, for 7044 Version Wayne Robinson, conversion for 360 University Computer Center The University of Iowa
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV and Assembler Language for IBM 360/65
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mrs. Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian, University Computer Center, The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

The subroutine LPLOT produces on the line printer a plot of from one to eight ordinate arrays versus one abscissa array on the same plot. A plot summary of the maximums, minimums, and scale per inch for the abscissa and ordinates is printed below the plot.

000 0112

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Calling Sequence

CALL LPLOT (N,X,Y1,Y2,...,YM)

where

N = the number of elements in each array. These arrays must all have the same dimension, N.

X = the name of a singly-dimensioned real (single precision) array containing the values of the abscissa.

Y1,Y2,...,YM = the names of from one to eight singly-dimensioned real (single precision) arrays containing the values of the ordinates. The ordinate value Y(i) should correspond to the abscissa value X(i) for i = 1,2,...,M. From one to eight ordinate arrays may be specified. All will be plotted versus the one abscissa array on the same plot.

Alternate Calling Sequence

CALL LPLOT ('heading',L,N,X,Y1,Y2,...,YM)

where X,Y1,Y2,...,YM are the same as above, and where

heading = any alphanumeric title information to be printed as a heading above the plot. The heading should consist of an even number, but not more than 84, characters, and it must be enclosed in apostrophes.

L = the number of characters in the heading, including all blanks but not including the apostrophes. L must be an *even* number.

Note: If the alternate calling sequence is used, the plot will automatically begin at the top of a new page. This is *not* true for the calling sequence without the heading option. If the heading is not used, the calling program should issue a WRITE statement with a carriage control of '1' before calling LPLOT to ensure that the entire plot will be printed on one page.

Method

The output of LPLOT is a plot 51 lines long and 101 columns wide with coordinate axes and a summary of the maxima, minima, and scale of the abscissa and ordinates. The entire output page

continued

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consists of 57 lines with the heading and 56 lines without it. The plot is scaled so that the minimum ordinate is plotted at the bottom of the page, the maximum ordinate at the top, the minimum abscissa at the extreme left, and the maximum abscissa at the extreme right. The increment between rows of the plot is (1/50) (maximum value of all ordinates - minimum value of all ordinates). Likewise, the increment between columns is (1/100) (maximum of all abscissas - minimum of all abscissas).

Once the maxima, minima, and increments have been found, the arrays are plotted one line at a time. For each line, the value of each ordinate is tested, and if it falls within the range of the particular line being produced, then it is plotted in the column determined by the corresponding abscissa.

If only one ordinate array is to be plotted, all points are plotted as asterisks. If more than one is to be plotted, the points of the first are plotted with the character 1, the points of the second with 2, etc. If a point on the plot represents a point in two or more ordinate arrays, that point is plotted with an asterisk to indicate the intersection.

Restrictions

The number of values in the ordinate and abscissa arrays must be at least one and less than 2^{16}. If the heading option is used, the heading should contain an even number ($\leq$ 84) of characters. If LPLOT is called with too few or too many arguments, an error message is printed.

LPLOT does not produce graphs of extremely high accuracy, but it will provide a pictorial representation of the data in-line with the other output. The larger the differences between the maximum and minimum ordinate and the maximum and minimum abscissa, the less accurate the graph will be.

The subroutine uses about 5.5K bytes of core storage. Storage for the ordinate and abscissa arrays is not included in this figure.

LPLOT, an assembler language routine, and LV8PLT, a FORTRAN IV subroutine called by LPLOT are utilized in a call to LPLOT.

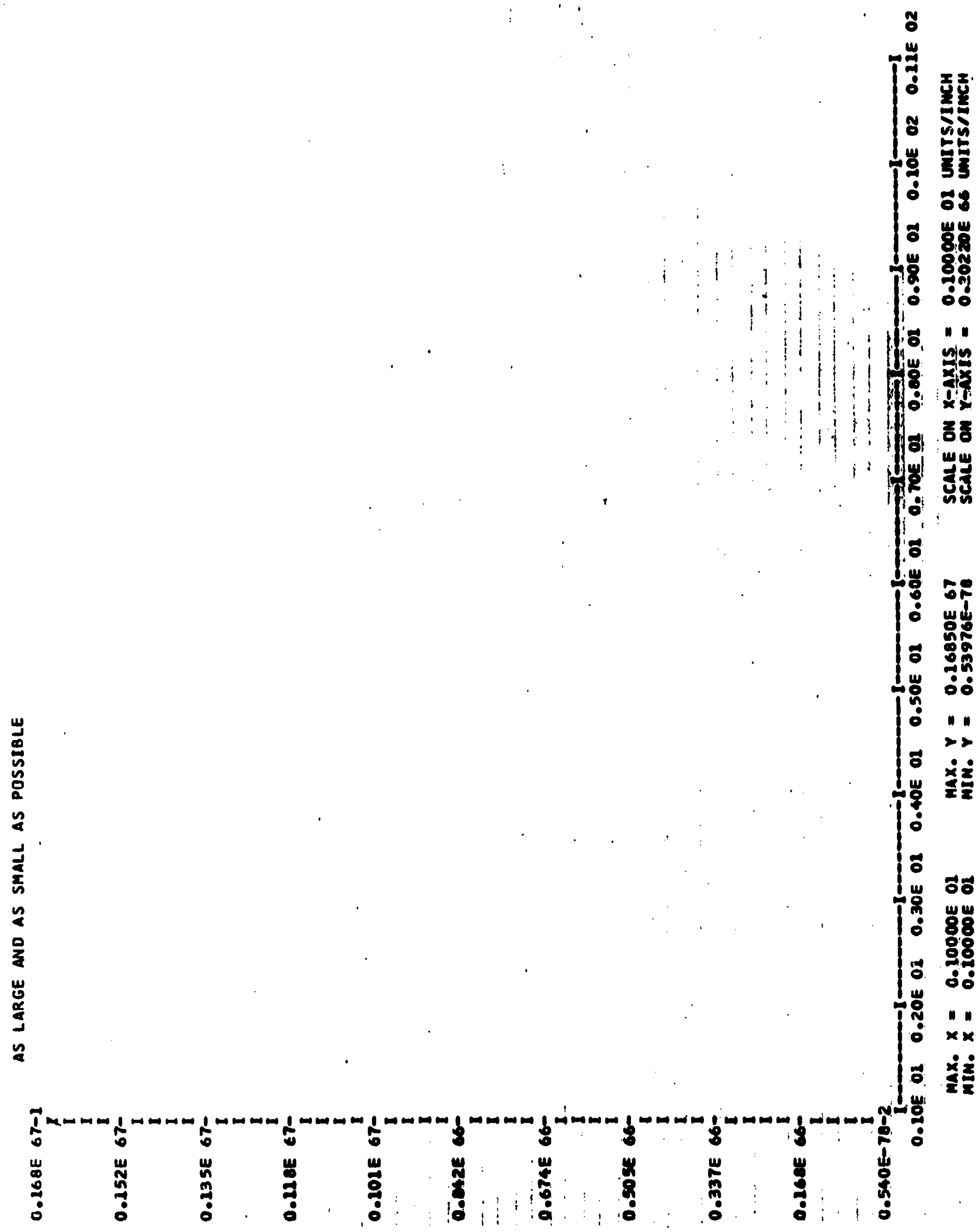
SAMPLE INPUT

```
C
C   PROGRAM TC TEST LPLOT SUBROUTINE
C
      REAL B(360),W(360),X(360),Y(360),Z(360),S(2002),R(2002),T(101),
     &V(101)
      CO 9 I=1,360
    9 B(I)=I
      READ (5,80) X(1),Y(1)
   80 FCRMAT (2Z8)
      CALL LFLCT('AS LARGE AND AS SMALL AS POSSIBLE ',34,1,B,X,Y)
      CO 10 I=1,200
      R(I)=0.0
   10 S(I)=100.0
      CALL LPLCT('HORIZONTAL',10,200.B,R)
      CALL LFLCT('VERTICAL',8,200,S.B)
      CO 12 I=1,101
      A=(I-1.C)/100.0
      R(I)=A
      S(I)=A*A
      T(I)=A*A*A
      V(I)=A**4
      W(I)=A**5
      X(I)=A**6
      Y(I)=A**7
   12 Z(I)=A**8
      WRITE (6,13)
   13 FCRMAT('1'.24X,'EXPONENTIAL CURVES FROM ZERO TO ONE')
      CALL LFLCT(101,R,R,S,T,V,W,X,Y.Z)
      CALL LFLCT('THE SAME CURVES CN AN EXPONENTIAL BASE'.38,101,W,R,S,
     1T,V,W,X,Y,Z)
      READ (5,79)(R(I),I=1,20)
   79 FCRMAT (20F4.2)
      CALL LPLOT('SOME RANDCM POINTS',18.20,B,R)
      RAD=57.29577923
      CC 11 I=1,360
      W(I)=0.0
      A=I-1.0
      D=A/RAC
      X(I)=SIN(D)
      Y(I)=CCS(D)
      IF(Y(I)) 4.5,4
    4 Z(I)=X(I)/Y(I)
      GC TO 6
    5 Z(I)=2.0
    6 IF (Z(I).GT.2.0) Z(I)=2.0
      IF (Z(I).LT.-2.C) Z(I)=-2.0
   11 CONTINUE
      CALL LPLCT('SIN, COSINE, & TANGENT',22.360,B,W.X.Y.Z)
      DO 14 I=1,1000

      R(I)=I/10.0
      A=50.0-R(I)
   14 S(I)=SCRT(2500.0-(A*A))
      CC 15 I=1001,2000
      R(I)=(I-1000.0)/10.0
      A=50.0-R(I)
   15 S(I)=-SCRT(2500.0-(A*A))
      R(2001)=-6.0
      R(2002)=107.0
      S(2001)=0.0
      S(2002)=0.0
      CALL LFLCT('SUPER CIRCLE',12,2002,R,S)
      WRITE (6,145)
  145 FCRMAT ('1TEST OF ERROR ROUTINES')
      CALL LFLCT('TEST OF ERROR ROUTINES',22,100,X)
      CALL LPLOT(100,B,R,S,T,V,W,X,Y,Z,B)
      CALL EXIT
      END
/*
//LKED.SYSLIB  DD
//     CC  DSNAME=SYS1.MATHLIB,DISP=SHR
//GO.SYSIN OC *
77FFFFFF0C1CC000
98765432768545726583572314732027353572473583472473583470027357020273573243271632
/*

TEST DECK
//
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT



continued

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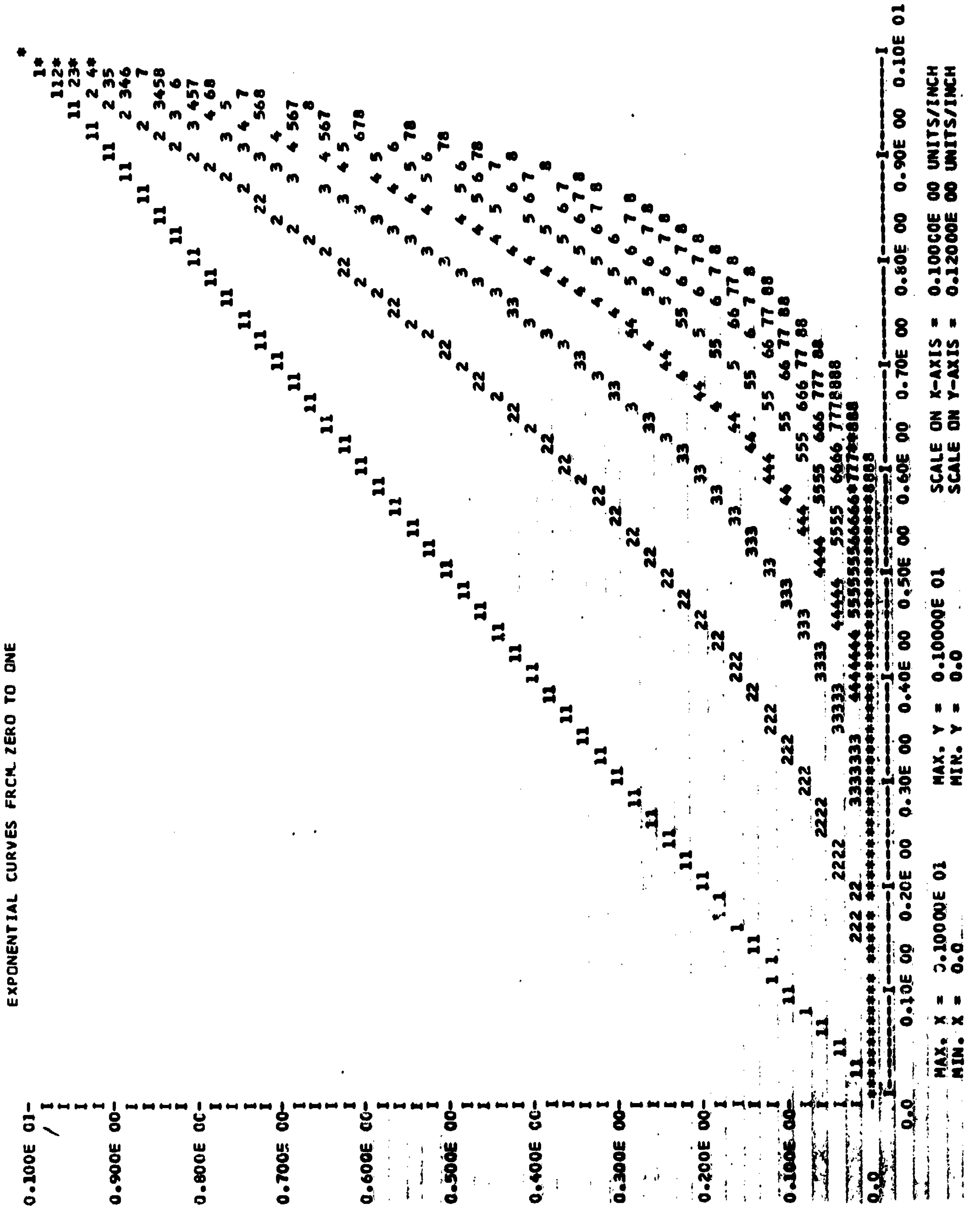

continued

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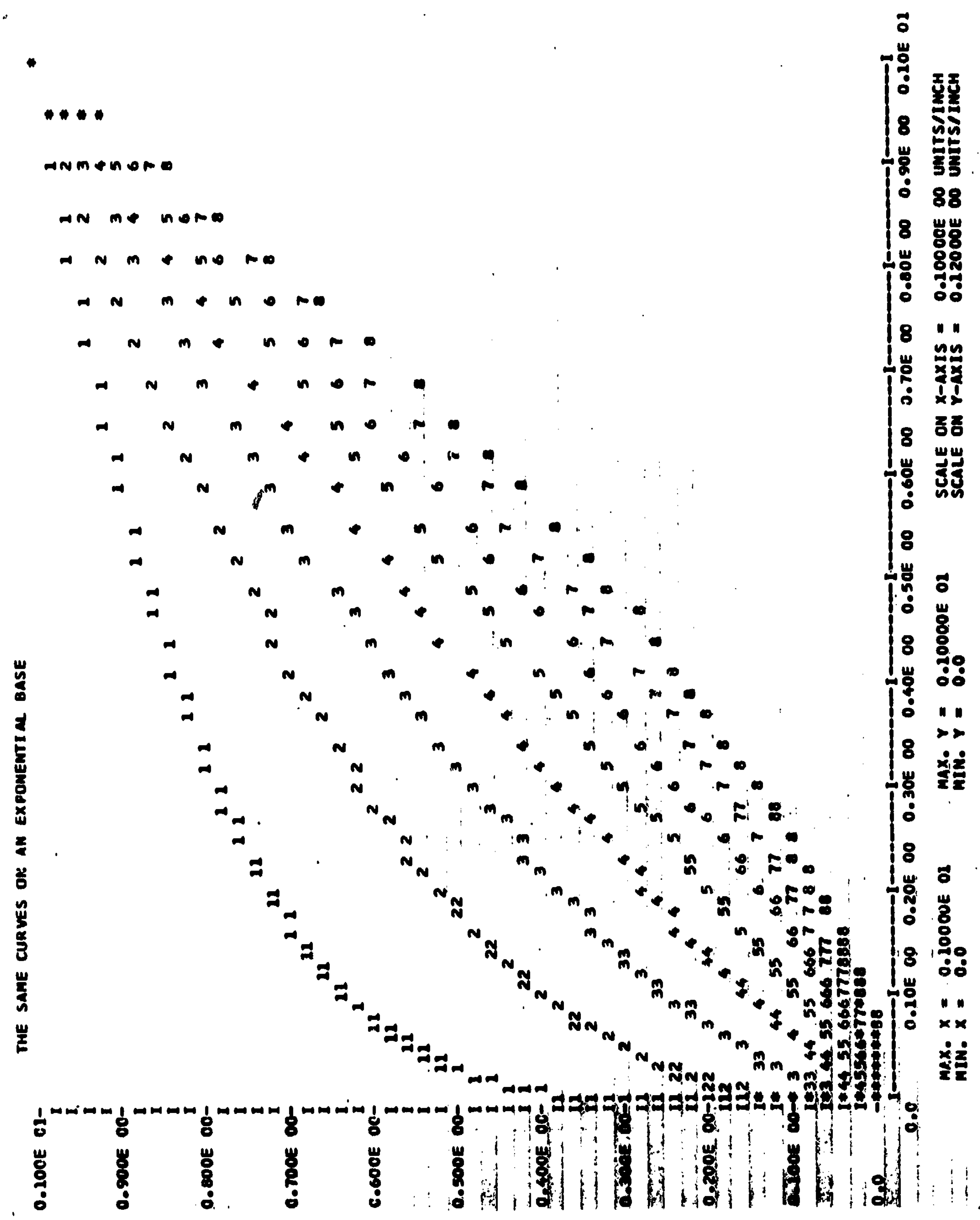

continued

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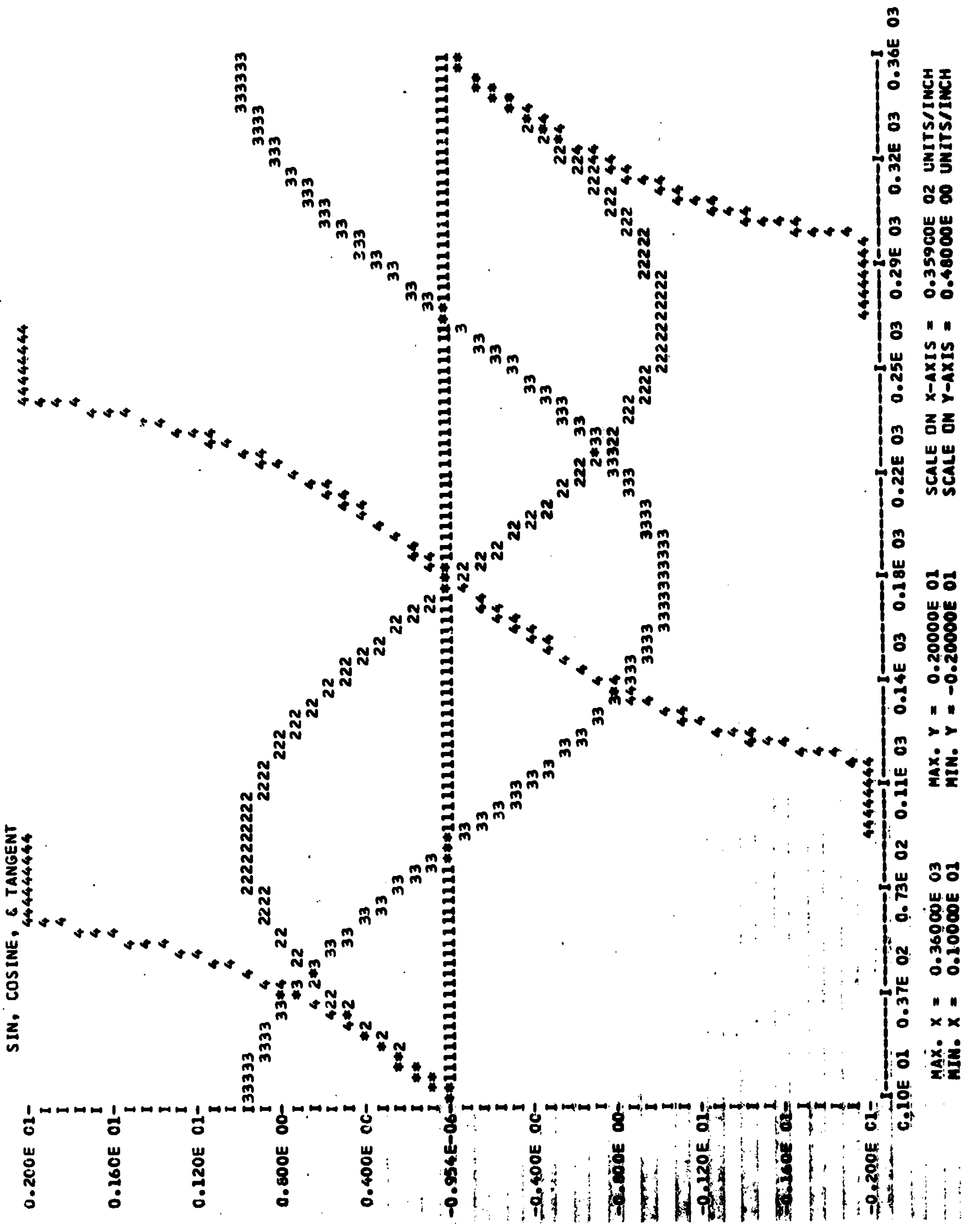

continued

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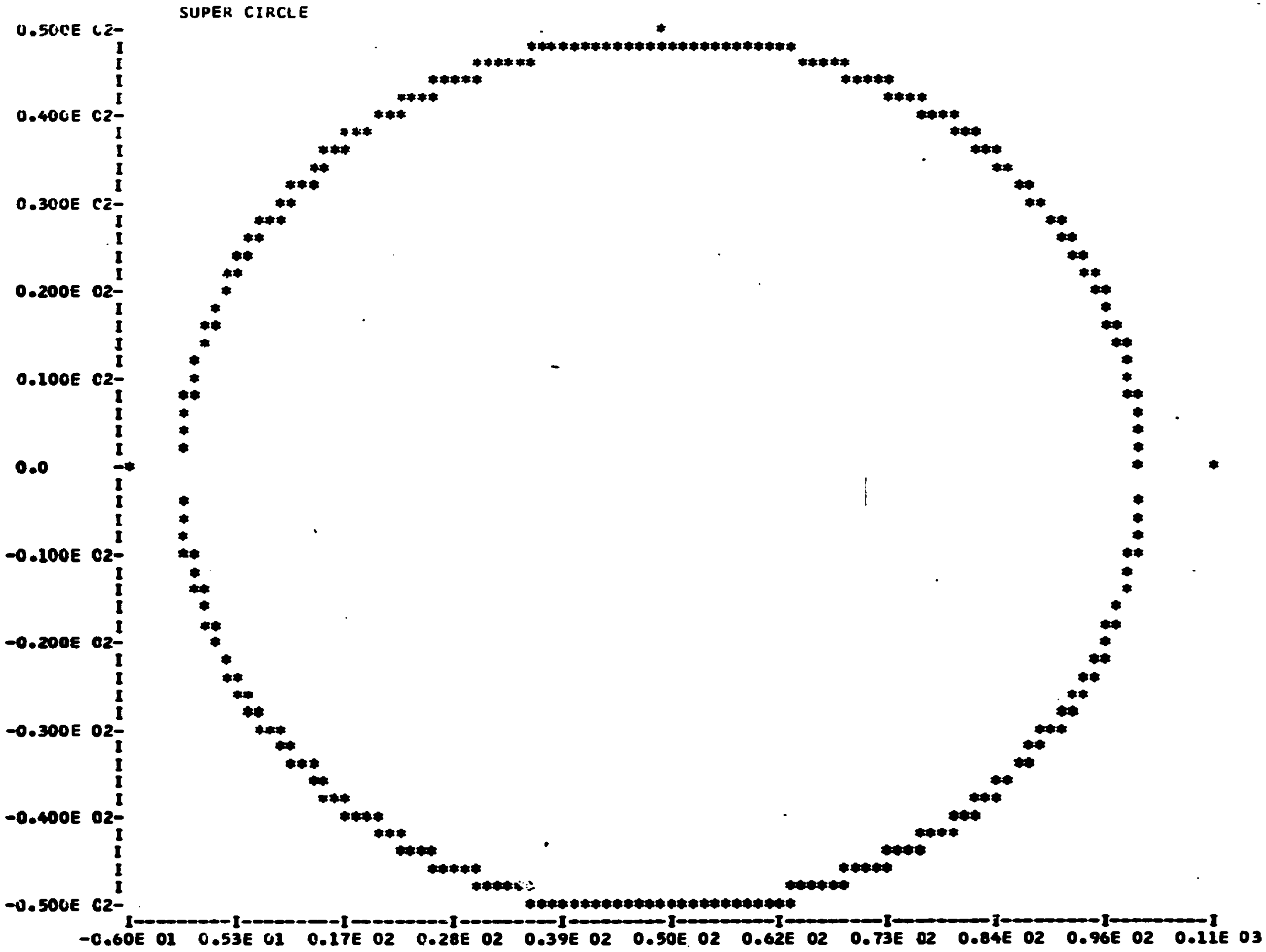

MAX. X = 0.10700E 03 MAX. Y = 0.50000E 02 SCALE ON X-AXIS = 0.11300E 02 UNITS/INCH
MIN. X = -0.60000E 01 MIN. Y = -0.50000E 02 SCALE ON Y-AXIS = 0.12000E 02 UNITS/INCH

TEST OF ERROR ROUTINES

-ERROR- SUBROUTINE LPLOT CALLED WITH IMPROPER PARAMETER LIST
NO PLOT GENERATED

-ERROR- SUBROUTINE LPLOT CALLED WITH IMPROPER PARAMETER LIST
NO PLOT GENERATED

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COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was approximately $2.37.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $2.37 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—LPLOT

000 0112

000 0113

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Smallest Space Analysis
CALLING NAME	SSA-1
INSTALLATION NAME	Office of Data Analysis Research Educational Testing Service
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Procedure due to: L. Guttman J. Lingoes University of Michigan Program due to: J. Lingoes University of Michigan Adaptation due to: D. Kirk Educational Testing Service
LANGUAGE	MAP
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mr. Ernest Anastasio, Off. of Data Anal. Research, Educational Testing Service Rosedale Road, Princeton, N.J. 08540 Tel.: (609) 921-9000 ext. 2552

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

SSA-1 represents a nonmetric technique for finding the smallest Euclidean space for a configuration of points. To quote from the author's description,

> Briefly stated, the problem posed for the...program is: given a matrix of inequalities among pairs of points in a metric or nonmetric space, determine a set of Euclidean coordinates such that the distances calculated from then are a monotonic function of the ranks or order among the inequalities.

(The voluminous list of references related to this topic are available through the contact person.)

According to the authors, a major computational advantage of this program is that it avoids the local minima problem inherent in the Kruskal program (see EIN No. 000 0068) by employing a rank-image principle. The program can handle up to 70 variables in ten dimensions.

000 0113

000 0113

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Input Deck

The input consists merely of three cards plus a Data Deck for each case to be run. The program is written to handle multiple cases. The order of the cards in the input deck are,

Title Card
Parameter Card
Format Card
Data Deck

Title Card

Columns	*Contents*
1	1
2–72	Any title

Parameter Card (Column entries should be right-justified.)

Parameter	*Columns*	*Contents*
NR	1– 4	Number of variables (≤ 70)
	5– 8	Minimum number of dimensions
DMAX	9–12	Maximum number of dimensions (≤ 10)
	13–16	Blank: dissimilarities present 1: similarities present
	17–20	1: distance matrix (derived coefficients) is to be printed 0: distance matrix not printed
	21–24	1: coordinates are printed 0: coordinates not printed
	25–28	1: city block model 0: Euclidean model
	29–32	0: tied blocks not formed; if tied blocks are formed punch width with a decimal for coefficients to be considered tied.

Format Card

Standard FORTRAN format for the following Data Deck: Do not punch the word FORMAT.

000 0113

continued

Data Deck

This deck must be punched to conform to the Format Card above. It must contain the upper half of a square symmetric matrix without the diagonal elements, in row order. Thus, there will be (NR-1) variables on the first card (or cards) and there will be (NR-1) sets.

System Control Cards

JOB Card will be prepared by ETS personnel.

System Card 1

Columns	*Contents*
1-34	//STEPNAME EXEC GITNGO,NAME=SSA-1

System Card 2

Columns	*Contents*
1-19	//GO.SYSIN DD *

System Card 3

Columns	*Contents*
1- 2	//

Job Deck

JOB Card

System Card 1

System Card 2

Input Deck (may have multiple input decks)

/*

System Card 3

Output

The output consists of

(a) original coefficients (distance)
(b) coordinates for various dimensions
(c) vector plots
(d) derived coefficients (distances)

000 0113

SAMPLE INPUT

```
//            JOB  (....
//STEPNAME    EXEC   GITNGO,NAME=SSA1
//GO.SYSIN    DD     *
1GUILFORD'S NUMERICAL AND PICTORIAL TESTS (1952)
    8      7   1   1
 (2X35F2.2)
0067401912252639
00502620282638
005239311824
0055492522
00462914
004238
0040
/*
//
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

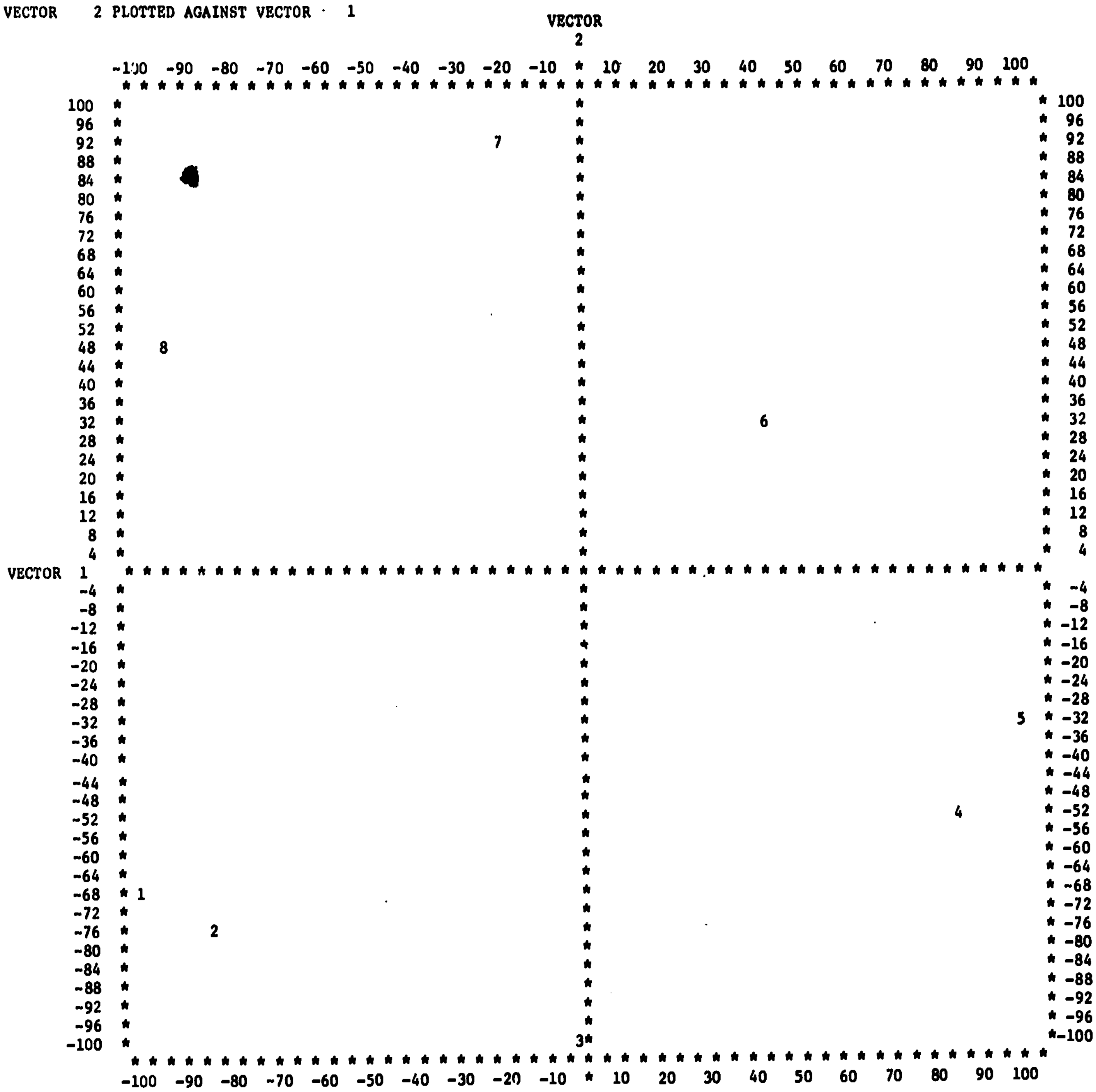
ORIGINAL COEFFICIENTS

COLUMN =		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ROW =	1	0.0							
ROW =	2	0.67	0.0						
ROW =	3	0.40	0.50	0.0					
ROW =	4	0.19	0.26	0.52	0.0				
ROW =	5	0.12	0.20	.039	0.55	0.0			
ROW =	6	0.25	0.28	0.31	0.49	0.46	0.0		
ROW =	7	0.26	0.26	0.18	0.25	0.29	0.42	0.0	
ROW =	8	0.39	0.38	0.24	0.22	0.14	0.38	0.40	0.0

continued

000 0113

VECTOR PLOTS
VECTOR 2 PLOTTED AGAINST VECTOR 1



continued

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GUILFORD'S NUMERICAL AND PICTORIAL TESTS (1952).

GUTTMAN-LINGOES SMALLEST SPACE COORDINATES FOR M = 2.

VARIABLE	N. PHI	DIMENSION 1	DIMENSION 2	
1	0.00007	-100.000	-66.561	104.106
2	0.00005	-80.497	-75.214	91.999
3	0.00006	3.365	-100.000	80.561
4	0.00015	80.125	-51.043	92.311
5	0.00002	100.000	-32.095	107.514
6	0.00004	43.084	28.822	69.892
7	0.00009	-13.355	89.411	109.693
8	0.00010	-87.459	45.998	104.243

NORMALIZED PHI =0.00057 FOR 9 ITERATIONS
COEFFICIENT OF ALIENATION =0.337683E-01

GUILFORD'S NUMERICAL AND PICTORIAL TESTS (1952).

GUTTMAN-LINGOES SMALLEST SPACE COORDINATES FOR M = 3.

VARIABLE	N. PHI	DIMENSION 1	DIMENSION 2	DIMENSION 3	
1	0.00000	-100.000	-57.461	-26.269	103.735
2	0.00000	-75.458	-68.158	-38.187	85.469
3	0.00000	6.497	-100.000	-54.472	82.016
4	0.00000	76.695	-49.439	-71.641	91.210
5	0.00000	100.000	-23.374	-27.717	108.220
6	[illegible]	39.237	31.296	-63.496	69.555
7	[illegible]	-17.232	74.099	-5.199	103.395
8	0.00000	-78.928	39.495	-100.000	106.803

NORMALIZED PHI =0.00000 FOR 20 ITERATIONS
COEFFICIENT OF ALIENATION =0.598020E-03

D E R I V E D   C O E F F I C I E N T S

COLUMN =	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ROW = 1	0.0							
ROW = 2	0.21	0.0						
ROW = 3	1.09	0.87	0.0					
ROW = 4	1.81	1.62	0.91	0.0				
ROW = 5	2.03	1.86	1.18	0.27	0.0			
ROW = 6	1.72	1.62	1.35	0.88	0.83	0.0		
ROW = 7	1.78	1.78	1.90	1.69	1.66	0.83	0.0	
ROW = 8	1.13	1.21	1.72	1.94	2.03	1.32	0.86	0.0

000 0113

000 0113

COST ESTIMATE

The pricing algorithm for the Educational Testing Service is based on a complex formula involving the amount of core usage, card-processing, tape and dedicated device usage, lines printed and central processor unit (CPU) elapsed time. Computer costs for the job included in the Sample Input were $1.79.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage and handling + network overhead

= $1.79 + $5.00 + network overhead

$6.79 + network overhead

CONTENTS—SSA-1

000 0113

000 0114

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Best Least Squares Polynomial Approximation Subroutine
CALLING NAME	LSPOL
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	James Hurt Department of Mathematics University of Iowa
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mrs. Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian, University Computer Center, The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

The LSPOL routine computes the coefficients of the polynomial of degree n which best approximates (in the least squares sense) a set of data. The degree of the polynomial must be less than or equal to 20. The method used is that of Beckett and Hurt[1].

REFERENCES

1. Beckett, R., and Hurt, J., *Numerical Calculations and Algorithms*, (McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1967), pp. 264-290.

000 0114

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Calling Sequence

```
CALL LSPOL1(NMAX)
CALL LSPOL2(W,X,Y,M)
CALL LSPOL3(C,N)
CALL LSPOL4(R)
```

where

NMAX = maximum degree of polynomial desired ($\leq$ 20)

W = name of array containing weights for the data points (there must be M elements in W, each of which is greater than 0)

X = name of array of abscissas

Y = name of array of ordinates

M = number of data points. M is the dimension for the W, X, and Y arrays (M $\geq$ 1)

C = the array of calculated coefficients. It will contain N + 1 elements

N = degree of polynomial desired (1 $\leq$ N $\leq$ NMAX)

R = calculated index of correlation.

Note: W, X, Y, C, and R *must* be in double precision.

Usage

For each set of data, the following procedure should be followed. First, the sums should be initialized by a call to LSPOL1. The value for NMAX should be no larger than the largest degree polynomial desired. For example, if fourth, fifth, and seventh degree polynomials are desired for this set of data, then NMAX should be 7.

Following the call to LSPOL1, the data points should be read in or computed. Then LSPOL2 can be called to update the sums. Each call to LSPOL2 will update the sums using the M data points given in X and Y. Each data point is weighted in the sums using the values in W. Each value of W should be greater than zero. If all data points are to be weighted equally, a constant can be substituted for W in the call list (i.e. CALL LSPOL2 (1,DO,X,Y,1)). Since consecutive calls to LSPOL2 merely add to each sum without re-initializing, data points can be read into

continued

the computer in groups. For example, if 12,000 data points are used, they may be read in 12 groups of 1000 each by reading in 1000 points, calling LSPOL2 with M = 1000, and repeating this 12 times.

000 0114

After all data points have been passed to LSPOL2, the coefficients of the desired least squares polynomials can be computed by successive calls to LSPOL3. The resulting least squares polynomial is $p(x) = c_1 + c_2x + c_3x^2 + \ldots + c_{n+1}x^n$. The sums computed by LSPOL2 are used but not destroyed by LSPOL3. Thus, several different degree polynomials can be computed by calling LSPOL3 several different times with no intervening calls to LSPOL2. Calls to LSPOL2 are allowed after calling LSPOL3 and have the effect of adding more data for succeeding calls to LSPOL3.

If the index of correlation is desired, it can be calculated by a call to LSPOL4 immediately after a call to LSPOL3.

Method

LSPOL1 initializes the routines by zeroing the sums. LSPOL2 updates the required sums of powers of X and sums of Y times powers of X. LSPOL3 arranges these sums into an array which represents the equations for the coefficients and then solves these equations. LSPOL4 computes the index of correlation between the data and the most recently computed solution.

Additional Notes

Extreme caution should be used when high degree polynomials are required. The least squares equations for the coefficients become very ill-conditioned, and small round-off errors in the computations may lead to large errors in the computed results. Even if there are no round-off errors, the approximations may not be improved by using higher degree polynomials. See references below for a discussion of this problem.

All computations are done in double precision to reduce the effect of round-off error. The program requires about 6K (K=1000) bytes of core storage plus space for subroutines CROUT, VDOT, and the arrays.

Since LSPOL is a subroutine, the user must embed it in a larger program to provide input and output routines.

REFERENCES

Beckett, R., and Hurt, J., *Numerical Calculations and Algorithms*, (McGraw Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1967), pp. 283–286.

Hurt, J., *Some Numerical Techniques for Use on a Digital Computer*, M.S. Thesis, (University of Iowa, 1963), pp. 28–65.

000 0114

SAMPLE INPUT

```
C
C  EXAMPLE 1
C     THE PROBLEM IS TO APPROXIMATE Y=SQRT(X) USING THE DATA POINTS
C     X=0.1,0.2,...,1.0)
      REAL*8 X(1),Y(1),C(5),R,X1,Y1,Z,Y2,E,E2
      WRITE(6,1000)
1000  FORMAT('1','EXAMPLE 1 - A=SQRT(B)')
C     INITIALIZE BY CALLING LSPOL1
      CALL LSPOL1(4)
      DO 1 J=1,10
C     COMPUTE POINT FOR X=X(J)
      X(1)=0.1D0*DBLE(FLOAT(J))
      Y(1)=DSQRT(X(1))
C     UPDATE SUMS BY CALLING LSPOL2 (ALL WEIGHTS =1.0)
    1 CALL LSPOL2(1.D0,X,Y,1)
C     CONTROL TO SOLVE FOR SEVERAL DIFFERENT DEGREE POLYNOMIALS
      DO 2 N=1,4
C     SOLVE FOR N-TH DEGREE POLYNOMIAL
      CALL LSPOL3(C,N)
C     COMPUTE CORRELATION COEFFICIENT
      CALL LSPOL4(R)
C     WRITE SOLUTION
    2 WRITE(6,3) N,R,C(1),(C(I+1),I=1,N)
    3 FORMAT(1H0,I5,6D20,8)
      X1=0.1D0
      DO 4 I=1,10
      Y1=DSQRT(X1*DBLE(FLOAT(I)))
      Z=X1*DBLE(FLOAT(I))
      Y2=C(1)+C(2)*Z+C(3)*Z**2+C(4)*Z**3+C(5)*Z**4
      E=DABS(Y2-Y1)
      E2=E/Y1
    4 WRITE(6,6) Y1,Y2,E,E2
    6 FORMAT(' ',4D20.8)
      CALL EXIT
      END
/*
```

```
C
C  EXAMPLE 2
C  LEAST SQUARES POLYNOMIAL
      REAL*8 W(6),X(6),Y(6),C(6),R
      WRITE(6,1000)
1000  FORMAT('1','EXAMPLE 2 - LEAST SQUARES POLYNOMIAL')
      WRITE(6,2000)
2000  FORMAT('0',2X,'DATA POINTS'/'0',4X,'X',7X,'Y')
      CALL LSPOL1(5)
      DO 1 N=1,6
      W(N)=1.D0
      READ(5,3000)X(N),Y(N)
3000  FORMAT(D5.0,D10.0)
      I=X(N)
      J=Y(N)
    1 WRITE(6,4000) I,J
4000  FORMAT(' ',I5,I10)
      WRITE(6,5000)
5000  FORMAT('0',1X,'N',4X,'CORRELATION',51X,'COEFFICIENTS')
      CALL LSPOL2(W,X,Y,6)
      DO 2 N=1,5
      CALL LSPOL3(C,N)
      CALL LSPOL4(R)
      M=N+1
    2 WRITE(6,6000)N,R,(C(J),J=1,M)
6000  FORMAT(1H0,I2,8D16.8)
      CALL EXIT
      END
/*
//GO.SYSIN DD *
    1       25
    2      168
    3     1051
    4      348
    5    13869
    6    35200
/*
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
EXAMPLE 1 - A =SQRT(B)
  1      0.98919384D 00     0.30791386D 00     0.73199179D 00
  2      0.99915172D 00     0.21731804D 00     0.11849709D 01    -0.41179918D 00
  3      0.99990938D 00     0.17693507D 00     0.15431461D 01    -0.11883946D 01     0.47066391D 00
  4      0.99998991D 00     0.15412663D 00     0.18355620D 01    -0.22583710D 01     0.19327434D 01    -0.66458160D 00
     0.31622777D 00     0.31696541D 00     0.73764432D-03     0.23326362D-02
     0.44721360D 00     0.44530282D 00     0.19107805D-02     0.42726350D-02
     0.54772256D 00     0.54834281D 00     0.62025508D-03     0.11324257D-02
     0.63245553D 00     0.63369437D 00     0.12388420D-02     0.19587811D-02
     0.70710678D 00     0.70737147D 00     0.26469323D-03     0.37433276D-03
     0.77459667D 00     0.77379309D 00     0.80357603D-03     0.10374122D-02
     0.83666003D 00     0.83578321D 00     0.87681267D-03     0.10479916D-02
     0.89442719D 00     0.89457082D 00     0.14363301D-03     0.16058658D-03
     0.94868330D 00     0.94978992D 00     0.11066174D-02     0.11664772D-02
     0.10000000D 01     0.99947948D 00     0.52051584D-03     0.52051584D-03
```

```
EXAMPLE 2 - LEAST SQUARES POLYNOMIAL
  DATA POINTS
    X      Y
    1      25
    2     168
    3    1051
    4     348
    5   13869
    6   35200
 N   CORRELATION                                  COEFFICIENTS
 1  0.81545231D 00 -0.13184000D 05  0.61792857D 04
 2  0.97728657D 00  0.12898000D 05 -0.13382214D 05  0.27945000D 04
 3  0.99648055D 00 -0.64173333D 04  0.10915249D 05 -0.52535556D 04  0.76648148D 03
 4  0.99677853D 00 -0.12549333D 05  0.21475915D 05 -0.10935389D 05  0.19588148D 04 -0.85166667D 02
 5  0.10000000D 01  0.61444000D 05 -0.13517000D 06  0.10481933D 06 -0.36532666D 05  0.58006666D 04 -0.33633333D 03
```

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COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for each of the two examples in the Sample Output above was approximately $1.30.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $2.60 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—LSPOL

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DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Stepwise Regression Analysis
CALLING NAME	STEPREGN
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Louise R. Levine The University of Iowa Computer Center Revision of BMD02R program
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian, University Computer Center, The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

STEPREGN computes a sequence of multiple linear regression equations in a stepwise manner. At each step one variable is added to the regression equation. The variable added is the one which makes the greatest reduction in the error sum of squares. In addition, it is the variable which has highest partial correlation with the dependent variable partialed on the variables which have already been added; and it is the variable which, if it were added, would have the highest F value. Variables can also be forced into the regression equation. Non-forced variables are automatically removed when their F values become too low. Regression equations with or without the regression intercept may be selected.

Limitations per problem:

p	number of original variables ($2 \le p \le 80$)
q	number of variables added by transgeneration ($-9 \le q \le 78$)
p+q	total number of variables ($2 \le p+q \le 80$)
s	number of Sub-problem Cards ($1 \le s \le 99$)
k	number of Variable Format Cards ($1 \le k \le 10$)
i	number of variables to be plotted ($0 \le i \le 30$)
n	number of cases ($1 \le n \le 9999$)
m	number of Transgeneration Cards ($0 \le m \le 99$)

continued

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Estimation of output pages per problem.

$$\text{Number of pages} = \frac{\text{no. of steps } [23 + (3/4)(p+q)]}{56} + 5 \text{ per sub-problem.}$$

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Transgeneration of the variables is allowed (see Transgeneration Codes).

REFERENCE

Dixon, W.J., (Ed.), *BMD: Biomedical Computer Programs*, (Univ. of Calif. Press, Berkeley, Calif., 1967), pp. 233-259d.

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USER INSTRUCTIONS

Input Deck

Problem Card (One Problem Card for each problem)

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	PROBLM
10–15	Alphanumeric problem name
17–20	Sample size ($1 \leq n \leq 9999$)
24–25	Number of original variables ($2 \leq p \leq 80$)
29–30	Number of Transgeneration Cards ($0 \leq m \leq 99$)
34–35	Number of variables added by transgeneration ($-9 \leq q \leq 78$)
39–40	Tape number if data are on tape ($\neq$ logical 1 or 2) Blank if data are not on tape.
44–45	Number of Sub-problem Cards ($1 \leq s \leq 99$)
48–49	Number of variables labeled on Labels Cards. Leave blank if Labels Cards are not used.
51–53	YES: If means and standard deviations are to be printed; otherwise, leave blank.
55–57	YES: If covariance matrix is to be printed; otherwise, leave blank.
59–61	YES: If correlation matrix is to be printed; otherwise, leave blank.
63–65	YES: If zero regression intercept is desired; otherwise, leave blank.
68–69	NO: If tape specified in Col. 39–40 is not to be rewound before this problem; leave blank if Col. 39–40 are blank, or if tape rewind is desired.
71–72	Number of F-type Variable Format Cards ($1 \leq k \leq 10$)

Transgeneration Cards (Optional)

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	TRNGEN
7– 9	Variable index k
10–11	Code from transgeneration list

continued

000 0115

Transgeneration Cards *(continued)*

Columns	*Contents*
12–14	Variable index i
15–20	Variable index j or constant c (The constant c is punched with a decimal point if used with variables which have an F-type format.)

Transgeneration List

Notation to be used in the following transgeneration list:

i,j,k are variable indices (need not be different),
c is a constant,
n is the number of cases, or sample size.

Code	*Transgeneration*	*Restriction*
01	$\sqrt{X_i} \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i \geq 0$
02	$\sqrt{X_i} + \sqrt{X_i+1} \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i \geq 0$
03	$\log_{10} X_i \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i > 0$
04	$e^{X_i} \rightarrow X_k$	
05	$\arcsin \sqrt{X_i} \rightarrow X_k$	$0 \leq X_i \leq 1$
06	$\arcsin \sqrt{X_i/(n+1)} + \arcsin \sqrt{(X_i+1)/(n+1)} \rightarrow X_k$	$0 \leq (X_i/n) \leq 1$
07	$1/X_i \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i \neq 0$
08	$X_i + c \rightarrow X_k$	
09	$X_i X c \rightarrow X_k$	
10	$X_i^c \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i \geq 0$
11	$X_i + X_j \rightarrow X_k$	
12	$X_i - X_j \rightarrow X_k$	
13	$X_i X_j \rightarrow X_k$	
14	$X_i / X_j \rightarrow X_k$	

continued

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Code	*Transgeneration*	*Restriction*
15	If $X_i \geq c$, $1 \rightarrow X_k$; otherwise, $0 \rightarrow X_k$	
16	If $X_i \geq X_j$, $1 \rightarrow X_k$; otherwise, $0 \rightarrow X_k$	
17	$\log_e X_i \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i > 0$
20	$\sin X_i \rightarrow X_k$	
21	$\cos X_i \rightarrow X_k$	
22	$\arctan X_i \rightarrow X_k$	
23	$X_i^{X_j} \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i > 0$
24	$c^{X_i} \rightarrow X_k$	$c > 0$

Labels Cards (Optional)

Labels Cards allow the user to substitute alphanumeric names for the usual numeric indices (variable numbers or category designations) which appear on the printed output.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	LABELS
7–10	The number of the variable (or category, or index) to be named. This number must be right-justified.
11–16	The corresponding alphanumeric name.
17–20	The number of another variable.
21–26	The corresponding alphanumeric name.
⋮	⋮
67–70	The number of another variable.
71–76	The corresponding alphanumeric name of that variable (up to 7 per card).

There may be from one to seven pairs of variable numbers and labels on each Labels Card. If desired, only one pair may be specified on each card. However, the total number of labels appearing on all the Labels Cards must equal the number of labels specified on the Problem or Sub-problem Card.

continued

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It is not necessary to label all the variables. Those labeled may be listed in any order.

Example: Suppose the number of variables to be labeled as specified on the Problem Card is 9. Then the Labels Cards might be punched as:

```
LABELS  10HEIGHT  07WEIGHT   105AGE    003 X1    0051VAR59 0073 X+Y
LABELS  99SEX  0100ANYNAM
LABELS  05STATUS
```

F-type Variable Format Cards

Standard FORTRAN format statements are used to read the Data Cards one case at a time across all variables.

Data Input Deck (If data are on cards)

Arrange the data by case for all variables.

Sub-problem Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	SUBPRO
9–10	Number of the dependent variable.
13–15	Maximum number of steps. This will be 2(p+q) if left blank.
20–25	F-level for inclusion. This will be 0.01 if left blank. These are the tabled F values for 1 to ∞ d.f.
30–35	F-level for deletion. This will be 0.005 if left blank. These are the tabled F values for 1 to ∞ d.f.
39–45	Tolerance level (lowest level you will allow for the partial correlation coefficient). This will be 0.001 if left blank.
49–50	Number of variables on the Index-Plot Card ($0 \leq i \leq 30$).
53–55	YES: Control-Delete Cards are included.
58–60	YES: List of summary residuals is to be printed.
63–65	YES: Summary table is to be printed.

Control-Delete Card (Optional)

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	CONDEL

continued

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Control-Delete Card *(continued)*

Columns	*Contents*
7	Control Value for first variable.
8	Control Value for second variable.
⋮	⋮
72	Control Value for 66th variable.

If there are more than 66 variables, continue on another card of the same form, until p+q variables have been specified.

The variable numbers above refer to variables after transgeneration.

Control Values

Code	*Value*
1	Delete variable (or dependent variable)
2	Free variable
3	Low-level forced variable
⋮	⋮
9	High-level forced variable

If no Control-Delete Cards are included, or if a field is left blank on the Control-Delete Cards included in the deck, the value 2 will be assigned if the variable is not the dependent variable and the value 1 assigned if it is the dependent variable.

Index-Plot Card (Optional)

Variables specified on this card are plotted against the residuals.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	IDXPLT
7– 8	First variable to be plotted.
9–10	Second variable to be plotted.
⋮	⋮
65–66	30th variable to be plotted.

continued

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No more than 30 variables may be plotted per sub-problem.

Variables specified refer to the original data after trans-generation.

Finish Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	FINISH

Multiple Problems

The Sub-problem Card through the Index-Plot Card may be repeated as many as 99 times each problem. The Problem Card through the Index-Plot Card may be repeated as often as desired. The FINISH Card follows the *last* problem.

Sample Deck Set Up

Problem Card
Transgeneration Card (Optional)
Labels Card (Optional)
F-type Variable Format Card
Data Input Cards (If data are on cards)
Sub-problem Card
Control-Delete Card (Optional)
Index-Plot Card (Optional)
Finish Card
/*

000 0115

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PRCBLM   TSTC2R   68   6   0   0          1   4 YES YES YES  NO     1
LABELS   1  AGE    4HEIGHT   2WEIGHT   5STATUS
(F6.2,F6.0,2F6.2,2F6.0)
 00250 00025 02500 00150 00034 00064
 01300 00021 02100 00087 00036 00065
 00350 00022 02200 00043 00041 00082
 00175 00009 00130 00180 00015 00023
 00300 00023 02300 00200 00033 00064
 00200 00010 00060 00330 00013 00016
 00550 00007 00140 00340 00016 00012
 00600 00006 00080 00500 00011 00027
 00130 00008 00270 00150 00019 00048
 00500 00018 00360 00180 00027 00050
 00500 00003 00100 00140 00014 00012
 00300 00008 00270 00100 00025 00013
 00200 00006 00300 00150 00021 00020
 00200 00008 00100 00250 00018 00025
 00100 00022 02200 00110 00046 00118
 00400 00013 01300 00280 00017 00050
 00050 00026 00120 00073 00048 00063
 00025 00023 02300 00010 00036 00150
 01400 00003 00100 00350 00005 00072
 00250 00015 00250 00028 00033 00054
 00350 00028 01400 00001 00046 00109
 00350 00006 00060 00500 00010 00010
 00250 00035 03500 00570 00038 00125
 00350 00011 00200 00340 00016 00044
 00200 00011 01200 00050 00020 00048
 00700 00032 03200 00660 00038 00105
 00400 00008 00100 00450 00012 00009
 01500 00023 02300 00015 00049 00130
 00100 00038 03800 00220 00043 00160
 00350 00015 00500 00150 00033 00048
 01300 00006 00120 00370 00009 00036
 00200 00025 02500 00100 00035 00150
 01200 00005 00170 00030 00021 00078
 00400 00009 00075 00190 00017 00023
 00300 00007 00350 00260 00012 00042
 00800 00020 02000 00220 00030 00072
 00900 00006 05086 00250 00015 00020
 00600 00012 00400 00120 00020 00036
 00800 00026 00160 00110 00035 00056
 00150 00015 00300 00160 00029 00036
 00700 00010 00090 01000 00012 00026
 00800 00028 02800 00420 00040 00108
 00200 00034 03400 00090 00042 00106
 00600 00034 00080 00360 00011 00016
 01500 00032 03200 00180 00044 00104
 01700 00011 01100 00230 00014 00047
 01600 00002 00050 00180 00011 00027
 00300 00018 00160 00110 00032 00012
 00600 00003 00040 00130 00015 00007
 01400 00008 00110 00200 00017 00018
 00600 00014 00090 00070 00029 00028
 00180 00012 00240 00150 00021 00025
 01500 00003 00150 00080 00013 00011
 01800 00006 00550 00570 00009 00020
 00500 00012 00200 00410 00016 00014
 03000 00011 01100 00200 00022 00038
 02900 00008 00800 00100 00022 00103
 00180 00024 02400 00110 00038 00166
 01300 00026 02600 00170 00038 00063
 01900 00029 02900 04800 00029 00268
 01100 00017 01700 00160 00025 00032
 01000 00015 00500 00350 00019 00028
 00600 00010 00500 00100 00026 00032
 00500 00022 02200 00120 00039 00100
 00100 00015 00500 00080 00029 00050
 01700 00009 00300 01300 00010 00080
 00500 00030 03500 00090 00058 00065
 00130 00010 00130 00900 00010 00025
SUBPRO   6   6    0.500     0.300               3  YES  YES  YES
CCADEL1
IDXPLT 2 3
FINISH
/*
//
```

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SAMPLE OUTPUT

BM002R - STEPWISE REGRESSION - REVISED JULY 18, 1968
HEALTH SCIENCES COMPUTING FACILITY, UCLA

PROBLEM CODE	TST02R
NUMBER OF CASES	68
NUMBER OF ORIGINAL VARIABLES	6
NUMBER OF VARIABLES ADDED	0
TOTAL NUMBER OF VARIABLES	6
NUMBER OF SUB-PROBLEMS	1
THE VARIABLE FORMAT IS	(F6.2,F6.0,2F6.2,2F6.0)

VARIABLE		MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
AGE	1	6.99558	6.47375
WEIGHT	2	15.25000	9.35750
	3	10.42512	11.62698
HEIGHT	4	3.09955	5.99713
STATUS	5	25.39705	12.47935
	6	56.79411	43.54991

COVARIANCE MATRIX

VARIABLE NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	41.909	-10.690	0.387	9.919	-15.809	23.134
2		87.563	94.437	5.652	102.660	305.484
3			135.187	8.776	109.104	398.026
4				35.966	-10.510	89.470
5					155.734	350.634
6						1896.595

CORRELATION MATRIX

VARIABLE NUMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1.000	-0.176	0.005	0.255	-0.196	0.082
2		1.000	0.868	0.101	0.879	0.750
3			1.000	0.126	0.752	0.786
4				1.000	-0.140	0.343
5					1.000	0.645
6						1.000

SUB-PROBLM 1

DEPENDENT VARIABLE	6
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF STEPS	6
F-LEVEL FOR INCLUSION	0.500000
F-LEVEL FOR DELETION	0.300000
TOLERANCE LEVEL	0.001000

continued

000 0115

STEP NUMBER 1
VARIABLE ENTERED 3

MULTIPLE R 0.7861
STD. ERROR OF EST. 27.1234

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
REGRESSION	1	78517.062	78517.062	106.728
RESIDUAL	66	48554.734	735.678	

VARIABLES IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR	F TO REMOVE
(CONSTANT	26.09973)		
3	2.94427	0.28500	106.7276 (2)

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE	F TO ENTER
AGE 1	0.12622	1.0000	1.0523 (1)
WEIGHT 2	0.21933	0.2466	3.2847 (2)
HEIGHT 4	0.39729	0.9842	12.1823 (2)
STATUS 5	0.13276	0.4346	1.1662 (2)

STEP NUMBER 2
VARIABLE ENTERED 4

MULTIPLE R 0.8235
STD. ERROR OF EST. 25.0817

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
REGRESSION	2	86180.875	43090.437	68.496
RESIDUAL	65	40890.934	629.091	

VARIABLES IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR	F TO REMOVE
(CONSTANT	21.74443)		
3	2.82756	0.26566	113.2883 (2)
HEIGHT 4	1.79767	0.51504	12.1823 (2)

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE	F TO ENTER
AGE 1	0.02724	0.9340	0.0475 (1)
WEIGHT 2	0.24653	0.2465	4.1414 (2)
STATUS 5	0.32179	0.3784	7.3926 (2)

continued

STEP NUMBER 3
VARIABLE ENTERED 5

MULTIPLE R 0.8435
STD. ERROR OF EST. 23.9324

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE

	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARE	F RATIO
REGRESSION	3	90415.062	30138.352	52.619
RESIDUAL	64	36656.719	572.761	

VARIABLES IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	COEFFICIENT	STD. ERROR	F TO REMOVE
(CONSTANT	2.91084)		
3	1.95842	0.40797	23.0441 (2)
HEIGHT 4	2.31237	0.52664	19.2789 (2)
STATUS 5	1.03552	0.38085	7.3926 (2)

VARIABLES NOT IN EQUATION

VARIABLE	PARTIAL CORR.	TOLERANCE	F TO ENTER
AGE 1	0.11112	0.8832	0.7876 (1)
WEIGHT 2	0.01574	0.1134	0.0156 (2)

F-LEVEL OR TOLERANCE INSUFFICIENT FOR FURTHER COMPUTATION

SUMMARY TABLE

STEP NUMBER	VARIABLE ENTERED	VARIABLE REMOVED	MULTIPLE R	MULTIPLE RSQ	INCREASE IN RSQ	F VALUE TO ENTER OR REMOVE	NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES INCLUDED
1	3		0.7861	0.6179	0.6179	106.7276	1
2	HEIGHT 4		0.8235	0.6782	0.0603	12.1823	2
3	STATUS 5		0.8435	0.7115	0.0333	7.3926	3

LIST OF RESIDUALS

CASE NUMBER	Y X(6)	Y COMPUTED	RESIDUAL
1	64.0000	90.5476	-26.5476
2	65.0000	83.3282	-18.3282
3	82.0000	89.4467	-7.4467
4	23.0000	25.1519	-2.1519
5	64.0000	86.7514	-22.7514
6	16.0000	25.1785	-9.1785
7	12.0000	30.0830	-18.0830
8	27.0000	27.4302	-0.4302
9	48.0000	31.3420	16.6580
10	50.0000	42.0825	7.9175
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
.	.	.	.
60	208.0000	200.7290	7.2710
61	32.0000	65.7918	-33.7918
62	28.0000	40.4711	-12.4711
63	32.0000	41.9388	-9.9388
64	100.0000	89.1563	10.8437
65	50.0000	44.5829	5.4171
66	80.0000	49.2021	30.7979
67	65.0000	133.5969	-68.5969
68	25.0000	36.6233	-11.6233

continued

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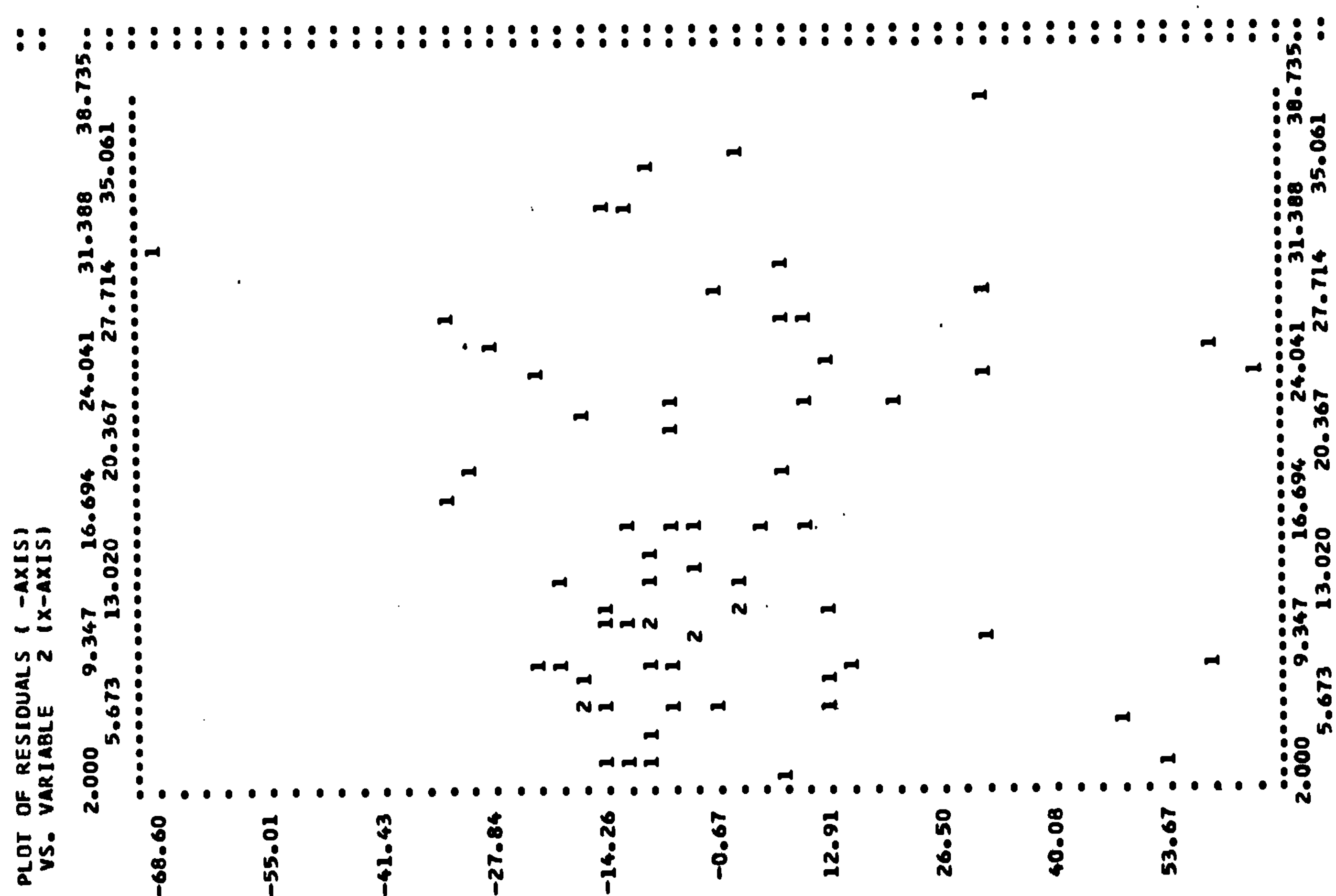
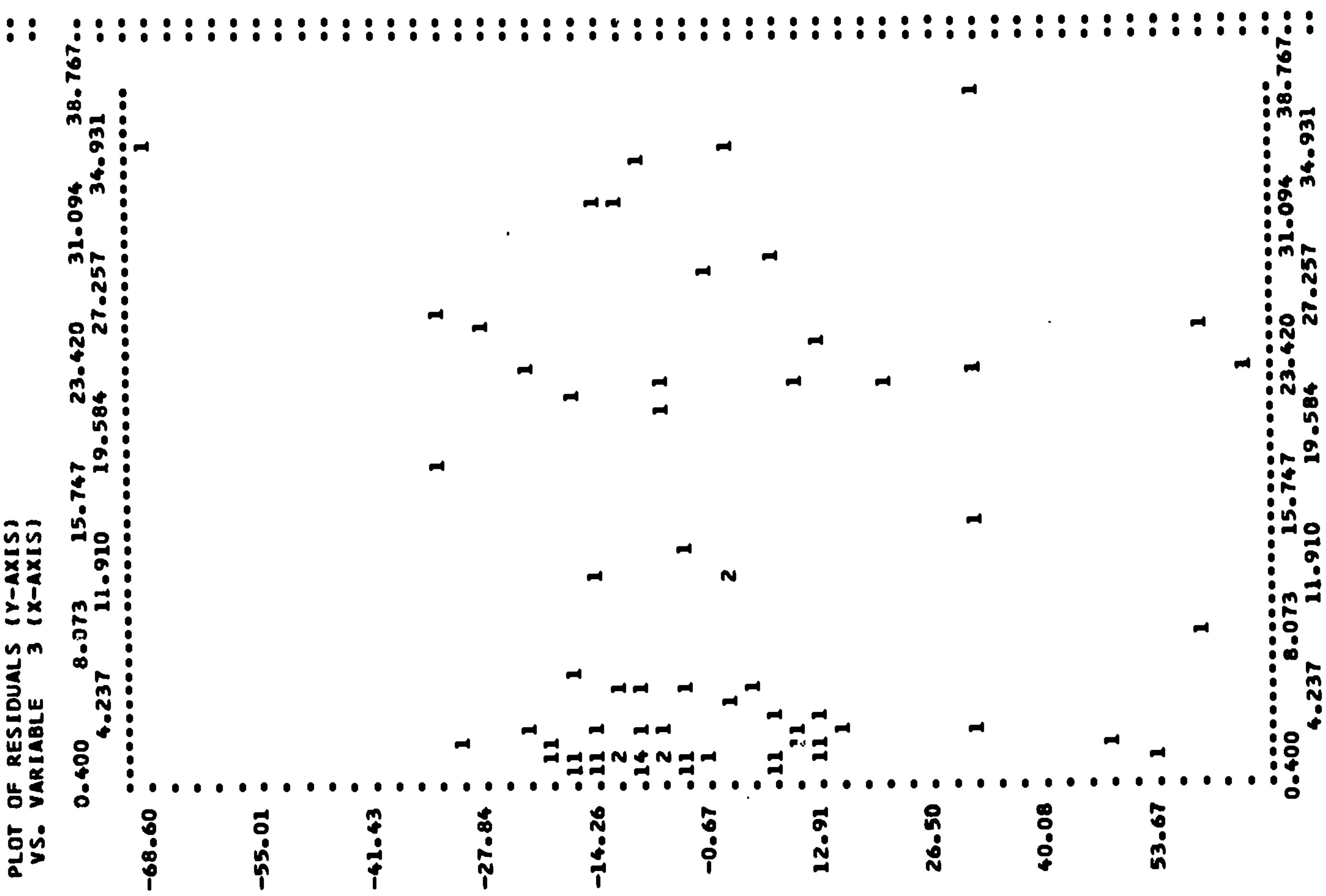
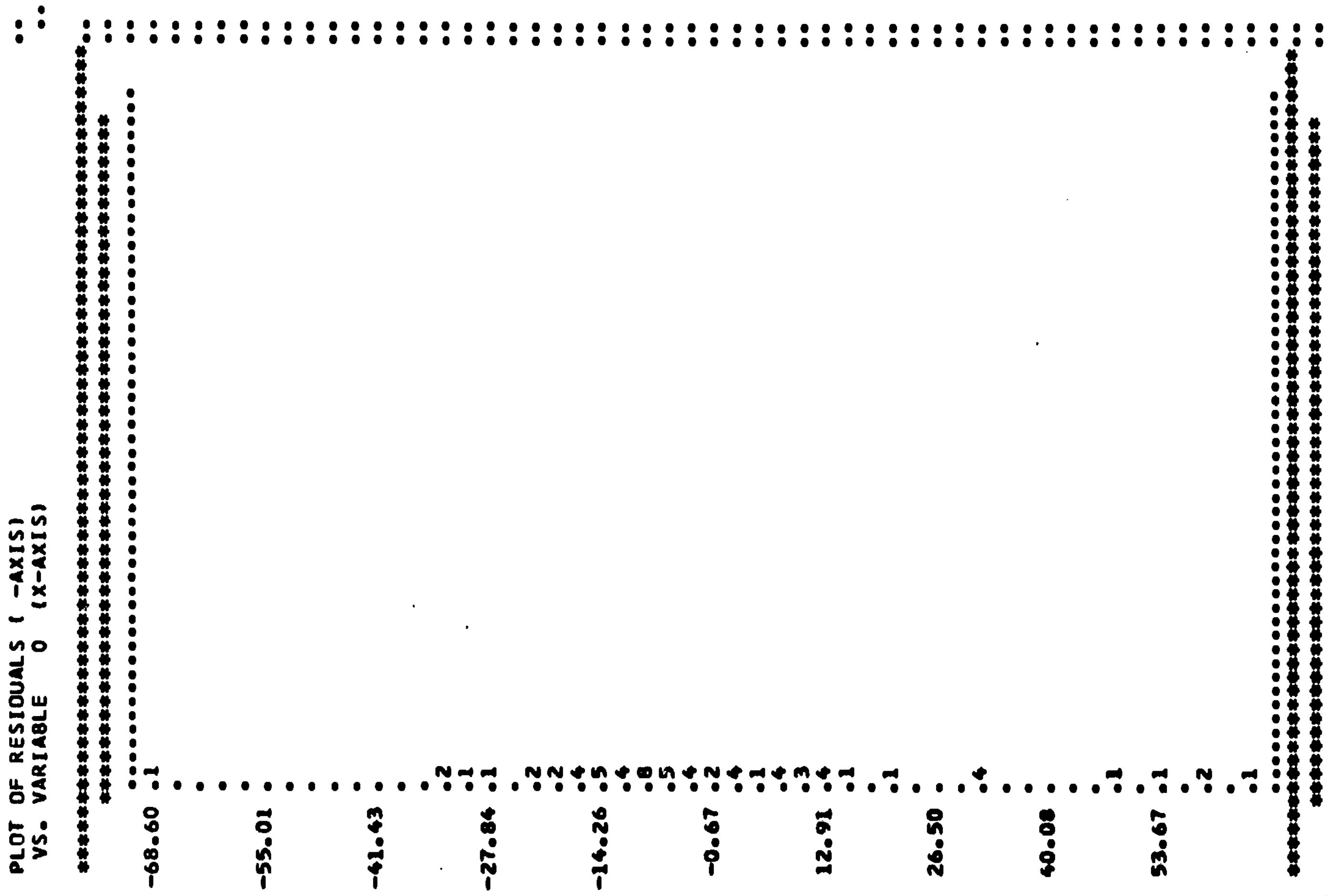
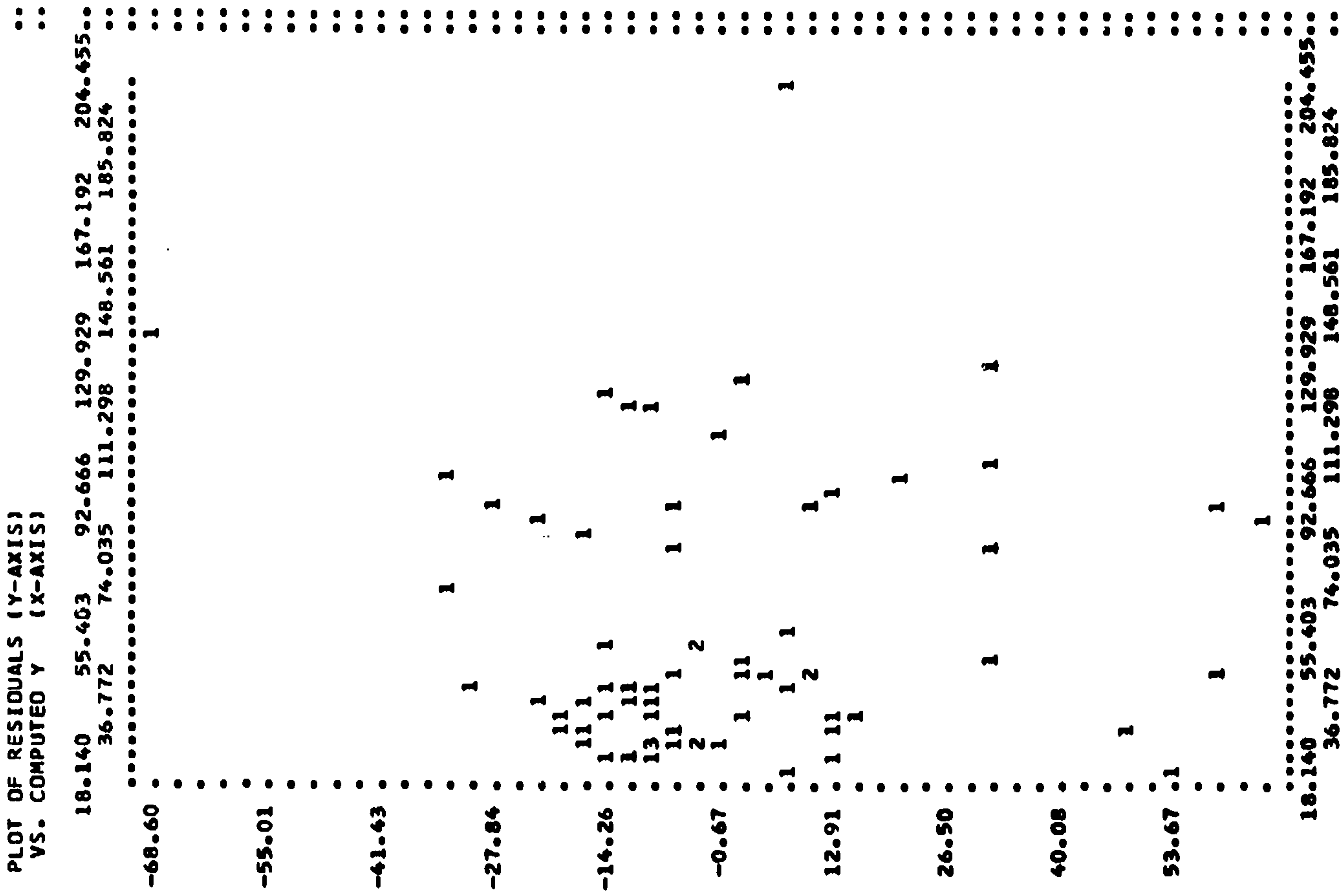

PLOT OF RESIDUALS (-AXIS)
VS. VARIABLE 2 (X-AXIS)


PLOT OF RESIDUALS (Y-AXIS)
VS. VARIABLE 3 (X-AXIS)

continued





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COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was approximately $1.14.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $1.14 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—STEPREGN

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	General Program for Multivariate Cross-classification
CALLING NAME	NUCROS
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	K. Janda Northwestern University Adapted for IBM 7044: Merle Wood, Political Science Department, University of Iowa Converted for IBM 360: Janice Lewis, University Computer Center, University of Iowa
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV (G)
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mrs. Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian, University Computer Center, The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

NUCROS prepares multivariate cross-classifications in accordance with user-supplied instructions. It will compute row and column sums, and if the user desires, it will also compute row and column percentages, the chi square value, the contingency coefficient, and the Kendall tau-b or tau-c, the Goodman-Kruskal gamma, and Somers D_{yx} and D_{xy} correlation coefficients. There may be up to 40 variables and up to 72 tables processed for each cycle, with a maximum of 99 cycles. Two variables are cross-classified in each table, but a third and fourth variable may be held constant. The data are assumed to be positive integers.

REFERENCES

Janda, K., *Data Processing*, (Univ. of Northwestern Press, Evanston, Ill., 1964).

000 0116

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Input Deck

The user must supply as his data the following cards.

Cycle Card
Eleven Instruction Cards
Recoding Control Cards (optional)
Variable Identification Cards (optional)
Raw Data Cards unless tape input is desired

(Eleven Instruction Cards through Raw Data Cards) may be repeated for additional cycles

Cycle Card

The number punched in Col. 1–2 of the Cycle Card tells the main program how many times it will be executed. For normal runs only one cycle is needed, and 01 should be punched in Col. 1–2. However, if more than 40 variables must be processed or more than 72 tables constructed, the number of cycles may be increased to a maximum of 99 with the desired number of cycles punched in Col. 1–2.

Eleven Instruction Cards for each cycle

Title Cards (1 and 2)

Columns	*Contents*
Card 1, 1–72	Any title information desired, to be copied onto the first page of output for the cycle.
Card 2, 1–72	Continuation of title.

Although these cards may be left blank, they must both be present.

Parameter Card (3)

This card tells the main program the basic parameters of the problem and options which are desired.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 4	Number of observations (the Data Cards or sets of Data Cards) to be processed.
5– 6	Number of variables to be processed ($\leq$ 40).
7– 8	Number of tables to be constructed ($\leq$ 72).

continued

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Columns	Contents
	Note: In Col. 9-22, 00 or blank indicates that the option is not desired; 01 that the option is desired.
9–10	Variable identification option: This permits the labeling of each table with an alphanumeric description of each variable involved in the cross-classification. If this feature is used, include the Variable Identification Cards.
11–12	Recoding option: This allows the variables to be recoded in the machine by adding, subtracting or dividing by a constant c, where c is any positive integer less than 100. It also allows one to five digit data to be regrouped into intervals or a specified size. If the feature is desired, include the Recoding Control Cards.
13–14	Tape input option: This permits use of an input tape instead of card input. If the tape is used, a DD card must be defined in the job control for data set reference number 2. The blocking factor, record size, and labeling information contained on the DD card will depend on how the individual tape was created. (See Ref. 1)
15–16	Rewind option: The input data tape will rewind after each execution of the program. This allows processing more than 40 variables or more than 72 tables in one computer run with the same data. This option should only be used when an 01 has been punched in Col. 13–14.
17–18	Chi square option: The chi square value and the contingency coefficient (C) will be computed for each bivariate distribution in every table. The zero row and zero column frequencies are *omitted* from these calculations.[α]
19–20	Column and row percentages: The tables containing the percentages by row and by column will be printed. The zero row and column frequencies will be eliminated from these percentages.[α] Percentages which cannot be computed because the row or column total is zero will be printed as 0.0.
21–22	Correlation coefficient option: Several correlation coefficients will be computed, depending on the number of rows and columns.

continued

000 0116

Columns	*Contents*	
	Size of Table	*Correlation Coefficients*
	n x n	Kendall Tau-B, Goodman-Kruskal Gamma, Somers D_{yx} and D_{xy}.
	n x m	Kendall Tau-C, Goodman-Kruskal Gamma, Somers D_{yx} and D_{xy}.

The size of table refers to the number of rows and columns after eliminating the zero categories.[α] The correlation coefficients which can not be computed because of division by zero are printed as ******.

[α]If the zero category for any variable is desired in the calculation, the variable can be recoded by adding 1 to every category.

Format Cards (4–6)

The format of the variables on the Data Cards should be punched in Col. 1–72 of Card 4 and continued in Col. 1–72 of Cards 5 and 6, if necessary. The computer will regard the first variable it reads as variable #1, the next one as variable #2, and so on, in consecutive order reading the card from left to right. The user must refer to the variables by this same number when he tells the machine which tables to build. All three cards must appear even if some of them are blank. *CAUTION:* The variables must be in I-format.

Maxima Card (7)

The maximum values of the variables should be punched in the 40 two-digit fields corresponding to the variables read in: the first field (Col. 1–2) corresponds to variable #1, etc. If the variable has been recoded, either the maximum value after recoding (for codes 01–03) or the number of categories after regrouping (for codes 04–07) should be used. (See below). In general, the values given should not be larger than the true maximum as the results may be less accurate and the job time longer.

Note: The variables which are to appear along the columns must have a maximum value of 20.

continued

Tables Cards (8–11)

These cards designate the variables to be used in building the tables. The user identifies these variables by the order in which they were read in. Each two column field on Card 8 names the variable which will appear along the columns of a certain table. (Note that the maximum value of these variables must be 20 as no table has more than 20 columns.) The corresponding two column field in Card 9 names the variable to appear in the rows of that table. If the user wants to cross-classify the pair of variables while holding a third variable constant, he should punch the number of the third variable into the corresponding columns of Card 10. A fourth variable can be introduced into the table the same way with the use of Card 11. The first field (Col. 1–2) for each of these cards corresponds to the first table the computer will construct; the second field (Col. 3–4) corresponds to the second table, and so on.

When a third variable is used in a table, a separate sub-table is prepared for each category of the third variable. Understand that one sub-table will be generated for *each* category of a third variable. It is possible to generate up to 99 such sub-tables for each table. The introduction of third variables into the analysis should be done with attention to the number of sub-tables to be generated in the process. Try to use as third variables those with few categories, using those with more categories as first and second variables. Be even more careful when introducing a fourth variable, for the number of sub-tables produced will be equal to the number of categories for the third variable multiplied by the number of categories for the fourth.

If more than 40 tables are to be created, Cards 8–11 must each be continued on a second card. The variables for tables 1–40 should be punched on Cards 8, 9, 10, 11. The variables for tables 41–72 should be punched on Cards 8a, 9a, 10a, 11a. These cards must be in the following order: 8, 8a, 9, 9a, 10, 10a, 11, 11a.

Recoding Control Cards

If the recoding option is used, two cards must be read in immediately after Card 11 of the Instruction Cards. These cards contain 40 two-column fields. The first such field, in Col. 1–2, corresponds to the variable #1, and so on, in ascending order to variable #40 in Col. 79–80. The first of the two cards contains the code for recoding. If the variable is not to be recoded, the corresponding field should be left blank. The codes are as follows:

continued

Code	*Value*
01	Recode by adding the constant c to the value.
02	Recode by subtracting the constant c from the value.
03	Recode by dividing the constant c into the value.
04	Recode by regrouping the data into specified intervals.
05	Recode by first regrouping the data into specified intervals and then adding c to the interval code.
06	Recode by first regrouping the data into specified intervals and then subtracting c from the interval code.
07	Recode by first regrouping the data into specified intervals and then dividing c into the interval code.

Note: If options 04–07 are exercised, the intervals are assigned code numbers by the machine. The first interval is assigned one, the second interval two and so on. These interval codes thus become the values of the variables that are regrouped, and are themselves recoded if options 05–07 are exercised. Note that the zero category is omitted from the calculations.

The constants to be used for addition, subtraction, or division should be punched in the appropriate 2 digit field on the second Recoding Control Card. Any value which becomes negative when it is recoded is set to zero.

If regrouping is used (codes 04–07), a Regrouping Card for each variable recoded in this manner must follow the two control cards. These cards contain 16 five-column fields for the categories into which the variable will be regrouped. The first field, Col. 1–5, should contain the upper limit of the first interval into which the data are to be regrouped. The second field should contain the upper limit of the second interval, etc. The fields on Recoding Card #2 should be left blank if code 04 is used. However, this second card must be present, even if regrouping alone is being done and the card is blank. The regrouping will be done before addition, subtraction, or division.

Variable Identification Cards

If the variable identification option is used, a description card for each variable must immediately precede the Data Cards. An alphanumeric description of the variable should be punched into Col. 1–72 of the Variable Identification Cards. The cards must be arranged in the same sequence as the variables are arranged on the Data Cards.

continued

000 0116

Raw Data

The raw data are assumed to be positive integers of value less than 100. If the data are larger than 100, they must be recoded. The data must be in I format but may be arranged in any manner on one or more cards since the user provides the format cards, which are Cards 4, 5, and 6 on the Instruction Cards described above.

Additional Notes

The program is written in full FORTRAN IV and has been used under OS. It requires about 60K bytes of core storage on an IBM S/360 and uses a work area which may be defined either on disk or tape. This work area uses data set reference number 04. If using NUCROS from STATLIB (a library of statistical programs at the University of Iowa) this work area is predefined.

On an IBM 360/65 under OS and HASP, one cycle of 200 data sets with 40 variables and 40 tables took 2.5 minutes.

Caution

This program produces a large amount of output, so local users will need to specify the number of lines to be printed on their JOB Card. Forty tables require at least 120 pages or 6000 lines of print.

REFERENCES

1. IBM S/360 Job Control Language Manual C28-6539 (IBM Corporation, White Plains, New York).

SAMPLE INPUT

```
      TEST CASE FOR NUCROS WITHOUT RECODING OR IDENTIFICATION
      LEWIS     JULY  1967
  202008        010101
(2X,10I1,2X,2(5I1,2X))


0305010204020302020102040301020604010203
0205071213161720
0401060809111519
    03  18    14
    10
A 11101031212431241123   00100      111001
B 03024112101220064010   12141 1200310112
C 25013210210130053111   2325017500221310
D 32022030210330212021   34330 9000007312
E 24121201102020221110   42651 3200205011
F 11114131101431230003   51521  600325102
G 02022132210120064121   61420  200112000
H 05103032012130255023   70200   10017002
I 23111211101431011111   80601   35003001
J 24013131102321042001   01110  125120101
K 34124211210031233113   11011   50305002
L 12022010210230214002   20000     215101
M 13011200212420254120   46520 4500309400
N 35005112101430124012   62841 7500106212
O 21122032102330061101   8353012000116210
P 02124230101231010023   74150 8000023312
Q 02111011010121262112   53121 6000213100
R 33112130010221253000   31931 1100303002
S 24023010101331243121   2543118000201010
T 14104111102431012033   41220  125117302
      TEST CASE FOR NUCROS WITH RECODING, WITHOUT IDENTIFICATION
     LEWIS     JULY  1967
  201106  01       01
(14X,I1,10X,I1,I2,2I1,I5,I1,I2,3I1)


0109080301040305040102
020304060809
071101051001
    10

02010504  04  03
020101        05
    4   13   18   30   45   60  100
    2    4    6
 4000 75001200020000
A 11101031212431241123   00100      111001
B 03024112101220064010   12141 1200310112
C 25013210210130053111   2325017500221310
D 32022030210330212021   34330 9000007312
E 24121201102020221110   42651 3200205011
F 11114131101431230003   51521  600325102
G 02022132210120064121   61420  200112000
H 05103032012130255023   70200   10017002
I 23111211101431011111   80601   35003001
J 24013131102321042001   01110  125120101
K 34124211210031233113   11011   50305002
L 12022010210230214002   20000     215101
M 13011200212420254120   46520 4500309400
N 35005112101430124012   62841 7500106212
O 21122032102330061101   8353012000116210
P 02124230101231010023   74150 8000023312
Q 02111011010121262112   53121 6000213100
R 33112130010221253000   31931 1100303002
S 24023010101331243121   2543118000201010
T 14104111102431012033   41220  125117302
/*
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
TEST CASE FOR NUCROS WITHOUT RECODING OR IDENTIFICATION
LEWIS    JULY 1967

TOTAL CASES USED =   20     CYCLE NO.   1 OF   2

VARIABLE   1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
MAX.VALUE  3  5  1  2  4  2  3  2  2  1  2  4  3  1  2  6  4  1  2  3

        TABLE NO.     VARIABLES          MAXIMUM VALUES
            1          2   4              5   2
            2          5   1              4   3
            3          7   6   3  10      3   2   1   1
            4         12   8              4   2
            5         13   9  18          3   2   1
            6         16  11              6   2
            7         17  15              4   2
            8         20  19  14          3   2   1

CARD 1        1   1   1   0   1   0   3   1   2   1   3   1   2   4   1   3   0   C
          0   0

CARD 2        0   3   C   2   4   1   1   2   1   0   2   0   0   6   4   0   0   0
          C   1

CARD 3        2   5   0   1   3   2   1   0   2   1   3   0   0   5   3   1   0   C
          0   2



TABLE NO.=  1      TABLE SIZE=  6 BY   3
                   VARIABLE NO.  2 VS. NO.  4

           TOT      0    1    2    3    4    5

      0      4      0    1    0    0    1    2
      1      7      0    1    1    3    1    1
      2      9      0    1    4    1    3    0

    TOTAL   20      0    3    5    4    5    3

    CHI SQUARE =   4.622   C=0.473     TAU-C = -0.156    GAMMA = -0.192    DXY = -0.159    DYX = -C.103

    PERCENTS BY COLUMN FROM THE ABOVE MATRIX

           TOT          1    2    3    4    5

      1      7       50.0 20.0 75.0 25.0100.0
      2      9       50.0 80.0 25.0 75.0  0.0

    TOTAL   16          2    5    4    4    1

    PERCENTS BY ROW FROM THE ABOVE MATRIX

           TOT          1    2    3    4    5

      1      7       14.3 14.3 42.9 14.3 14.3
      2      9       11.1 44.4 11.1 33.3  0.0

    TOTAL   16          2    5    4    4    1
```

.   .
.   .
.   .

continued

TABLE NO.= 7 TABLE SIZE= 5 BY 3
VARIABLE NO. 17 VS. NO. 15

	TOT	0	1	2	3	4
0	2	2	0	0	0	0
1	4	4	0	0	0	0
2	4	4	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	10	10	0	0	0	0

TABLE NO.= 8 TABLE SIZE= 4 BY 3
VARIABLE NO. 20 VS. NO. 19 WITH CONSTANT VARIABLES 14
3RD DIMENSION = 0

	TOT	0	1	2	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE NO.= 8 TABLE SIZE= 4 BY 3
VARIABLE NO. 20 VS. NO. 19 WITH CONSTANT VARIABLES 14
3RD DIMENSION = 1

	TOT	0	1	2	3
0	2	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	2	0	0	1	1

TEST CASE FOR NUCROS WITH RECODING, WITHOUT IDENTIFICATION
LEWIS JULY 1967

TOTAL CASES USED = 20 CYCLE NO. 2 OF 2

VARIABLE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
MAX.VALUE	1	9	8	3	1	4	3	5	4	1	2

TABLE NO.	VARIABLES	MAXIMUM VALUES
1	2 7	9 3
2	3 11	8 2
3	4 1 10	3 1 1
4	6 5	4 1
5	8 10	5 1
6	9 1	4 1

continued

RECODING OPTION CALLED FOR

VAR.NO.	CODE	CONSTANT	RECODED CATEGORIES (UPPER LIMITS)															
1	2	2																
2	1	1																
3	5	1	4	13	18	30	45	60	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	4		2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	4		4000	7500	12000	20000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	3	5																

CARD 1	3	0	1	0	0 0	1	11	0	0	1
CARD 2	2	1	21	4	1 1200	3	10	1	1	2
CARD 3	3	2	32	5	017500	2	21	3	1	0

TABLE NO.= 1 TABLE SIZE= 10 BY 4
VARIABLE NO. 2 VS. NO. 7

	TOT	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
1	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
2	5	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
3	5	0	0	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	20	0	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2

PERCENTS BY COLUMN FROM THE ABOVE MATRIX

	TOT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	6	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0
2	5	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	5	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	33.3	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	16	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	0	1

PERCENTS BY ROW FROM THE ABOVE MATRIX

	TOT	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	6	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	16.7
2	5	0.0	0.0	60.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3	5	0.0	40.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	16	2	2	3	1	3	2	2	0	1

. . .

. . .

continued

000 0116

TABLE NO.= 6 TABLE SIZE= 5 BY 2
VARIABLE NO. 9 VS. NO. 1

	TOT	0	1	2	3	4
0	7	3	3	0	0	1
1	13	5	2	2	4	0
TOTAL	20	8	5	2	4	1

PERCENTS BY COLUMN FROM THE ABOVE MATRIX

	TOT	1	2	3	4
1	8	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
TOTAL	8	2	2	4	0

PERCENTS BY ROW FROM THE ABOVE MATRIX

	TOT	1	2	3	4
1	8	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0
TOTAL	8	2	2	4	0

2 CYCLES COMPLETED - THIS JOB DONE

000 0116

COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was approximately $0.81.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead

= $0.81 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—NUCROS

000 0117

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Data Survey and Normality Test
CALLING NAME	NORMSURV
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Carol Hopkins Yale University Computer Center Revised by Louise Levine The University of Iowa Computer Center
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian, University Computer Center, The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

NORMSURV allows the user to test the hypothesis that his data are normally distributed, using a chi-square test. Missing data are detected as either minus zero or blank in the input data. Values of zero are considered to be valid and are used in all calculations. Means, standard deviations and a list of outliers (see below) will be indicated on the output. Transformations are allowed to generate new variables or to change any variable before the analysis is done. A median and test of skewness are also calculated.

The data are scanned variable by variable for missing data. Means and standard deviations are calculated using only the number of non-missing observations. The data are then standardized (mean = 0, variance = 1), checked for extremes, and placed in a 10-cell frequencies distribution. The limits of the cells are the deciles of the normal distribution of standardized data. The estimate of chi-square has seven (7) degrees of freedom because three degrees are lost in estimating μ by $\bar{x}$, σ by s, and forcing $\sum_{i=1}^{10} f_e = k_n$ where f_e is the expected frequency in each cell.

continued

000 0117

Output includes the following:

—list of transformation cards,
—list of data before and after transformation (optional),
—list of missing observations,
—number of non-missing observations, sample mean and standard deviation
—list of observations whose standard scores are greater in absolute value than an extreme value of the user's choice (outliers),
—a graph of the cell frequencies
—an estimated chi-square statistic.

000 0117

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Input Deck

The input deck consists of the following sets of cards in the order described.

Title Card

Columns	*Contents*
1–72	Any alphanumeric information.

Problem Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 2	Problem number.
3– 4	The number of variables, N, ($\leq$ 50).
5– 8	The number of observations, K, [$K*(N+1) \leq 18{,}000$].
9–10	The number of Transformation Cards.
11–12	The number of Selection Cards.
13	5: card input Tape number for special tape unit.
15–19	The extremes limit. The number placed in these columns represents the number of standard deviations from the mean that are acceptable (the decimal point must be punched).
20	1: A listing of the data before and after transformation is desired. 0: No listing of the data is desired
21–22	The number of variables added during transformation.
23	The number of Variable Format Cards for input ($\leq$ 3).

Variable Format Cards

A maximum of 3 cards are allowed using only Col. 1–72. An E or F type format is needed to read in one observation of N variables.

Variable Name Cards

Columns	*Contents*
1–12	Name of first variable.
13–24	Name of second variable.
⋮	⋮
61–72	And so on, 12 columns to a name, 6 names to a card, until all of the variables are named.

continued

000 0117

000 0117

Observation Cards

Punch according to the format on the Variable Format Cards.

Transformation Cards

Transformations are performed in the order in which they occur and are retained throughout the rest of the analysis. However, a transformation may be specified for each selection by using Selection Cards. Then it holds only for that selection.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	The variable number assigned to X'. This may be the same as the present number.
4– 5	Transformation Code.
6–10	The variable number of X_A.
11–16	The variable number of X_B for transformation codes 11–14 or the constant C for codes 1–10. The constant should be right adjusted or the decimal point should be punched.

Transformation Codes are as follows.

Notation: * indicates multiplication
** indicates raised to a power

Code	*Transformation*	*Restriction*
01	$X' = X_A+C$	
02	$X' = X_A*C$	
03	$X' = X_A**C$	$X_A \geq 0$
04	$X' = \sqrt{X_A-C}$	$X_A \geq C$
05	$X' = EXP(X_A+C)$	$X_A+C<88.028$
06	$X'' = ASIN(X_A+C)$	$-1 \leq X_A+C \leq 1$
07	$X' = ATAN(X_A+C)$	
08	$X' = 1/(X_A+C)$	$X_A + C \neq 0$
09	$X' = LOG_{10}(X_A+C)$	$X_A+C>0$
10	$X' = LOG_E(X_A+C)$	$X_A+C>0$

continued

000 0117

Code	*Transformation*	*Restriction*
11	$X' = X_A+X_B$	
12	$X' = X_A-X_B$	
13	$X' = X_A*X_B$	
14	$X' = X_A/X_B$	$X_B\neq 0$

The violation of any of the above restrictions during the trans-generation phase of the program causes execution to stop. Any violation during the transformation phase causes a transfer to the next selection. In either case, the offending observations are listed.

Selection Cards

There may be from one to eight selections on a card. The number in Col. 11–12 of the Problem Card is the number of *cards*, not the number of selections. The specification of each variable takes nine columns as follows.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 2	Number of variable being analyzed in this selection.
3– 4	The Transformation Code (transformation codes 01 through 10 are allowed where X' and X_A are the variable specified in the two preceding columns, *or code 00 meaning no transformation*).
5– 9	The constant C for transformation codes 01 through 10. Leave blank for other codes.

Repeat the above information in Col. 10–18 for the second selection on the card, in Col. 19–27 for the third, etc.

END Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	END

/* Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 2	/*

continued

000 0117

000 0117

The END Card and the /* card follow the complete run. If more than one problem is to be run, repeat Title Card through Selection Cards before the END Card and the /* Card.

Note: If a special tape is used for input, the unit must be defined using DD cards. NORMSURV requires 128K bytes for execution and uses an OS Assembler Language program, BLNK.

000 0117

SAMPLE INPUT

```
TESTING DATA SCREENING AND NORMALITY TEST PROGRAM
013101000002501.0001001
(F3.0,1X,2F2.0,F3.0,2F2.0,F3.0,8F1.0,4F2.0,12F1.0)
CASENO      PATIENT NO. HOSPITAL NO.          SEX         RACE        DATE
        YEARNO. OF ADMITDIAGNOSIS          HEIGHT       WEIGHT      HGT/WT
      FEVER1       FEVER2       FEVER3     BLDPR1       BLDPR2      BLDPR3
        URN1         URN2         URN3       EKG1         EKG2        EKG3
     RESULT1      RESULT2      RESULT3      DRUG1        DRUG2       DRUG3
POST EXAM
529 12 6 54 4 4 3336253231 11443124332231012431215l6
530 12 6 24 5 6 63212233233 155212253323 91353132612
533 13 6 14 610 532         43 12454422     631216
534X14 5 74 5 4 63268312145226741224352412l843222623
536 14 6 24 611 73398311314226324  3531       1 121536
537 14 4 62 8   91215  231 2 2111  52 2320206 21123
538X12 6 54 1 7 6333222  1 2 53 1237322320206 222324
539 14 6 34 913 63358411233224331234342 4 91444122444
540 14 6 33 3 4 23245311l131 2313  71 1       7 342625
542 14 6 13 1 1 13432311113123l311 5352220  64132624
501 14 6 741017 52342312212212421l 6342218  63132525
502 14 6 34 710 8336231111  142111 53422 6  53121623
503 14 6 34 1   14452532142216411l 42425 72044122612
507 14 6 34 9 7 9244853  1 2162111 43523 1 534321545
508 13 6 74 4 2 2248853    1164 11 33222 3  3312214
509 11 6 14 4 4 42332321313222711l 43224 21733121642
510X14 6 34 4 5 5223241323 117213233332 5 41233241232
511 11 6 14 1    121         11111 73121    643117
513 13 6 24 6 9 42352311225211511l 45528 31834121131
514 14 6 44 5 6 42382533313216211l 26322 2  33122432
471 14 5 731118 823683312352162 12333424 51034132621
472 13 5 44 912 42232        62311 42325102044122636
473 14 4 63 6 8 6128853331311711 4  1321      1 121642
478X11 6 54 1 1 22352423 321143111 7112520206 222623
479 13 6 34 6 7 53332311113225351l 53523141853322623
480 13 6 54 5 5 63332 3  1  131111 73 2220  6312263
481 13 6 14 1    334231111 1125111 63523202064122633
482 14 6 34 7 8 53362313113226221224322 4 01833122533
486 13 3 51 5 5 523725311 3214513  42223192043122632
487 11 6 14 1    14525322122l1113  56525202064132611
417 14 6 54 916 62332333215223521l 36424 6 944221646
418 14 6 54 8 4 7236231  1 2172111 71128    6 321141
419 14 6 64 6 9 52362333213217211223652 3 7 944122634
420 13 6162 7 8 8421553    1 15112351 2317205332161
421 12 4 72 6 6 53332431323213313  2431      1 322533
422X14 6 14 1 1 21312323313223211l 7211      1 231111
423 13 6 14 4 5  3312        1313  62323    63121612
427 14 5 23 8 9 724581       143111 44423101444122531
429 11 6 44 5 8 5235231121 2241111 43329 32033122611
430 12 6 34 5 5 4331231112 2 41212353323152053  2623
431X12 2 24 612 4231233221 1123112 32324 4 733221411
432 14 6 44 8 9 53482 2133 2 41512245423 81344122646
433 14 6 34 7 6 93322532212127511l 36222 3  34122626
434 13 6 34 910 62212        231111 35527 41434212623
434X13 6 74 910 72212        231111 35527 41434222624
437 14 6 6410 2 83378411133214213  54424192064212433
438 14 6 34 911 63392531213216611l 23423 4 533122612
439 14 4 42 911 8332241114 113521243532 4 4 734141114
440 14 4 11 3 2 324223111152251 3  34323 1 53 131221
441 11 6 54      421           21112244323151 94 122643
442 14 6 14 5 8 6225211  3   54212353221     63122621
443 13 5 11 1    32123111151146l3  34221     2 122521
447 13 6 14 4 4 4331253331 2146112313223 0 133121321
450 14 6 54 5 7 3237232111 2156111 43325 92043122623
451 13 6 64 5 7 42375        154111 42321    23312621
452 14 6 94 4 4 53328533245123711l 13222 1  33122611
453 14 5 63 7 5 62375311145216313235322320206312l525
454 13 6 54 2   3222232   11 311   7111      7 122641
454X12 6 24 5   4226232  1  27523  6432320206 222642
457 14 6 641313 72358321 22216311236122      5 121224
458 14 6 24 610 52358331113216161233432 4 5 933121625
459 14 6 24 912 63338123 2 113611235442211  53132513
460 14 6 52 2   223 231    2 23211 7612220  631222 4
```

continued

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```
461 14 6 84       332           31111 23323 3 533122523
462X14 6 34 6 9 6336 53 23 2154211 33325 2 734222722
463 14 6 24 510 53362311111521751ll 33323 2 933121631
464 13 6 71 1     222253211321233                122636
466 14 6 24 7 7 422753222332273312342527 41534132643
467 14 5 54 8 8 7348253133321631123333324 3 734121421
469 13 6 24 2 2 2345253121221541122534232020643226 21
488 12 6 53 7 9 3333241112321222122443241518431216l2
489 14 6 44 4 6 4236231131 2164111 5322220  63122646
491 13 6 74 8 7 63365431233225611235332413205312 2622
492 12 6 44 2 1 33352423133222311235 3325 92053122611
493 13 6 14 5 2 4238241133121671123524 2220  64122623
496 13 6 84 5 6 32332531212215411232 2325 3 633131521
497 14 6 24 5 8 523622221232276512356424122054132427
498 14 6 24 1 2 223123332132145 11 33223 3 433132631
499 13 6 24 5 7 5338253111321433122345 21    24122625
500 12 6 54 3 2 5337231113 215613  51 2520206324 1211
516X13 6 44 8 5 633285331132176112214221     2 231334
517 13 6 24 711 73332433345215324  45421     23121625
518 13 6 34 916 92322322315212711l 43222 9  44122633
520 14 6 33 913 7345831221 2221411 43525 81644122624
521 13 6 24 91) 63232311213214721234 3529 72044122623
522 13 6 14 5 6 624653232132167 11 36324 21133122621
524 12 5 31 2 1 2233212  15222344  44424 7124 122524
526 12 6 51 3 5 323223311121243 2  5442320206 122611
527 13 6 34 2 3 1236453111321611 11 33422 3  34122625
528 14 4 12 4 5 52342533313114712  2321       1 122531
543 14 6 44 2 3 33272411332216413  6311520206 132611
544X14 6 74 814 933984131 2217623  6122420206 221245
545 13 6 13 810 624425312132143112233323 0 234122613
545A13 6 54 8 5 723584112 32256112243325 91643121222
546 12 5 14 3 4 23412412123213114  4541       1   2611
547 12 6 31 9 8 6331531111 1131311 7442220  6 122624
549 14 6 24 5 6 433685331122167111 33321     23  2624
550 14 6 34 5 9 632823111132166111 33423 1 634152624
551 14 6 54 914 9336833111 2162112224423 1 434132432
552 13 6 24 5 6 233425313122142 12233322 3  33131541
0100     0201 1.000302 2.000400     0500     0600     0700     0800
09041.000
END
//
```

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SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
PRCBLEM NO.  1              TESTING DATA SCREENING AND NORMALITY TEST PROGRAM
NC. OF VARIABLES = 31       NO. OF OBS. =  100      NO. OF TRANSGEN. CARDS =  0      NO. OF SELECTION CARDS =  2      NTAPE = 5

     SELECTION   1                VARIABLE NO.  1              CASENO                    TRANSFCRMATICN NO.  0

     DATA BEFORE TRANSFORMATION
       CBS. NO.

        1-   8   5.2900E 02  5.3000E 02  5.3300E 02  5.3400E 02  5.3600E 02  5.3700E 02  5.3800E 02  5.3900E 02
        9-  16   5.4000E 02  5.4200E 02  5.0100E 02  5.0200E 02  5.0300E 02  5.07C0E C2  5.0800E 02  5.0900E C2
       17-  24   5.1000E 02  5.1100E 02  5.1300E 02  5.1400E 02  4.7100E 02  4.7200E 02  4.7300E 02  4.7800E 02
       25-  32   4.7900E 02  4.8000E 02  4.8100E 02  4.82C0E 02  4.8600E 02  4.8700E 02  4.1700E 02  4.1800E 02
       33-  40   4.1900E 02  4.2000E 02  4.2100E 02  4.2200E 02  4.2300E 02  4.2700E 02  4.2900E 02  4.3000E 02
       41-  48   4.31C0E 02  4.3200E 02  4.3300E 02  4.3400E 02  4.3400E 02  4.3700E 02  4.3800E 02  4.3900E 02
       49-  56   4.4000E 02  4.4100E 02  4.4200E 02  4.4300E 02  4.4700E 02  4.5000E 02  4.5100E 02  4.5200E 02
       57-  64   4.5300E 02  4.5400E 02  4.5400E 02  4.5700E 02  4.5800E 02  4.5900E 02  4.6000E 02  4.6100E 02
       65-  72   4.62C0E 02  4.6300E 02  4.6400E 02  4.6600E 02  4.6700E 02  4.6900E 02  4.8800E 02  4.8900E 02
       73-  80   4.9100E 02  4.9200E 02  4.9300E 02  4.9600E 02  4.9700E 02  4.9800E 02  4.9900E 02  5.0000E C2
       81-  88   5.1600E 02  5.1700E 02  5.1800E 02  5.2000E 02  5.2100E 02  5.2200E 02  5.240CE 02  5.2600E 02
       89-  96   5.2700E 02  5.2800E 02  5.4300E 02  5.4400E 02  5.4500E 02  5.4500E 02  5.46C0E 02  5.4700E C2
       97- 100   5.4900E 02  5.5000E 02  5.5100E 02  5.5200E 02

     THERE IS NO MISSING DATA

     SAMPLE SIZE =  100
     MEAN =        485.7598
     STD. DEV. =    40.9563
     MEDIAN =        486.5000
     SKEW =        -0.0542

     EXTREMES GREATER THAN  1.000 OR LESS THAN  -1.000. . .
      OBS. NO.               TRANSFORMED VALUE      STANDARDIZED VALUE

         1                     5.29000E 02             1.0558
         2                     5.30000E 02             1.0802
         3                     5.33000E 02             1.1534
         4                     5.34000E 02             1.1778
         5                     5.36000E 02             1.2267
         6                     5.37000E 02             1.2511
         7                     5.38000E 02             1.2755
         8                     5.39000E 02             1.2999
         9                     5.40000E 02             1.3243
        10                     5.42000E 02             1.3732
        31                     4.17000E 02            -1.6789
         .                          .                     .
         .                          .                     .
         .                          .                     .
        52                     4.43000E 02            -1.0440
        89                     5.27000E 02             1.0069
        90                     5.28000E 02             1.0313
        91                     5.43000E 02             1.3976
        92                     5.44000E 02             1.4220
        93                     5.45000E 02             1.4464
        94                     5.45000E 02             1.4464
        95                     5.46000E 02             1.4708
        96                     5.47000E 02             1.4953
        97                     5.49000E 02             1.5441
        98                     5.5000CE C2             1.5685
        99                     5.51000E 02             1.5929
       100                     5.5200CF C2             1.6173
```

continued

```
PROBLEM NO. 1          TESTING DATA SCREENING AND NORMALITY TEST PROGRAM
SELECTION  1           VARIABLE NC. 1          CASENO          TRANSFORMATION NO. 0
FREQUENCY

  38 -
  36 -
  34 -
  32 -
  30 -
  28 -
  26 -                                                                         X
  24 -            X
  22 -
  20 -
  18 -
  16 -
  14 -
  12 -                  X
  10 -                                                                   X
   8 -                                               X         X
   6 -                        X
   4 -                              X
   2 -
   0 -      X                                                                        X
DECILES  I       I       I       I       I       I       I       I       I       I       I
       -INF   -1.282  -0.842  -0.524  -0.253     0     0.253   0.524   0.842   1.282   +INF

    N         0      25      12       6       5       8       8      10      26       0     TOTAL =  100
    +       0.0    15.0     2.0     0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0     0.0    16.0     0.0
    -     -10.0     0.0     0.0    -4.0    -5.0    -2.0    -2.C     0.C     0.0   -10.0

  EXPECTED FREQUENCY =  10.0
  CHI-SQUARE =   73.4000        D. F. = 7
```

continued

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PROBLEM NO. 1 TESTING DATA SCREENING AND NORMALITY TEST PROGRAM

SELECTION 3 VARIABLE NO. 3 HOSPITAL NO. TRANSFORMATION NO. 2

DATA BEFORE TRANSFORMATION

OBS. NO.								
1- 8	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	4.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
9- 16	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
17- 24	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	4.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
25- 32	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
33- 40	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	4.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
41- 48	2.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	4.0000E 00
49- 56	4.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
57- 64	5.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
65- 72	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
73- 80	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
81- 88	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
89- 96	6.0000E 00	4.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
97- 100	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00				

DATA AFTER TRANSFORMATION

OBS. NO.								
1- 8	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.0000E 01	1.2000E 01	8.0000E 00	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01
9- 16	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01
17- 24	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.0000E 01	1.0000E 01	8.0000E 00	1.2000E 01
25- 32	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	6.0000E 00	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01
33- 40	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	8.0000E 00	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.0000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01
41- 48	4.0000E 00	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	8.0000E 00
49- 56	8.0000E 00	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.0000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01
57- 64	1.0000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01
65- 72	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.0000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01
73- 80	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01
81- 88	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.0000E 01	1.2000E 01
89- 96	1.2000E 01	8.0000E 00	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.0000E 01	1.2000E 01
97- 100	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01	1.2000E 01				

THERE IS NO MISSING DATA

SAMPLE SIZE = 100
MEAN = 11.4400
STD. DEV. = 1.4236
MEDIAN = 12.0000
SKEW = -1.1801

EXTREMES GREATER THAN 1.000 OR LESS THAN -1.000. . .

OBS. NO.	TRANSFORMED VALUE	STANDARDIZED VALUE
4	1.00000E 01	-1.0115
6	8.00000E 00	-2.4164
21	1.00000E 01	-1.0115
22	1.00000E 01	-1.0115
23	8.00000E 00	-2.4164
29	6.00000E 00	-3.8213
35	8.00000E 00	-2.4164
38	1.00000E 01	-1.0115
41	4.00000E 00	-5.2261
48	8.00000E 00	-2.4164
49	8.00000E 00	-2.4164
52	1.00000E 01	-1.0115
57	1.00000E 01	-1.0115
69	1.00000E 01	-1.0115
87	1.00000E 01	-1.0115
90	8.00000E 00	-2.4164
95	1.00000E 01	-1.0115

continued

000 0117

```
PROBLEM NO.  1             TESTING DATA SCREENING AND NORMALITY TEST PRCGRAM
SELECTION    3             VARIABLE NC.  3            HOSPITAL NC.            TRANSFORMATION NO.  2
FREQUENCY

    95 -
    90 -
    85 -
    80 -                                                        X
    75 -
    70 -
    65 -
    60 -
    55 -
    50 -
    45 -
    40 -
    35 -
    30 -
    25 -
    20 -
    15 -           X
    10 -
     5 -
     0 -      X          X      X      X      X            X      X      X
DECILES  I      I      I      I      I      I      I      I      I      I      I
       -INF  -1.282 -0.842 -0.524 -0.253   0    0.253  0.524  0.842  1.282  +INF

      N       0     17      0      0      0      0     83      0      0      0    TOTAL =  100
      +     0.0    7.0    0.0    0.0    0.0    0.0   73.0    0.0    0.0    0.0
      -   -10.0    0.0  -10.0  -10.0  -10.0  -10.0    0.0  -10.0  -10.0  -10.0

  EXPECTED FREQUENCY =  10.0
  CHI-SQUARE =    617.7998        D. F. = 7
```

continued

000 0117

000 0117

. . .

PROBLEM NO. 1 TESTING DATA SCREENING AND NORMALITY TEST PROGRAM

SELECTION 9 VARIABLE NO. 9 DIAGNOSIS TRANSFORMATION NO. 4

DATA BEFORE TRANSFORMATION

OBS. NO.								
1- 8	6.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	0.0	6.0000E 00	9.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	5.0000E 00
9- 16	4.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	4.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	4.0000E 00	8.0000E 00	3.0000E 00
17- 24	3.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	8.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	8.0000E 00	5.0000E 00
25- 32	3.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	4.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	7.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
33- 40	6.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	1.0000E 00
41- 48	1.0000E 00	8.0000E 00	2.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	7.0000E 00	9.0000E 00	2.0000E 00
49- 56	2.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	7.0000E 00	7.0000E 00	2.0000E 00
57- 64	7.0000E 00	2.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	0.0	2.0000E 00
65- 72	6.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	2.0000E 00	7.0000E 00	8.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	6.0000E 00
73- 80	6.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	8.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	8.0000E 00	7.0000E 00
81- 88	2.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	2.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	3.0000E 00	2.0000E 00
89- 96	6.0000E 00	4.0000E 00	7.0000E 00	9.0000E 00	4.0000E 00	5.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	1.0000E 00
97- 100	6.0000E 00	8.0000E 00	6.0000E 00	4.0000E 00				

DATA AFTER TRANSFORMATION

OBS. NO.								
1- 8	2.4495E 00	1.0000E 00	0.0	2.4495E 00	3.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	1.7321E 00	2.2361E 00
9- 16	2.0000E 00	1.7321E 00	2.0000E 00	2.4495E 00	2.2361E 00	2.0000E 00	2.8284E 00	1.7321E 00
17- 24	1.7321E 00	1.0000E 00	2.2361E 00	2.8284E 00	2.4495E 00	1.7321E 00	2.8284E 00	2.2361E 00
25- 32	1.7321E 00	1.7321E 00	2.0000E 00	2.4495E 00	2.6458E 00	2.2361E 00	1.7321E 00	2.4495E 00
33- 40	2.4495E 00	1.0000E 00	1.7321E 00	1.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	2.2361E 00	2.2361E 00	1.0000E 00
41- 48	1.0000E 00	2.8284E 00	1.4142E 00	1.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	2.6458E 00	3.0000E 00	1.4142E 00
49- 56	1.4142E 00	1.0000E 00	2.2361E 00	1.0000E 00	1.0000E 00	2.6458E 00	2.6458E 00	1.4142E 00
57- 64	2.6458E 00	1.4142E 00	2.4495E 00	2.2361E 00	2.2361E 00	1.7321E 00	0.0	1.4142E 00
65- 72	2.4495E 00	2.4495E 00	1.4142E 00	2.6458E 00	2.8284E 00	2.2361E 00	1.7321E 00	2.4495E 00
73- 80	2.4495E 00	2.2361E 00	2.8284E 00	1.7321E 00	2.4495E 00	1.0000E 00	2.8284E 00	2.6458E 00
81- 88	1.4142E 00	1.7321E 00	1.4142E 00	2.2361E 00	1.7321E 00	2.4495E 00	1.7321E 00	1.4142E 00
89- 96	2.4495E 00	2.0000E 00	2.6458E 00	3.0000E 00	2.0000E 00	2.2361E 00	1.0000E 00	1.0000E 00
97- 100	2.4495E 00	2.8284E 00	2.4495E 00	2.0000E 00				

THE FOLLOWING CASES HAVE MISSING DATA. . .
3
63

SAMPLE SIZE = 98
MEAN = 1.9986
STD. DEV. = 0.6138
MEDIAN = 2.2361
SKEW = -1.1607

EXTREMES GREATER THAN 1.000 OR LESS THAN -1.000. . .

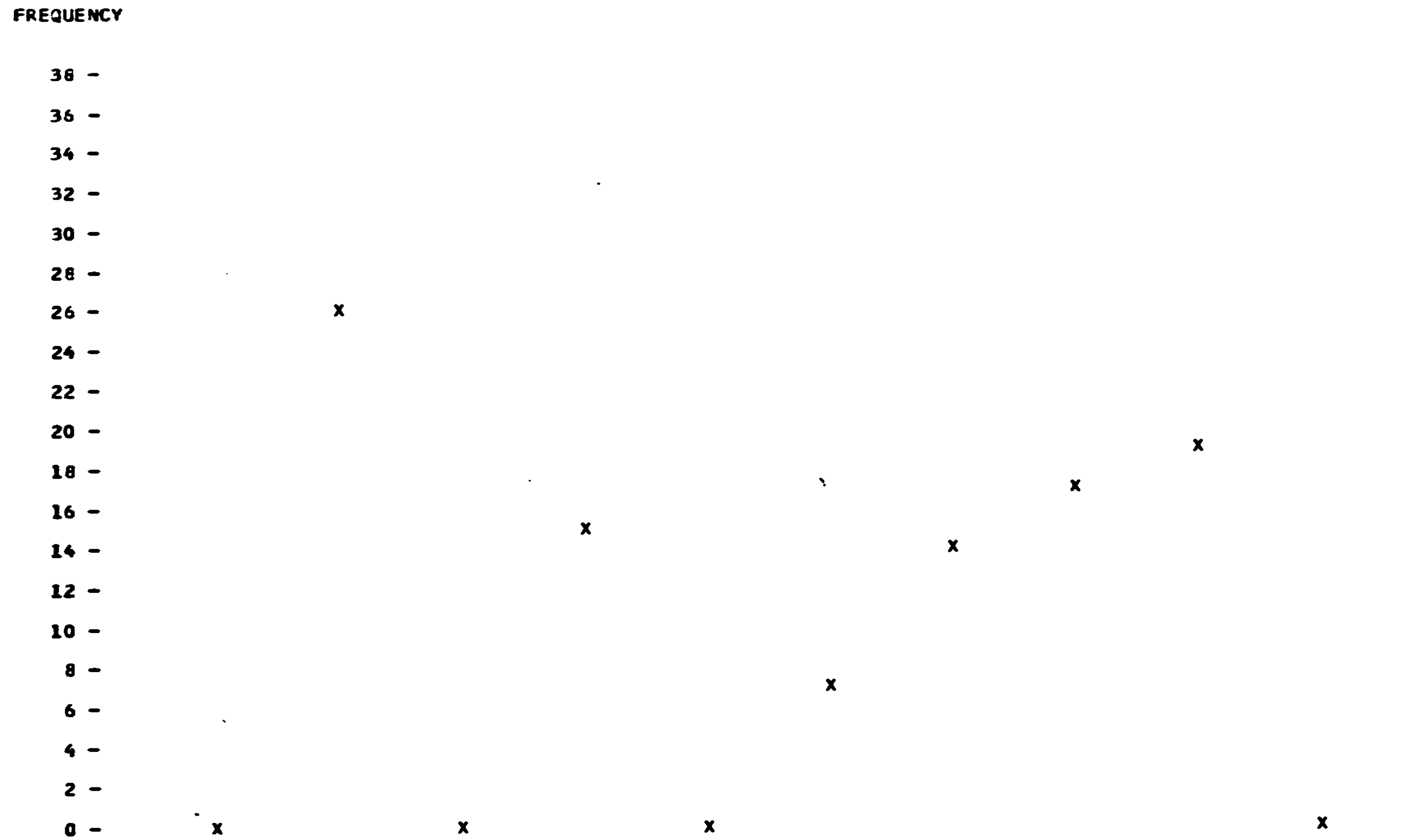
OBS. NO.	TRANSFORMED VALUE	STANDARDIZED VALUE
2	1.00000E 00	-1.6268
5	3.00000E 00	1.6314
6	1.00000E 00	-1.6268
15	2.82843E 00	1.3519
18	1.00000E 00	-1.6268
.	.	.
.	.	.
.	.	.
91	2.64575E 00	1.0543
92	3.00000E 00	1.6314
95	1.00000E 00	-1.6268
96	1.00000E 00	-1.6268
98	2.82843E 00	1.3519

continued

000 0117

PROBLEM NO. 1 TESTING DATA SCREENING AND NORMALITY TEST PROGRAM

SELECTION 9 VARIABLE NO. 9 DIAGNOSIS TRANSFORMATION NO. 4



DECILES	I -INF	I -1.282	I -0.842	I -0.524	I -0.253	I 0	I 0.253	I 0.524	I C.842	I 1.282	I +INF	
N	0	26	0	15	0	7	14	17	19	0	TOTAL =	98
+	0.0	16.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	7.2	9.2	0.0		
-	-9.8	0.0	-9.8	0.0	-9.8	-2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.8		

EXPECTED FREQUENCY = 9.8

CHI-SQUARE = 85.2653 D. F. = 7

393

000 0117

COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was approximately $3.29.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $3.29 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—NORMSURV

000 0118

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Cross-Cultural Comparison
CALLING NAME	POLYCOMP
INSTALLATION NAME	Dartmouth College Kiewit Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Written by William Koenig, Class of 1970, for James Fernandez, Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College
LANGUAGE	Dartmouth BASIC
COMPUTER	GE-635
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Magnetic tape and listings presently available
CONTACT	A. Kent Morton, EIN Technical Representative, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03755 Tel.: (603) 646-2864

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

POLYCOMP is designed for cross-cultural comparison using the data contained in Murdock's *Ethnographic Atlas*.[1] (If a copy of the "Ethnographic Atlas Codesheet"[2] is not immediately available, selected portions of it may be examined during the running of the program, or by running ETH-CODE, EIN No. 000 0119.) The user has the option of working with either one or two groups of cultures (or political units). Up to 20 cultures may be assigned to each group. A comparison is first made for each unit with each of the 92 characteristics from the *Ethnographic Atlas* compared for each culture against every other culture in that group. Characteristics with "insufficient information" are discounted.

The user then has the option of having the identity matrices printed out in one of two formats, after which he may weight the characteristics according to his own preference and obtain a new comparison table.

POLYCOMP may be used in conjunction with ETH-CODE, ETH-DGRE, ETH-RAND, ETH-INFO, ETHATLAS, CULTCOMP, and CULTPIK (EIN Nos. 000 0119-000 0125).

continued

REFERENCES

1. Murdock, G.P., *Ethnology Atlas*, (Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1967).

2. "Ethnographic Atlas Codesheet", (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., 1970), Revised. Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

3. Murdock, G.P., "Ethnographic Atlas: A Summary", *Ethnology*, *VI*, 2, (April 1967).

4. "Ethnographic Atlas", by the editors of *Ethnology*, *I*, 1, (Jan., 1962)–*VII*, 3, (July, 1968), installments of information in each issue.

5. Barry III, H., "Ethno", (*Ethnology* version of *Ethnographic Atlas*, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1970).

000 0118

USER INSTRUCTIONS

In response to the NEW OR OLD query, type NEW ZILCH1 and press 'return'. When the computer responds READY, type SAVE and press 'return'. The computer will again respond READY, after which the user should type NEW ZILCH2 and SAVE it also when the computer is ready. Note: ALL INPUT SHOULD BE IN CAPITAL LETTERS, INCLUDING RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS.

When the above operations have been completed, call the program following the procedures outlined in Ref. 1. Type YES in response to the question "Have you saved ZILCH1 and ZILCH2?", and supply your name when asked (fictitious names are accepted). If you are using the program for the first time, type NO when asked if you are familiar with the format and options of the program. This will provide you with a two-page description of how to proceed through the program, which you should not have to repeat again.

When you are through running POLYCOMP, type UNSAVE ZILCH1 and press 'return'; when the computer is READY, type UNSAVE ZILCH2 and press 'return'. When the computer is READY again, you can sign off in the normal way. If you do not UNSAVE these files, you will incur a small storage charge for them.

REFERENCES

1. Morton, A.K., Concise Handbook to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System, (Kiewit Comput. Center, Hanover, N.H., June 1970). Available from the EIN Office for the cost of reproduction and mailing.

2. "Ethnographic Atlas Codesheet", (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., 1970). Revised. Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0118

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

RUN

POLYCOMP 13 OCT 70 09:20

HAVE YOU SAVED ZILCH1 AND ZILCH2? YES

YOUR NAME? YURI MALINOWSKI

-1-

POLYCOMP YURI MALINOWSKI

ARE YOU FAMILIAR, YURI, WITH THE FORMAT OF THIS PROGRAM AND THE OPTIONS WHICH YOU MAY EXERCISE? NO

==================
= P O L Y C O M P =
==================

THIS PROGRAM IS DESIGNED FOR THE SOCIAL SCIENCE STUDENT ENGAGED IN CROSS CULTURAL RESEARCH. THE STUDENT HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO COMPARE TWO GROUPS OF CULTURES OR TRIBES (E.G., POLITICAL UNITS) USING THE DATA FROM GEORGE PETER MURDOCK'S 'ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS.' THE STUDENT CAN THEN WEIGHT THE 'ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS' CHARACTERISTICS TO REFLECT THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE TO THE HYPOTHESIS HE IS STUDYING.

AS AN EXAMPLE, SUPPOSE YOU WERE INTERESTED IN COMPARING THE POLITICAL UNITY OF TWO AFRICAN COUNTRIES, NIGERIA & BIAFRA, AND HAD ALREADY DECIDED THAT THERE WERE 13 CULTURES IN NIGERIA WHICH SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AND 8 IN BIAFRA.

HAVING FIRST SAVED "ZILCH1" AND "ZILCH2," YOU RUN "POLYCOMP***" AND SUPPLY THE ABOVE INFORMATION. THERE ARE 1168 CULTURES RECORDED UNDER THE 'ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS' (THEY CAN BE LISTED BY REGION UNDER "CULTCOMP***"). HOWEVER, SOME CULTURES WHICH ARE OF INTEREST TO YOU MAY NOT BE AVAILABLE OR ARE RECORDED IN THE 'ATLAS' UNDER ANOTHER NAME. ALL OF THE CULTURES WHICH APPEAR IN "ETH-INFO***," "ETH-DGRE***," AND "ETH-RAND***" ARE NOT AVAILABLE TO THIS PROGRAM.

THE FIRST TIME THE CULTURES WITHIN A DIVISION (E.G., NIGERIA, BIAFRA, OR A RANDOM SAMPLE) ARE COMPARED, ALL OF THE 92 CHARACTERISTICS FROM THE 'ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS' RECEIVE EQUAL WEIGHTING. THE USER RECEIVES A SUMMARY OF THE TOTAL SIMILARITIES, DISSIMILARITIES, AND DISCOUNTED COMPARISONS ("INSUFFICIENT INFO" FOR EITHER CULTURE) FOR EACH DIVISION HE IS WORKING WITH. THE USER IS THEN PRESENTED WITH THE OPTION TO SEE THE INDIVIDUAL CULTURAL COMPARISONS PRINTED OUT IN ONE OF TWO FORMATS FOR EACH DIVISION. FOLLOWING ARE EXAMPLES OF THE TWO FORMATS:

GRAPHIC:

	Y	L	I
YURAK	*	+	-
LAPPS	+	*	+
ICELANDERS	-	+	*

NUMERIC:

	Y	L	I
YURAK		-12	-1
LAPPS	12		21
ICELANDERS	-1	21	

continued

000 0118

POLYCOMP (CONT.)

YURI MALINOWSKI

CULTURES WITHIN THE DIVISION ARE LISTED ON THE LEFT OF THE IDENTITY MATRIX AND THEIR FIRST LETTERS ACROSS THE TOP. IN THE GRAPHIC FORMAT '+' SIGNIFIES SIMILARITIES > DISSIMILARITIES, '-' = DISSIMILARITIES > SIMILARITIES, 'O' = SIMILARITIES = DISSIMILARITIES, '*' = THE IDENTITY ELEMENT.

THE 'ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS' IS THEN LISTED IF THE USER WISHES TO WEIGHT THE CHARACTERISTICS FOR A NEW SUMMARY. THE USER CAN ALSO LIST THE 'ATLAS' CODESHEET BY RUNNING "ETH-CODE***." THERE ARE 92 CHARACTERISTICS IN THE 'ATLAS.' FORTY-EIGHT OF THESE CHARACTERISTICS ARE CALLED 'MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS.' IN THE WEIGHTING PROCESS THE USER CAN ASSIGN WEIGHTS BY MAJOR CHARACTERISTIC (IN WHICH CASE ALL CHARACTERISTICS WHICH FALL UNDER THE MAJOR CHARACTERISTIC ARE ASSIGNED THE SAME WEIGHT), OR HE MAY ASSIGN WEIGHTS TO INDIVIDUAL COLUMNS, USING THE COLUMN CODE NUMBER WHICH APPEARS AT THE FAR LEFT OF THE CODESHEET PRINT-OUT. IN THE FOLLOWING EXAMPLE OF CODESHEET FORMAT, "FAMILY ORGANIZATION" IS A MAJOR CHARACTERISTIC WHICH IS NUMBERED 4 ON THE LIST OF MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS. "PREVAILING FORM OF DOMESTIC ORGANIZATION" IS A SUB-CHARACTERISTIC UNDER "FAMILY ORGANIZATION" WHICH WOULD BE REFERRED TO BY ITS COLUMN CODE OF 213.

<<FAMILY ORGANIZATION>>

213 PREVAILING FORM OF DOMESTIC ORGANIZATION

WEIGHTS ARE ASSIGNED IN FOUR GROUPS: 'VERY IMPORTANT,' 'IMPORTANT,' 'SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT,' AND UNIMPORTANT IF NOT SPECIFIED UNDER ONE OF THE ABOVE HEADINGS (IT IS THEN TREATED THE SAME AS "INSUFFICIENT INFO" AND DISCOUNTED). CAREFUL ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO A STUDY OF THE CODESHEET AND THE ASSIGNING OF WEIGHTS.

FOR INFORMATION ON PROGRAMS RELATED TO THIS AND PROGRAMS GIVING INFORMATION, RANDOM SAMPLES, AND OTHER COMPARISONS, LIST "ANTHRO***."

```
ARE YOU WORKING WITH 1 OR 2 CULTURAL OR TRIBAL GROUPINGS? 1
WHAT IS THE NAME OF THE GROUP YOU ARE WORKING WITH? SLAVS
HOW MANY CULTURES FALL UNDER THE SLAVS DIVISION? 4
        TYPE IN THE NAMES OF THE 4  CULTURES . . .

                          --SLAVS--

? ARMENIANS,BYELORUSSI,CZECHS,SERBS



                                  --GROSS CALCULATION--
                                SIMILAR-DISSIMILAR-DISCOUNTED

SLAVS                             319       131        102

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE A PRINT-OUT OF THE SIMILARITIES
   & DISSIMILARITIES FOR SLAVS? YES

WOULD YOU RATHER SEE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SIMILARITIES
   & DISSIMILARITIES AS A NUMBER OR IN A GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION.
   TYPE EITHER A 1 OR A 2 TO INDICATE YOUR PREFERENCE? 1
```

continued

000 0118

POLYCOMP (CONT.) YURI MALINOWSKI

FORMAT: 'CULTURE'
'CULTURE' SIMILARITIES MINUS DISSIMILARITIES

--SLAVS--

	A	B	C	S
ARMENIANS		31	33	21
BYELORUSSI	31		48	20
CZECHS	33	48		35
SERBS	21	20	35	

```
DO YOU WANT TO WEIGHT THE CHARACTERISTICS FROM THE
    'ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS' CODESHEET AND OBTAIN A NEW SET
    OF COMPARISONS? YES
DO YOU WANT TO SEE THE 'ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS' CODESHEET? NO
IN WEIGHTING THE 'ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS' CHARACTERISTICS, YOU
      HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SPECIFY HOW IMPORTANT CERTAIN
      CHARACTERISTICS ARE FOR YOUR OWN STUDY. YOU MAY ASSIGN
      WEIGHTS BY GROUP AS TO THOSE CHARACTERISTICS WHICH ARE
      'VERY IMPORTANT,' 'IMPORTANT,' OR 'SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT.' IF
      IF YOU DO NOT ASSIGN A CHARACTERISTIC TO ONE OF THESE
      THREE GROUPS IT WILL BE ASSUMED THAT IT IS UNIMPORTANT,
      AND THEREFORE DISCOUNTED.

AFTER EACH WEIGHTING CATEGORY YOU WILL BE ASKED TO SUPPLY THE
      'CHARACTERISTIC NUMBERS' FIRST--THESE NUMBERS APPEARED
      TO THE LEFT OF THE LIST OF 48 MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS.
      RIGHT AFTER THAT YOU WILL BE ASKED FOR 'COLUMN NUMBERS.'
      IF YOU LISTED ANY SEGMENTS OF THE CODESHEET, YOU WILL NOTE
      THAT SOME OF THE MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS ARE SUBDIVIDED.
      IF YOU WANT TO ASSIGN THESE SUBDIVISIONS SPECIAL WEIGHTS
      YOU MAY TYPE IN THEIR COLUMN NUMBERS (MAKE SURE YOU HAVE
      THE COLUMN NUMBERS AND NOT THE CODES!).

IF YOU DO NOT HAVE ANY CHARACTERISTICS YOU WISH TO ASSIGN A
      CERTAIN WEIGHT, OR YOU DO NOT HAVE ANY COLUMN NUMBERS,
      SIMPLY PRESS 'RETURN.'

      MOST IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS . . .
         CHARACTERISTIC NUMBERS? 12,32,33
         COLUMN NUMBERS?

      IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS . . .
         CHARACTERISTIC NUMBERS? 46,47
         COLUMN NUMBERS? 27

      SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS . . .
         CHARACTERISTIC NUMBERS? 27
         COLUMN NUMBERS?
```

--GROSS CALCULATION--

	SIMILAR	DISSIMILAR	DISCOUNTED
SLAVS	77	36	507

```
WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE A PRINT-OUT OF THE SIMILARITIES
   & DISSIMILARITIES FOR SLAVS? YES

WOULD YOU RATHER SEE THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE SIMILARITIES
   & DISSIMILARITIES AS A NUMBER OR IN A GRAPHIC REPRESENTATION.
   TYPE EITHER A 1 OR A 2 TO INDICATE YOUR PREFERENCE? 1
```

continued

000 0118

```
POLYCOMP (CONT.)                                   YURI MALINOWSKI

          FORMAT:                            'CULTURE'
'CULTURE'  MOST IMPORTANT -->  SIMILARITIES MINUS DISSIMILARITIES
           IMPORTANT -->           ''           ''        ''
           SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT -->  ''           ''        ''

                                --SLAVS--

                         A          B          C          S
ARMENIANS                           3          1         -1
                                    1          1          1
                                    1         -1         -1
BYELORUSSI               3                     3          1
                         1                     1          1
                         1                    -1         -1
CZECHS                   1          3                     3
                         1          1                     1
                        -1         -1                     2
SERBS                   -1          1          3
                         1          1          1
                        -1         -1          2

DO YOU WANT TO GO THROUGH THE WEIGHTING AGAIN? NO

-----------------------------------------------------------------

TIME: 5.600 SEC.
```

000 0118

COST ESTIMATE

For the job included as the Sample Output, the total central processor unit (CPU) time was 5.6 seconds, at a rate of $0.11/sec. Total terminal time was about 25 minutes, at a rate of $3.50/hr.

Approximate charge to user = computer time + terminal time + communications + network overhead

= $0.62 + $1.45 + communications + network overhead

= $2.07 + communications + network overhead

CONTENTS—POLYCOMP

000 0119

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Major characteristics from Murdock's *Ethnographic Atlas*
CALLING NAME	ETH—CODE
INSTALLATION NAME	Dartmouth College Kiewit Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Program written by William Koenig, Class of 1970, for James Fernandez, Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College Codesheet revised from that of Herbert Barry III, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh
LANGUAGE	Dartmouth BASIC
COMPUTER	GE—635
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Magnetic tape and listings presently available
CONTACT	A. Kent Morton, EIN Technical Representative, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03755 Tel.: (603) 646-2864

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

ETH—CODE is a driver program for the sub-program CODESHEET, which contains the 48 major characteristics from the *Ethnographic Atlas*[1-5]. After these have been listed, the user has the option to see the individual codings and subdivisions for any of these major characteristics. The output takes the form of a list with matching column and code numbers as they appear in "Ethnographic Atlas Codesheet"[2]. This program is, in effect, a partial replacement for the complete codesheet, if the user does not have one available. Requests to have individual codings output should be limited to only a few of the major characteristics, as the complete codesheet produces many pages of output and requires considerable time.

REFERENCES

1. Murdock, G.P., *Ethnology Atlas*, (Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1967).

continued

000 0119

2. "Ethnographic Atlas Codesheet", (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., 1970), Revised. Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

3. Barry III, H., "Ethno", (*Ethnology* version of *Ethnographic Atlas*, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1970).

4. "Ethnographic Atlas", by the editors of *Ethnology, I*, 1(Jan., 1962)-*VII*, 3,(July, 1968), installments of information in each issue.

5. Murdock, G.P., "Ethnographic Atlas: A Summary", *Ethnology, VI*, 2,(April, 1967).

000 0119

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Call the program following the procedures outlined in the "Concise Handbook"[1]. After the 48 major characteristics have been listed, you will be asked if you wish to see individual codings; if so, supply the numbers of interest to you when asked.

REFERENCES

1. Morton, A.K., *Concise Handbook to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System*, (Kiewit Comput. Center, Hanover, N.H., June, 1970). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

2. "Ethnographic Atlas Codesheet", (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., 1970), Revised. Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0119

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS FROM THE 'ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS'

1 LOCATION
2 SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY
3 MODE OF MARRIAGE
4 FAMILY ORGANIZATION
5 MARITAL RESIDENCE
6 COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
7 PAT MAT KIN GROUPS & EXOGAMY
8 COGNATIC KIN GROUPS
9 COUSIN MARRIAGE
10 FIRST COUSIN TERMINOLOGY
11 TYPE AND INTENSITY OF AGRICULTURE
12 SETTLEMENT PATTERN
13 MEAN SIZE OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES
14 JURISDICTIONAL HIERARCHY
15 HIGH GODS
16 TYPES OF GAMES
17 POST-PARTUM SEX TABOOS
18 MALE GENITAL MUTILATIONS
19 SEGREGATION OF ADOLESCENT BOYS
20 TYPE OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
21 SUMMARY CODES
22 METAL WORKING
23 WEAVING
24 LEATHER WORKING
25 POTTERY
26 BOAT BUILDING
27 HOUSE CONSTRUCTION
28 GATHERING
29 HUNTING
30 FISHING
31 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
32 AGRICULTURE
33 LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION
34 CLASS STRATIFICATION
35 CASTE STRATIFICATION
36 SLAVERY
37 SUCCESSION OF LOCAL HEADSMAN
38 INHERITANCE OF REAL PROPERTY
39 INHERITANCE OF MOVABLE PROPERTY
40 NORMS FOR GIRL'S PREMARITAL SEX
41 GROUND PLAN OF DWELLING
42 FLOOR PLAN OF DWELLING
43 WALL MATERIAL
44 SHAPE OF ROOF
45 ROOFING MATERIAL
46 POLITICAL INTEGRATION
47 POLITICAL SUCCESSION OF LOCAL COMMUNITY
48 ENVIRONMENT

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE INDIVIDUAL CODINGS AND SUBDIVISIONS
FOR ANY OF THESE 48 MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS? YES

TYPE THE NUMBERS OF THE MAJOR CHARACTERISTICS WHICH YOU
WOULD LIKE TO SEE IN FULL? 14,15,33

COLUMN CODE

<<JURISDICTIONAL HIERARCHY>>

39 LOCAL COMMUNITY (NUCLEAR FAMILY, EXTENDED
FAMILY, CLAN-BARRIO, VILLAGE)

continued

000 0119

000 0119

SELECTIONS FROM THE ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS (CONT.)

COLUMN CODE

40 BEYOND LOCAL COMMUNITY (PARISH, DISTRICT, PROVINCE, NATION-STATE)

0 INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION
1 NO LEVELS
2 ONE LEVEL
3 TWO LEVELS
4 THREE LEVELS
5 FOUR LEVELS

41 <<HIGH GODS>>

0 INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION
1 ABSENT OR NOT REPORTED
2 PRESENT BUT NOT ACTIVE IN HUMAN AFFAIRS
3 PRESENT AND ACTIVE IN HUMAN AFFAIRS-NOT SUPPORTIVE OF HUMAN MORALITY
4 PRESENT ACTIVE & SPECIFICALLY SUPPORTIVE OF HUMAN MORALITY

272 <<LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION>>

272 PHYLUM

274 FAMILY

1	NIGER-CONGO	2	MALAYO-POLYNESIAN
3	THAI-KADAI	4	ANNAM-MUONG
5	MON-KHMER	6	INDO-EUROPEAN
7	AFRO-ASIATIC	8	ALGONKIAN
9	RITWAN	10	ALTAIC
11	URALIC	12	ATHAPASKAN
13	CARIBAN	14	PEBAN
15	CHARI-NILE	16	TIBETO-BURMAN
17	SINITIC	18	PENUTIAN
19	SAHAPTIN	20	OREGON PENUTIAN
21	YAKONAN	22	HOKAN
23	TANOAN	24	NAHUATLAN
25	PIMAN	26	SHOSHONEAN
27	TARACAHITIAN	28	TIPI-GUARANI
29	WITOTAN	30	ZAPAROAN
31	CHEMAKUAN	32	SALISHAN
33	WAKASHAN	34	ABASGO-KERKETIAN
35	CHENCHENO-LESGHIAN	36	GEORGIAN
37	BORORAN	38	CAINGANG
39	GE	40	CHIBCHAN
41	MISUMALPAN	42	CHIQUITOAN
43	GUAYCURAN	44	MATACO-MATE GUAYO
45	AUSTRALIAN	46	PAPUAN
47	MIXTECAN	48	ZAPOTECAN
49	ARAWAKAN	50	ARAUCANIAN
51	BETOYAN	52	CADDOAN
53	CAHUAPANAN	54	DRAVIDIAN
55	ESKIMAUAN	56	IROQUOIAN
57	JAPANO-RYUKUAN	58	KANURIC
59	KECHUMARAN	60	KHOISAN
61	KATUKINAN	62	KOHAN
63	KORDOFANIAN	64	KERESAN
65	LUORAWETLAN	66	MAYAN
67	MASCOIAN	68	MIAO-YAO
69	MIZOCUAVEAN	70	NATCHEZ-MUSKOGEAN
71	OTO-MAGUEAN	72	PANOAN
73	PUINAVEAN	74	SIOUAN
75	TEHUELCHEAN	76	TUNICAN
77	YUNGA-PURUHAN	78	YUKIAN
79	ZAMUCOAN		

80 ISOLATED FAMILY OR ISOLATED FAMILY PRESUMED TO BE PART OF A PHYLUM

276 SUBFAMILY

TIME: 1.952 SEC.

000 0119

000 0119

COST ESTIMATE

For the job included as the sample output, the total central processor unit (CPU) time was 1.98 seconds, at a rate of \$0.11/sec. Total terminal time was about 10 minutes, at a rate of \$3.50/hr.

Approximate charge to user = computer time + terminal time + communications + network overhead

= \$0.22 + \$0.58 + communications + network overhead

= \$0.80 + communications + network overhead

CONTENTS—ETH—CODE

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Random Samples of Cultures
CALLING NAME	ETH-DGRE
INSTALLATION NAME	Dartmouth College Kiewit Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Program written by William Koenig, Class of 1970, for James Fernandez, Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College Data collected by Daniel Gordon, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, from Murdock's *Ethnographic Atlas*
LANGUAGE	Dartmouth BASIC
COMPUTER	GE-635
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Magnetic tape and listings presently available
CONTACT	A. Kent Morton, EIN Technical Representative, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03755 Tel.: (603) 646-2864

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

One of the chief problems in making cultural comparisons and gathering a random sample of cultures is making sure they are not so close together as to share many characteristics due to diffusion and common environmental pressures. In order to avoid this, cultural anthropologists employ a 3-degree rule, to insure a geographical separation. Respecting this rule, ETH-DGRE randomly selects one culture (if any cultures have been recorded[1] to exist in the sample) in each of the 72 cells of 30-degree latitude and longitude on mercator projection. Each selected culture is then compared with the cultures of the neighboring cells to check for the 3-degree rule. This includes checking cultures of the far west with cultures of the far east, and those of the far north with those of the far south, when such cultures exist.

Output is in the form of a simple list or a two-page map with 30-degree cells indicated.

continued

The user cannot be guaranteed to get a sample of given size by using ETH–DGRE, whereas ETH–RAND (EIN No. 000 0121) will supply a sample of 50 cultures (and consume considerably more time in doing so).

Other programs which might be useful in conjunction with this one include ETH–INFO, ETH–CODE, ETHATLAS, CULTCOMP, CULTPIK, and POLYCOMP, (EIN No. 000 0118 - 000 0119, 000 0122 - 000 0125).

REFERENCES

1. "Condensed Geographic Codesheet of the Ethnographic Atlas: 861 Cultures", (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., 1970).

2. McNett, C.W., and Kirk, R.E., "Drawing Random Samples in Cross-Cultural Studies; A Suggested Method", Amer. Anthrop., *70*, 1, (Feb. 1968).

000 0120

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Call the program following the procedures outlined in the "Concise Handbook".[1] Type 'list' or 'map' in response to the question of preferred form of output.

REFERENCES

1. Morton, A. Kent, *Concise Handbook to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System*, (Kiewit Comput. Center, Hanover, N.H., June 1970). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0120

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

```
ETH-OGRE  16 SEP 70  11:14

DO YOU WANT A SIMPLE LIST OF THE CULTURES, OR WOULD YOU
LIKE A TWO-PAGE MAP WITH LONGITUDINAL AND LATITUDINAL
COORDINATES (TYPE: 'LIST' OR 'MAP')? MAP

-------------------------------------------------------------------


RANDOM SAMPLE OF 861            - 1 -
  CULTURES SEPARATED
  BY THE 3 DEGREE RULE


NORTHWEST                                                   GREENWICH

      180        150        120        90         60         30        0
   90 +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +

      .          .          .          .          .          .          .
      TAREUMIUT  CHUGACH    COPPER ESK POLAR ESKI ANGMAGSALI ICELANDERS
         ( 5)      ( 6)        ( 5)       ( 3)       ( 1)       ( 1)
      .          .          .          .          .          .          .

   60 +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +

      .          .          .          .          .          .          .
      ALEUT      SHUSWAP    PLAINS CRE WINNEBAGO  ******     IRISH
         ( 1)      ( 63)      ( 99)      ( 22)      ( 0)       ( 5)
      .          .          .          .          .          .          .

   30 +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +

      .          .          .          .          .          .          .
      HAWAIIANS   ******    TOTONAC    CHIBCHA    WAI WAI    BOBO
E        ( 1)      ( 0)       ( 18)      ( 34)      ( 6)       ( 50)
Q     .          .          .          .          .          .          .
U
A   0 +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +
T
O     .          .          .          .          .          .          .
R     MANIHIKIAN MANGAREVAN  ******    CHIRIGUANO BOTOCUDO    ******
         ( 10)     ( 3)       ( 0)       ( 16)      ( 25)      ( 0)
      .          .          .          .          .          .          .

   30 +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +

      .          .          .          .          .          .          .
        ******     ******     ******   ONA        BRAZILIANS TRISTAN
         ( 0)      ( 0)       ( 0)       ( 5)       ( 1)       ( 1)
      .          .          .          .          .          .          .

   60 +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +

      .          .          .          .          .          .          .
        ******     ******     ******     ******     ******     ******
         ( 0)      ( 0)       ( 0)       ( 0)       ( 0)       ( 0)
      .          .          .          .          .          .          .

   90 +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +  -  -   +
      180        150        120        90         60         30        0

SOUTHWEST                                                   GREENWICH
```

continued

417

000 0120

000 0120

```
RANDOM SAMPLE OF 861            - 2 -
  CULTURES SEPARATED
  BY THE 3 DEGREE RULE

GREENWICH                                                    NORTHEAST

0          30          60          90          120          150          180
+  -  -    +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -      +  -  -      + 90
.          .           .           .           .            .            .
 LAPPS      ******      YURAK       KET         YAKUT        KORYAK
   (1)        (0)         (2)         (1)         (2)          (2)
.          .           .           .           .            .            .
+  -  -    +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -      +  -  -      + 60
.          .           .           .           .            .            .
 ALGERIANS  TURKS       PAHARI      NATCHEZ     JAPANESE      ******
   (15)       (22)        (10)        (7)         (5)          (0)
.          .           .           .           .            .            .
+  -  -    +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -      +  -  -      + 30
.          .           .           .           .            .            .
 KANEMBU    DIDINGA     SINDHI      GARO        SUGBUHANON   PONAPEANS          E
   (88)       (66)        (20)        (41)        (21)         (7)              Q
.          .           .           .           .            .            .      U
+  -  -    +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -      +  -  -      + 0    A
.          .           .           .           .            .            .      T
 KUNG       LUO          ******     MACASSARES  TORADJA      MOTA               O
   (34)       (53)        (0)         (7)         (46)         (26)             R
.          .           .           .           .            .            .
+  -  -    +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -      +  -  -      + 30
.          .           .           .           .            .            .
   ******   PONDO        ******      ******     WONGAIBON    MAORI
   (0)        (1)         (0)         (0)         (2)          (1)
.          .           .           .           .            .            .
+  -  -    +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -      +  -  -      + 60
.          .           .           .           .            .            .
   ******     ******      ******      ******      ******       ******
   (0)        (0)         (0)         (0)         (0)          (0)
.          .           .           .           .            .            .
+  -  -    +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -     +  -  -      +  -  -      + 90
0          30          60          90          120          150          180
GREENWICH                                                    SOUTHEAST

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

TIME: 2.150 SEC.
```

000 0120

COST ESTIMATE

For the job included as the Sample Output, the total central processor unit (CPU) time was 2.15 seconds, at a rate of $0.11/sec. Total terminal time was about 9 minutes, at a rate of $3.50/hr.

Approximate charge to user = computer time + terminal time + communications + network overhead
= $0.24 + $0.53 + communications + network overhead
= $0.77 + communications + network overhead

CONTENTS—ETH—DGRE

000 0121

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Random Sample of 50 Cultures
CALLING NAME	ETH-RAND
INSTALLATION NAME	Dartmouth College Kiewit Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Program written by William Koenig, Class of 1970, for James Fernandez, Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College Data collected by Daniel Gordon, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, from Murdock's *Ethnographic Atlas*
LANGUAGE	Dartmouth BASIC
COMPUTER	GE-635
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Magnetic tape and listings presently available
CONTACT	A. Kent Morton, EIN Technical Representative, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03755 Tel.: (603) 646-2864

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

ETH-RAND provides an alternative to ETH-DGRE (EIN No. 000 0120) in randomly selecting a sample of 50 cultures separated by the 3-degree rule. The program initially selects a random point of specific latitude and longitude. With this point as an origin the program then lays out a mercator projection and selects 50 points by randomly choosing latitude and longitude points which are then converted to points on the normal mercator projection map. ETH-RAND then examines the 30-degree cell in which this point lies and the eight surrounding cells to determine the culture closest to this point. This culture must pass the 3-degree rule or the program persists until it has found the closest culture which does pass the test. The program then prints out the coordinates of the random point, followed by the selected culture and its coordinates.

continued

The program CULTCOMP (EIN No. 000 0124) and ETH-INFO (EIN No. 000 0122) may be employed to gather additional information on these cultures.

REFERENCES

"Condensed Geographic Code Sheet of the Ethnographic Atlas: 861 Cultures", (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., 1970).

McNett, C.W., and Kirk, R.E., "Drawing Random Samples in Cross-Cultural Studies; A Suggested Method", Amer. Anthrop., *70*, 1, (Feb., 1968).

000 0121

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Call the program following the procedures outlined in the "Concise Handbook".[1] There is nothing further to do in this program.

References

1. Morton, A. Kent, *Concise Handbook to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System*, (Kiewit Comput. Center, Hanover, N.H., June 1970). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0121

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

RUN

ETN-RAND 16 SEP 70 11:25

RANDOM SAMPLE OF 50 CULTURES - 1 -

--RANDOM GRID--		--NEAREST CULTURE--		
LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	CULTURE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
11 SOUTH	116 WEST	MANGAREVAN	20 SOUTH	134 WEST
21 SOUTH	171 WEST	NIUEANS	19 SOUTH	169 WEST
34 SOUTH	131 EAST	DIERI	28 SOUTH	138 EAST
9 SOUTH	16 WEST	SHERBRO	7 NORTH	13 WEST
14 SOUTH	176 EAST	ROTUMANS	13 SOUTH	177 EAST
64 NORTH	141 WEST	NABESNA	63 NORTH	141 WEST
4 SOUTH	121 EAST	TORADJA	2 SOUTH	121 EAST
19 NORTH	81 EAST	MARIA GOND	19 NORTH	81 EAST
24 SOUTH	96 EAST	MENTAWEIAN	3 SOUTH	100 EAST
9 SOUTH	56 EAST	MERINA	19 SOUTH	46 EAST
69 NORTH	66 WEST	BAFFINLAND	65 NORTH	65 WEST
59 NORTH	136 EAST	GILYAK	53 NORTH	142 EAST
54 SOUTH	31 WEST	BRAZILIANS	43 SOUTH	47 WEST
19 NORTH	176 WEST	HAWAIIANS	20 NORTH	156 WEST
34 NORTH	171 EAST	BIKINIANS	12 NORTH	165 EAST
9 SOUTH	161 WEST	MANIHIKIAN	10 SOUTH	160 WEST
54 SOUTH	41 EAST	PONDO	31 SOUTH	30 EAST
11 SOUTH	81 WEST	CAMPA	8 SOUTH	75 WEST
21 SOUTH	121 WEST	RAROIANS	16 SOUTH	142 WEST
29 NORTH	151 EAST	CAROLINIAN	15 NORTH	146 EAST
16 SOUTH	176 WEST	EASTER	27 SOUTH	190 WEST
19 NORTH	51 EAST	MUTAIR	28 NORTH	47 EAST
89 NORTH	151 EAST	YUKAGHIR	70 NORTH	145 EAST
29 NORTH	86 EAST	SHERPA	28 NORTH	87 EAST
44 NORTH	151 EAST	AINU	44 NORTH	144 EAST
29 NORTH	161 EAST	TRUKESE	7 NORTH	152 EAST
74 NORTH	41 WEST	ANGMAGSALI	66 NORTH	37 WEST
19 SOUTH	151 WEST	TAHITIANS	18 SOUTH	150 WEST
39 SOUTH	46 EAST	THONGA	24 SOUTH	32 EAST
21 SOUTH	16 WEST	TRISTAN	37 SOUTH	12 WEST
49 NORTH	6 WEST	IRISH	53 NORTH	9 WEST
21 SOUTH	16 EAST	HERERO	21 SOUTH	16 EAST
21 SOUTH	161 EAST	MAILU	10 SOUTH	149 EAST
29 SOUTH	146 WEST	MANGAINAS	22 SOUTH	156 WEST
74 NORTH	136 WEST	TLINGIT	58 NORTH	134 WEST
29 SOUTH	171 EAST	MAORI	35 SOUTH	175 EAST
14 NORTH	166 EAST	KUSAIANS	5 NORTH	163 EAST
74 NORTH	6 WEST	ICELANDERS	64 NORTH	20 WEST
6 SOUTH	76 EAST	SINHALESE	7 NORTH	80 EAST
11 SOUTH	161 EAST	KAPINGAMAR	1 NORTH	155 EAST
21 SOUTH	161 EAST	WONGAIBON	32 SOUTH	146 EAST
59 SOUTH	111 WEST	ALACALUF	52 SOUTH	74 WEST
14 NORTH	126 EAST	SUSBUHANON	10 NORTH	124 EAST
29 NORTH	81 WEST	TIMUCUA	27 NORTH	82 WEST
34 NORTH	1 WEST	RIFFIANS	35 NORTH	4 WEST
39 SOUTH	141 WEST	MARQUESANS	9 SOUTH	140 WEST
79 NORTH	91 WEST	IGLULIK	70 NORTH	82 WEST
19 SOUTH	1 EAST	FANG	1 NORTH	11 EAST
49 SOUTH	51 WEST	ONA	54 SOUTH	69 WEST
64 NORTH	11 WEST	DUTCH	53 NORTH	7 EAST

TIME: 33.994 SEC.

000 0121

000 0121

COST ESTIMATE

For the job included as the Sample Output, the total central processor unit (CPU) time was 34 seconds, at a rate of \$0.11/sec. Total terminal time was about 8 minutes, at a rate of \$3.50/hr.

Approximate charge to user = computer time + terminal time + communications + network overhead

= \$3.74 + \$.46 + communications + network overhead

= \$4.20 + communications + network overhead

CONTENTS—ETH-RAND

pages

000 0122

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Demographic Information from Murdock's *Ethnographic Atlas*
CALLING NAME	ETH—INFO
INSTALLATION NAME	Kiewit Computation Center Dartmouth College
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Program written by William Koenig, Class of 1970, for James Fernandez, Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College Data collected by Daniel Gordon, Department of Sociology, University of Oregon, from Murdock's *Ethnographic Atlas*
LANGUAGE	Dartmouth BASIC
COMPUTER	GE—635
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Magnetic tape and listings presently available
CONTACT	A. Kent Morton, EIN Technical Representative, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03755 Tel.: (603) 646-2864

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

ETH-INFO provides information on any of 861 cultures contained in the random access file DEGRE. Output consists of a table which shows the culture(s) of interest to the user, regional identification, latitude, longitude, size of population, year data were collected, and the year the population estimate was made. Definitions of regional identifications are output on request.

Other programs which might be useful in conjunction with ETH—INFO include ETH—CODE, ETH—DGRE, ETH—RAND, ETHATLAS, CULTCOMP, CULTPIK, and POLYCOMP, (EIN Nos. 000 0118 - 000 0125).

REFERENCES

Murdock, G.P., *Ethnology Atlas*, (Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1967).

continued

000 0122

Barry III, H., "Ethno", (*Ethnology* version of *Ethnographic Atlas*, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1970).

"Ethnographic Atlas", by the editors of *Ethnology*, *I*, 1,(Jan., 1962)–*VII*, 3, (July, 1968), installments of information in each issue.

Murdock, G.P., "Ethnographic Atlas: A Summary", *Ethnology*, *VI*, 2, (April, 1967).

000 0122

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Call the program following the procedures outlined in the "Concise Handbook".[1] Input the names of the cultures of interest to you when requested, following the instructions as they appear in the program.

The "Condensed Geographic Codesheet"[2] should be consulted for a list of the 861 cultures for which information is stored.

REFERENCES

1. Morton, A. Kent, *Concise Handbook to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System*, (Kiewit Comput. Center, Hanover, N.H., June, 1970). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

2. "Condensed Geographic Codesheet of the Ethnographic Atlas: 861 Cultures" (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., 1970).

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

ETH-INFO 16 SEP 70 11:34

-1-

ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS INFORMATION

THIS PROGRAM PROVIDES INFORMATION FROM MURDOCK'S 'ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS' ON ANY ONE OF 861 CULTURES. THIS INCLUDES IDENTIFICATION, LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, TIME LEVEL TO WHICH DATA PERTAINS, POPULATION (TO NEAREST HUNDRED), AND THE YEAR OF POPULATION ESTIMATE (TO THE NEAREST DECADE).

FOR WHAT CULTURE OR CULTURES WOULD YOU LIKE INFORMATION . . .
(IF YOU NEED MORE THAN ONE LINE TYPE ', AND' AND PRESS 'RETURN'.
? BLACKFOOT, CHEROKEE, CHEYENNE, CHOCTAW, CREEK, CROW

DO YOU WANT TO SEE THE DEFINITIONS FOR THE REGIONAL AREAS? YES

--IDENTIFICATION--

AFRICA: EXCLUSIVE OF MADAGASCAR AND THE NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN PORTIONS OF THE CONTINENT.
CIRCUM-MEDITERRANEAN: INCLUDING EUROPE, TURKEY AND THE CAUCASUS, THE SEMITIC NEAR EAST, AND NORTHERN AND NORTH-EASTERN AFRICA.
EAST EURASIA: EXCLUDING FORMOSA, THE PHILIPPINES, INDONESIA, AND THE AREA ASSIGNED TO THE CIRCUM-MEDITERRANEAN BUT INCLUDING MADAGASCAR AND OTHER ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.
INSULAR PACIFIC: EMBRACING ALL OF OCEANIA AS WELL AS AREAS LIKE AUSTRALIA, INDONESIA, FORMOSA, AND THE PHILIPPINES THAT ARE NOT ALWAYS INCLUDED THEREWITH.
NORTH AMERICA: INCLUDING THE INDIGENOUS SOCIETIES OF THIS CONTINENT AS FAR SOUTH AS THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.
SOUTH AMERICA: INCLUDING THE ANTILLES, YUCATAN, AND CENTRAL AMERICA AS WELL AS THE CONTINENT ITSELF.

CULTURE	REGIONAL ID	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	TIME OF DATA	POPULATION	DATE OF EST.
BLACKFOOT	NORTH AMERICA	051N	112W	1850	1600	1810
CHEROKEE	NORTH AMERICA	036N	083W	1750	20000	1730
CHEYENNE	NORTH AMERICA	039N	104W	1860	4700	1870
CHOCTAW	NORTH AMERICA	033N	088W	1760	15000	1760
CREEK	NORTH AMERICA	037N	085W	1820	1200	1930
CROW	NORTH AMERICA	045N	108W	1870	1800	1940

DO YOU WANT INFORMATION ON ANY OTHER CULTURES? YES

continued

ETHNOGRAPHIC INFORMATION (CONT.)

FOR WHAT CULTURE OR CULTURES WOULD YOU LIKE INFORMATION . . .
(IF YOU NEED MORE THAN ONE LINE TYPE ', AND' AND PRESS 'RETURN'.
? ARMENIANS, BYELORUSSI, CZECHS, HUNGARIANS, SERBS

CULTURE *	REGIONAL ID	LATITUDE * LONGITUDE *		TIME OF DATA *	POPULATION	DATE OF EST. *
ARMENIANS	CIRCUM-MEDITERRANEAN	040N	045E	1900	3400000	1950
BYELORUSSI	CIRCUM-MEDITERRANEAN	055N	028E	1910		
CZECHS	CIRCUM-MEDITERRANEAN	050N	016E	1940	8800000	1950
HUNGARIANS	CIRCUM-MEDITERRANEAN	047N	020E	1940	9400000	1950
SERBS	CIRCUM-MEDITERRANEAN	044N	020E	1950		

DO YOU WANT INFORMATION ON ANY OTHER CULTURES? NO

TIME: 9.771 SEC.

000 0122

COST ESTIMATE

For the job included as the Sample Output, the total central processor unit (CPU) time was 9.77 seconds, at a rate of $0.11/sec. Total terminal time was about 7 minutes, at a rate of $3.50/hr.

Approximate charge to user = computer time + terminal time + communications + network overhead

= $1.08 + $0.42 + communications + network overhead

= $1.50 + communications + network overhead

CONTENTS—ETH-INFO

000 0123

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Comparison of Characteristics from "Ethnographic Atlas"
CALLING NAME	ETHATLAS
INSTALLATION NAME	Dartmouth College Kiewit Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	James Fernandez, Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College Modified by Mark Hebenstreit, Class of 1970 Data coded by Herbert Barry III, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh
LANGUAGE	Dartmouth BASIC
COMPUTER	GE–635
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Magnetic tape and listings presently available
CONTACT	A. Kent Morton, EIN Technical Representative, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03755 Tel.: (603) 646-2864

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

ETHATLAS scans data from the "Ethnographic Atlas" (92 characteristics of 1168 societies). It will compare any two characteristics on a presence or absence basis and compute degrees and significance of association. Any five conditions can be held constant. Thus, for example, the association may be computed for only those societies with intense agriculture or with patrilineal descent.

The program may be run only in consultation with the "Ethnographic Atlas Codesheet"[1] obtainable from the Department of Anthropology. If a codesheet is not immediately available, selected portions of it may be examined by running ETH–CODE, (EIN No. 000 0119). The codesheet gives the column numbers of the various characteristics and the coding relevant to decisions as to their presence or absence.

continued

000 0123

REFERENCES

1. "Ethnographic Atlas Codesheet", (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., 1970), Revised. Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

2. Murdock, G.P., *Ethnology Atlas*, (Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1967).

3. Barry III, H., "Ethno", (*Ethnology* version of *Ethnographic Atlas*, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1970).

4. "Ethnographic Atlas", by the editors of *Ethnology, I*, 1, (Jan., 1962)–*VII*, 3, (July, 1968), installments of information in each issue.

5. Murdock, G.P., "Ethnographic Atlas: A Summary", *Ethnology, VI*, 2, (April, 1967).

000 0123

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Call the program following the procedures outlined in the "Concise Handbook".[1] Supply information on characteristics and codes as requested.

REFERENCES

1. Morton, A. Kent, *Concise Handbook to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System*, (Kiewit Comput. Center, June, 1970). Available from the EIN Office for the cost of reproduction and mailing.

2. "Ethnographic Atlas Codesheet", (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., 1970), Revised. Available from the Depart. of Anthrop. or from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0123

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

```
DØ YØU WANT PRØGRAM DESCRIPTIØN? YES ØR NØ? YES

          THIS PRØGRAM SCANS DATA FRØM THE ETHNØ-
          GRAPHIC ATLAS (92 CHARACTERISTICS ØF
          1168 SØCIETIES). IT WILL CØMPARE ANY
          TWØ CHARACTERISTICS ØN A PRESENCE ØR
          ABSENCE BASIS AND CØMPUTE DEGREES AND
          SIGNIFICANCE ØF ASSØCIATIØN. ANY FIVE
          CØNDITIØNS CAN BE HELD CØNSTANT. THUS,
          FØR EXAMPLE, THE ASSØCIATIØN MAY BE
          CØMPUTED FØR ØNLY THØSE SØCIETIES WITH
          INTENSE AGRICULTURE ØR WITH PATRILINEAL
          DESCENT.

          THE PRØGRAM CAN BE RUN ØNLY IN CØNSULTA-
          TIØN WITH A CØDESHEET ØBTAINABLE AT THE
          DEPARTMENT ØF ANTHRØPØLØGY. IF A CØDE-
          SHEET IS NØT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE,
          SELECTED PØRTIØNS ØF IT MAY BE EXAMINED
          BY RUNNING 'ETH-CØDE'. THE CØDESHEET
          GIVES THE CØLUMN NUMBERS ØF THE VARIØUS
          CHARACTERISTICS AND THE CØDING RELEVANT
          TØ DECISIØNS AS TØ THEIR PRESENCE ØR ABSENCE.

WHAT ARE THE CØL. NØS. ØF THE CHARACTERISTICS ? 8,59

WHAT ARE THE NAMES ØF THESE TWØ CHARACTERISTICS IN ØRDER
? FISHING,SEX DIFFERENCE

FØR FISHING TYPE THE SYMBØLS (ØMIT CØMMAS) THAT YØU
TAKE TØ INDICATE PRESENCE ØF THAT CHAR. (ØMIT SPACES)
? 3456789

FØR SEX DIFFERENCE TYPE THE SYMBØLS (ØMIT CØMMAS) THE YØU TAKE
TØ INDICATE PRESENCE ØF THAT CHAR. (ØMIT SPACES)
? 12

DØ YØU WISH TØ RUN THESE CHARACTERISTICS HØLDING ANY CØNDITIØN
CØNSTANT? TYPE YES ØR NØ!
? YES

TYPE THE CØLUMN NØS. ØF THE CHAR. (UP TØ FIVE) WITH CØMMAS
BETWEEN THEM, YØU WISH CØNSTANT.
? 1
FØR EACH ØF THESE CHARACTERISTICS TYPE THE SYMBØLS INDICATING
THE ATTRIBUTES YØU WISH TØ INCLUDE (ØMIT CØMMAS)
CHAR.  1
? 4

NØ INFØ ØN CHARACTERISTIC FISHING IN                 1  CULTURES

NØ INFØ ØN CHARACTERISTIC SEX DIFFERENCE IN        397  CULTURES

CHARACTERISTIC FISHING  ABSENT IN                  295  CULTURES
CHARACTERISTIC SEX DIFFERENCE  ABSENT IN           290  CULTURES

CHARACTERISTIC FISHING( 4) PRESENT IN              872  CULTURES
CHARACTERISTIC SEX DIFFERENCE( 12) PRESENT IN      481  CULTURES

ØF 1168 CULTURES 659  HAVE BEEN EXCLUDED BY CØNDITIØN

                    TABLE ØF RELATIØNSHIPS
                 HØLDING 1  CØNDITIØN(S) CØNSTANT

                           FISHING
                             -     +
                         ---------------
                      +      6     60
          SEX DIFFERENCE           :
                      -      5     41
                         ---------------


X2 ØN YØUR TABLE RUNNING CHARACTERISTIC ØF FISHING( 4) AGAINST
CHARACTERISTIC ØF SEX DIFFERENCE( 12) IS  0.0001

PRØBABILITY IS.....  0.9874

Q IS...  0.0989

TIME: 6.035 SEC.
```

000 0123

COST ESTIMATE

For the job included as the Sample Output, the total central processor unit (CPU) time was 6 seconds, at a rate of $0.11/sec. Total terminal time was about 7 minutes, at a rate of $3.50/hr.

Approximate charge to user = computer time + terminal time + communications + network overhead
= $0.66 + $0.41 + communications + network overhead
= $1.07 + communications + network overhead

CONTENTS—ETHATLAS

000 0124

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Cultural Comparison
CALLING NAME	CULTCOMP
INSTALLATION NAME	Dartmouth College Kiewit Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Program written by William Koenig, Class of 1970, for James Fernandez, Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College Revised by Mark Hebenstreit, Class of 1970 Data from the "Ethnographic Atlas" were obtained from Herbert Barry III, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh
LANGUAGE	Dartmouth BASIC
COMPUTER	GE-635
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Magnetic tape and listings presently available
CONTACT	A. Kent Morton, EIN Technical Representative, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03755 Tel.: (603) 646-2864

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

CULTCOMP retrieves coded data from George Peter Murdock's *Ethnographic Atlas* and translates them for cultural comparison. The user learns the degree of similarity and dissimilarity between the two cultures of his choice, and has the option to see a print-out in chart form which gives relevant characteristics for each culture. Data are available on 1168 cultures. In the event a codesheet is not available, the user has the option to list all 1168 cultures for examination.

REFERENCES

Murdock, G.P., *Ethnology Atlas*, (Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1967).

continued

000 0124

Barry III, H., "Ethno", (*Ethnology* version of *Ethnographic Atlas*, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1970).

"Ethnographic Atlas", by the editors of *Ethnology*, *I*, 1,(Jan., 1962)-*VII*, 3, (July, 1968), installments of information in each issue.

Murdock, G.P., "Ethnographic Atlas: A Summary", *Ethnology*, *VI*, 2,(April, 1967).

000 0124

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Call the program following the procedures outlined in the "Concise Handbook"[1]. Respond to questions as they appear. When typing in the names of two cultures be sure to separate them by a comma, e.g. AZTEC,BABYLONIAN. The user is warned that the listing of the 1168 cultues—if that option is specified—creates several pages of output and consumes considerable terminal time. It is advisable to obtain a copy of the "Ethnographic Atlas Codesheet" (Revised)[2] as indicated below.

REFERENCES

1. Morton, A. K., *Concise Handbook to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System*, (Kiewit Comput. Center, Hanover, N.H., June, 1970). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

2. "Ethnographic Atlas Codesheet", (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., 1970), Revised. Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0124

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

```
ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS                 -1-              CULTURAL COMPARISON

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE A LIST OF THE 1168 CULTURES? NO

DO YOU WANT TO CONSIDER 1 OR 2 CULTURES? 2

WHICH TWO CULTURES WOULD YOU LIKE COMPARED? AZTEC,BABYLONIAN

THE TWO CULTURES, AZTEC AND BABYLONIAN, ARE SIMILAR IN 38
CHARACTERISTICS, AND DISSIMILAR IN 37 CHARACTERISTICS.

WOULD YOU LIKE A TABLE PRINTED OUT COMPARING THE CHARACTERISTICS
OF EACH COLUMN FOR THE TWO CULTURES? YES

     BABYLONIAN                                          AZTEC
==========================================================================
=CIRCUM-MEDITERRANEAN     *REGIONAL ID      *NORTH AMERICA           =
=0                        *  LESSER AREAS   *0                       =
=4                        *  SERIAL NUMBER  *2                       =
=                         *SUBSIST. ECON.:  *                        =
=0-5%                     *  GATHERING      *0-5%                    =
=0-5%                     *  HUNTING        *6-15%                   =
=16-25%                   *  FISHING        *16-25%                  =
=16-25%                   *  ANIMAL HUSB.   *0-5%                    =
=56-65%                   *  AGRICULTURE    *66-75%                  =
=                         *MODE OF MARRIAGE:*                        =
=TOKEN BRIDE-PRICE        *  PREVAILING     *TOKEN BRIDE-PRICE       =
=DOWRY                    *  ALTERNATE      *NO ALTERNATIVE MODE     =
=                         *FAMILY ORGAN.:   *                        =
=INDEP NUCLEAR FAMILIES   *  PREVAILING     *INDEP NUCLEAR FAMILIES  =
=  WITH MONOGAMY          *                 *  WITH LIMITED POLYGYNY =
=POLYANDRY--NO EXTENDED   *  MARITAL COMP.  *POLYANDRY--NO EXTENDED  =
=  FAMILY                 *                 *  FAMILY                =
=                         *MARITAL RESIDENCE:*                       =
=NO DEVIATIONS FROM PREVA-*  1 YR (IF DIFF) *NO DEVIATIONS FROM PREVA-=
=  LENT RESIDENCE OR NON  *                 *  LENT RESIDENCE OR NON =
=  ESTABLISHED HOUSEHOLD  *                 *  ESTABLISHED HOUSEHOLD =
=AMBILOCAL BILOCAL OR     *  PREVALENT      *VIRILOCAL               =
=  UTROLOCAL              *                 *                        =
=NO DEVIATIONS FROM PREVA-*  ALTERNATIVES   *NO DEVIATIONS FROM PREVA-=
=  LENT RESIDENCE OR NON  *                 *  LENT RESIDENCE OR NON =
=  ESTABLISHED HOUSEHOLD  *                 *  ESTABLISHED HOUSEHOLD =
=                         *COMMUNITY ORGAN.:*                        =
=INSUFFICIENT INFO        *  PRIMARY        *SEGMENTED COMMUNITIES   =
=                         *                 *  WITHOUT LOCAL EXOGAMY =
=NO SECONDAR ORGAN.       *  SECONDARY      *NO SECONDAR ORGAN.      =
=                         *PATLIN MATLIN EXO*                        =
=ABSENCE OF KIN GROUPS &  *  LARGEST PATLIN *ABSENCE OF KIN GROUPS & =
=  ALSO OF EXOGAMY        *                 *  ALSO OF EXOGAMY       =
=NO DIFFERENCE FROM       *  LGST PATLIN EXO*NO DIFFERENCE FROM      =
=  PRECEDING COLUMN       *                 *  PRECEDING COLUMN      =
=ABSENCE OF KIN GROUPS &  *  LARGEST MATLIN *ABSENCE OF KIN GROUPS & =
=  ALSO OF EXOGAMY        *                 *  ALSO OF EXOGAMY       =
=NO DIFFERENCE FROM       *  LGST MATLIN EXO*NO DIFFERENCE FROM      =
=  PRECEDING COLUMN       *                 *  PRECEDING COLUMN      =
=                         *COGNATIC KIN GPS:*                        =
=BILATERAL DESCENT        *  PRIMARY        *RAMAGES (ANCESTOR-ORIENT-=
=                         *                 *  ED AMBILINEAL KIN GROUPS=
=                         *                 *  IF NOT EXOGAMOUS)     =
=ABSENCE OF COGNATIC KIN  *  SECONDARY      *ABSENCE OF COGNATIC KIN =
=  GROUPS (PRESENCE OF    *                 *  GROUPS (PRESENCE OF   =
=  UNILINEAL DESCENT)     *                 *  UNILINEAL DESCENT)    =
=                         *COUSIN MARRIAGE: *                        =
=INSUFFICIENT INFO        *  TYPES ALLOWED  *NONLATERAL--EVIDENCE    =
=                         *                 *  AVAILABLE ONLY FOR    =
=                         *                 *  1ST COUSIN            =
==========================================================================
```

continued

000 0124

CULTURAL COMPARISON -2- CONTINUED

BABYLONIAN		AZTEC
NO PREFERENTIAL OR PRESCRIPTIVE UNIONS	PREF/PRES.	NO PREFERENTIAL OR PRESCRIPTIVE UNIONS
INSUFFICIENT INFO	KIN TERM 1ST COUS	HAWAIIAN
	AGRICULTURE	
INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE LARGELY DEPENDENT ON IRRIGATION	INTEN OF CULTIVA	INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE LARGELY DEPENDENT ON IRRIGATION
CEREAL GRAINS	MAIN CROP TYPE	CEREAL GRAINS
COMPACT AND RELATIVELY PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS	SETTLEMENT PATTERN	COMPACT AND RELATIVELY PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS
ONE OR MORE CITIES OF MORE THAN 50000	MEAN LOCAL COMMUN	ONE OR MORE CITIES OF MORE THAN 50000
	JURIS HIERARCHY	
TWO LEVELS	LOCAL COMMUNITY	THREE LEVELS
THREE LEVELS	BEYOND LOCAL	TWO LEVELS
ABSENT OR NOT REPORTED	HIGH GODS	PRESENT AND ACTIVE IN HUMAN AFFAIRS-NOT SUPPORTIVE OF HUMAN MORALITY
INSUFFICIENT INFO	TYPES OF GAMES	ALL THREE TYPES
INSUFFICIENT INFO	P-P SEX TABOOS	INSUFFICIENT INFO
INSUFFICIENT INFO	MALE GENITAL MUT	ABSENT OR NOT GENERALLY PRACTICED
INSUFFICIENT INFO	SEG OF ADOL BOYS	INSUFFICIENT INFO
	TYPE ANIMAL HUSB.:	
PRIOR TO CONTACT PERIOD	PLOW CULTIVATION	NO PLOW ANIMALS OR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION
BOVINE ANIMALS (CATTLE MITHUN WATER BUFFALO YAKS)	PREDOMINANT TYPE	ABSENCE OR NEAR ABSENCE OF LARGE DOMESTIC ANIMALS
MILKED MORE OFTEN THAN SPORADICALLY	MILKING DOMS ANI	LITTLE OR NO MILKING OR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION
INTENSIVE AGRI (NOTE ABOVE) > ANIMAL HUSBANDRY	SUM-SUBSIS ECON	INTENSIVE AGRI (NOTE ABOVE) > ANIMAL HUSBANDRY
BILATERAL	SUM-DESCENT	AMBILINEAL
	METAL WORKING:	
MALES ALONE OR ALMOST ALONE	SEX DIFFERENCE	MALES ALONE OR ALMOST ALONE
CRAFT SPECIALIZATION	SPECIALIZATION	CRAFT SPECIALIZATION
	WEAVING:	
ACTIVITY IS PRESENT BUT SEX PARTICIPATION IS UNSPECIFIED	SEX DIFFERENCE	FEMALES ALONE OR ALMOST ALONE
ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION	SPECIALIZATION	ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION
	LEATHER WORKING:	
ACTIVITY IS PRESENT BUT SEX PARTICIPATION IS UNSPECIFIED	SEX DIFFERENCE	MALES ALONE OR ALMOST ALONE
ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION	SPECIALIZATION	CRAFT SPECIALIZATION
	POTTERY:	
ACTIVITY IS PRESENT BUT SEX PARTICIPATION IS UNSPECIFIED	SEX DIFFERENCE	MALES ALONE OR ALMOST ALONE
ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION	SPECIALIZATION	CRAFT SPECIALIZATION
	BOAT BUILDING:	
ACTIVITY IS PRESENT BUT SEX PARTICIPATION IS UNSPECIFIED	SEX DIFFERENCE	ACTIVITY IS PRESENT BUT SEX PARTICIPATION IS UNSPECIFIED
ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION	SPECIALIZATION	ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION
	HOUSE CONSTRUCTION	
INSUFFICIENT INFO	SEX DIFFERENCE	MALES ALONE OR ALMOST ALONE
ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION	SPECIALIZATION	CRAFT SPECIALIZATION

continued

000 0124

000 0124

CULTURAL COMPARISON -3- CONTINUED

BABYLONIAN		AZTEC
	GATHERING:	
INSUFFICIENT INFO	SEX DIFFERENCE	ACTIVITY IS ABSENT OR UNIMPORTANT
ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUF-FICIENT INFORMATION	SPECIALIZATION	ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUF-FICIENT INFORMATION
	HUNTING:	
INSUFFICIENT INFO	SEX DIFFERENCE	MALES ALONE OR ALMOST ALONE
ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUF-FICIENT INFORMATION	SPECIALIZATION	ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUF-FICIENT INFORMATION
	FISHING:	
INSUFFICIENT INFO	SEX DIFFERENCE	MALES ALONE OR ALMOST ALONE
ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUF-FICIENT INFORMATION	SPECIALIZATION	CRAFT SPECIALIZATION
	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY:	
MALES ALONE OR ALMOST ALONE	SEX DIFFERENCE	ACTIVITY IS ABSENT OR UNIMPORTANT
ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUF-FICIENT INFORMATION	SPECIALIZATION	ACTIVITY ABSENT OR INSUF-FICIENT INFORMATION
	AGRICULTURE:	
MALES ALONE OR ALMOST ALONE	SEX DIFFERENCE	MALES APPRECIABLY MORE
	LINGUISTIC AFFIL.	
1	PHYLUM	8
AFRO-ASIATIC	FAMILY	NAHUATLAN
6	SUBFAMILY	1
	CLASS STRAT.	
COMPLEX (SOCIAL CLASSES)	PREVAILING	COMPLEX (SOCIAL CLASSES)
NO ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT FEATURE OR ABSENCE OF STRATIFICATION	ADD. FEATURE	NO ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT FEATURE OR ABSENCE OF STRATIFICATION
	CASTE STRAT.	
ABSENT OR INSIGNIFICANT	PREVAILING	ABSENT OR INSIGNIFICANT
NO SECOND TYPE OR ABSENCE OF STRATIFICATION	SECOND TYPE	NO SECOND TYPE OR ABSENCE OF STRATIFICATION
	SLAVERY	
HEREDITARY AND SOCIALLY SIGNIFICANT	TYPE	INCIPIENT OR NONHEREDI-TARY
ABSENT OR NO DIFFERENCE FROM PRECEDING COL.	FORMER PRESENCE	ABSENT OR NO DIFFERENCE FROM PRECEDING COL.
INSUFFICIENT INFO	LOCAL HEADMAN	HEREDITARY BY A SON
	INHER. REAL PROP.	
PATRILINEAL (SONS)	RULE OR PRACTICE	PATRILINEAL (SONS)
EQUAL OR RELATIVELY EQUAL	DISTRIBUTION	PRIMOGENITURE (TO 1 SENIOR.INDIVIDUAL)
	INHER MOVABLE PROP	
PATRILINEAL (SONS)	RULE OR PRACTICE	PATRILINEAL (SONS)
EQUAL OR RELATIVELY EQUAL	DISTRIBUTION	PRIMOGENITURE (TO THE SENIOR INDIVIDUAL)
INSISTENCE ON VIRGINITY	PREMAR-SEX-GIRLS	PROHIBITED BUT WEAKLY CENSURED & NOT INFREQUENT
	GROUND PLAN DWELL	
RECTANGULAR OR SQUARE	PREVAILING	RECTANGULAR OR SQUARE
NO SECONDARY TYPE	SECONDARY	QUADRANGULAR AROUND (OR PARTIALLY AROUND) AN INNER COURT
	FLOOR LEVEL	
FLOOR FORMED BY GROUND	PREVAILING	ELEVATED SLIGHTLY OR ON RAISED PLATFORM
NO SECONDARY TYPE	SECONDARY	FLOOR FORMED BY GROUND
	WALL MATERIAL	
ADOBE CLAY OR DRIED BRICK	PREVAILING	ADOBE CLAY OR DRIED BRICK
NO SECONDARY TYPE	SECONDARY	STONE STUCCO CONCRETE OR FIRED BRICK

continued

000 0124

CULTURAL COMPARISON -4- CONTINUED

BABYLONIAN		AZTEC
	SHAPE OF ROOF	
FLAT OR HORIZONTAL	PREVAILING	FLAT OR HORIZONTAL
NO SECONDARY TYPE	SECONDARY	FLAT OR HORIZONTAL
	ROOF MATERIAL	
EARTH OR TURF	PREVAILING	GRASS LEAVES BRUSH OR OTHER THATCH
NO SECONDARY TYPE	SECONDARY	NO SECONDARY TYPE
INSUFFICIENT INFO	POLITICAL INTEGRAT	STATES (AT LEAST 100,000)
INSUFFICIENT INFO	POLITICAL SUCCESS.	PATRILINEAL A SON PREFERRED TO A YOUNGER BROTHER
	ENVIRONMENT	
INSUFFICIENT INFO	PRIMARY	TEMPERATE FOREST (MOSTLY MOUNTAINOUS)
INSUFFICIENT INFO	SECONDARY	NO SECONDARY ENVIRONMENT

REFERENCE MATERIAL

AZTEC

NO REFERENCES

BABYLONIAN

NO REFERENCES

TIME: 6.663 SEC.

COST ESTIMATE

For the job included as the Sample Output, the total central processor unit (CPU) time was 6.66 seconds, at a rate of $0.11/sec. Total terminal time was about 30 minutes, at a rate of $3.50/hr.

Approximate charge to user = computer time + terminal time + communications + network overhead

= $0.73 + $1.75 + communications + network overhead

= $2.48 + communications + network overhead

CONTENTS—CULTCOMP

000 0125

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Culture Identification
CALLING NAME	CULTPIK
INSTALLATION NAME	Dartmouth College Kiewit Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Program written by William Koenig, Class of 1970, for James Fernandez, Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College
LANGUAGE	Dartmouth BASIC
COMPUTER	GE-635
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Magnetic tape and listings presently available
CONTACT	A. Kent Morton, EIN Technical Representative, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03755 Tel.: (603) 646-2864

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

CULTPIK allows the user to identify those cultures which satisfy any selected set of characteristics. Characteristics may be selected from Murdock's *Ethnographic Atlas*[1] or from Textor's *Cross-Cultural Summary*[2]. Complete codesheets may be obtained from the Department of Anthropology, College Museum, Dartmouth College. Portions of the codesheets may be examined by running either ETH—CODE (EIN No. 000 0119) or TEX—CODE (EIN No. 000 0127).

REFERENCES

1. Murdock, G.P., *Ethnographic Atlas*, (Univ. of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1967).

2. Textor, R.B., Comp., *A Cross Cultural Summary*, (HRAF Press, New Haven, Conn., 1967).

3. "Cross-Cultural Survey", Codesheet for R.B. Textor's finished characteristics from *A Cross-Cultural Summary*, (Dept. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

continued

000 0125

4. Barry III, H., "Ethno", (*Ethnology* version of *Ethnographic Atlas*, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1970).

5. "Ethnographic Atlas" by the editors of *Ethnology*, *I*, 1,(Jan., 1962)—*VII*, 3,(July, 1968), installments of information in each issue.

6. Murdock, G.P., "Ethnographic Atlas: A Summary", *Ethnology*, *VI*, 2, (April, 1967).

000 0125

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Call the program following the procedures outlined in the "Concise Handbook"[1]. Ask to see the instructions, which specify the format in which the choice of characteristics must be entered. Supply the options as requested.

The user may specify as many as 15 characteristics for either set of data.

REFERENCES

1. Morton, A. Kent, *Concise Handbook to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System*, (Kiewit Comput. Center, Hanover, N.H., June, 1970). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

2. "Cross Cultural Survey", Codesheet for R.B. Textor's finished characteristics from *A Cross-Cultural Summary*, (Dept. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

3. "Ethnographic Atlas Codesheet", (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., 1970), Revised. Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0125

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

CULTPIK 21 SEP 70 15:58

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE INSTRUCTIONS FØR THIS PRØGRAM? YES

========================
==CULTPIK INSTRUCTIONS==
========================

THIS PROGRAM ALLOWS THE USER TO IDENTIFY THOSE CULTURES WHICH SATISFY ANY SELECTED SET OF CHARACTERISTICS. THE CULTURES WHICH HAVE THESE CHARACTERISTICS MAY BE SELECTED FROM EITHER THE DATA COLLECTED BY GEØRGE PETER MURDØCK (ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS), OR ROBERT B. TEXTOR (A CROSS-CULTURAL SURVEY). CODESHEETS FOR THESE TWO SETS OF DATA CAN BE LISTED DURING THE RUN OF THIS PROGRAM AND ARE NECESSARY FOR THE SPECIFICATION OF CHARACTERISTICS. THE COMPLETE CODESHEETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE OFFICE OF ANTHRØPØLØGY, CØLLEGE MUSEUM, DARTMOUTH COLLEGE. THE CODESHEETS CAN ALSO BE OBTAINED BY RUNNING EITHER ETH-CODE*** ØR TEX-CODE***.

YOU MAY SPECIFY AS MANY AS 15 CHARACTERISTICS FØR EITHER SET OF DATA. CHARACTERISTICS MUST BE SPECIFIED IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT, TYPING THE INFØ FØR EACH CHARACTERISTIC ØN A SEPARATE LINE -- WHEN YOU HAVE SUPPLIED THE INFØ FOR ALL YOUR CHARACTERISTICS, PRESS THE CARRIAGE RETURN KEY (CR).

MURDOCK DATA:

FIRST TYPE THE COLUMN NUMBER (WHICH APPEARS ON THE FAR LEFT OF THE CODESHEET) AND THEN THOSE CODES WHICH INDICATE THE PRESENCE OF A TRAIT YØU WISH TO INCLUDE IN YOUR SELECTIØN. SOME CHARACTERISTICS DO NØT HAVE THEIR CODES SPECIFIED IN THE CØDESHEET (FØR EXAMPLE 'LESSER AREAS' AND 'LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION'), BUT APPROPRIATE CØDES MAY BE TYPED IN.

FOR EXAMPLE: ? 94, 7, 8, 5 (NØTE USE ØF COMMAS!)

TEXTOR DATA:

FIRST TYPE THE NUMBER OF THE FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC (AS IT APPEARS ØN THE CODESHEET), AND THEN ØNE ØR MØRE ØF THE FOLLOWING CØDES:

1.) LEFT SENTENCE
2.) RIGHT SENTENCE
3.) AMBIGUOUS
4.) IRRELEVANT
5.) UNASCERTAINED

FOR EXAMPLE: ? 278, 1

YOU HAVE THE ØPTION TO HAVE ALL THØSE CULTURES LISTED WHICH SATISFY ANY CHARACTERISTIC, ØR ØNLY THØSE CULTURES WHICH SATISFY ALL SPECIFICATIØNS.

FOR INFØRMATIØN ON ØTHER PRØGRAMS RELATED TØ THIS, LIST ANTHRO***.

continued

000 0125

000 0125

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN THE MURDOCK OR TEXTOR DATA? MURDOCK

INDICATE THE NUMBER OF YOUR CHOICE: 1.) CULTURES WHICH SATISFY ALL OF THE SPECIFICATIONS, 2.) CULTURES WHICH SATISFY ANY OF THE SPECIFICATIONS (COLUMN NUMBERS ARE PRINTED WITH THE CULTURES) ? 1

DO YOU WANT TO SEE THE CODESHEET FOR THE MURDOCK DATA? NO

TYPE IN THE COLUMN NUMBERS AND CODES FOR THE MURDOCK DATA ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTIONS. IF YOU HAVE LESS THAN 15 COLUMNS, PRESS THE CARRIAGE RETURN KEY AFTER THE LAST ENTRY.

```
? 1,4
? 8,5
? 59,1
? 67,1
?
```

2 SELECTED CULTURES FROM MURDOCK DATA

CODES 4 INDICATE PRESENCE FOR COLUMN 1.
CODES 5 INDICATE PRESENCE FOR COLUMN 8.
CODES 1 INDICATE PRESENCE FOR COLUMN 59.
CODES 1 INDICATE PRESENCE FOR COLUMN 67.

---<>---

CAROLINIAN ONTONG-JAV

TIME: 9.207 SEC.

000 0125

COST ESTIMATE

For the job included as the Sample Output, the total central processor unit (CPU) time was 9.2 seconds, at a rate of $0.11/sec. Total terminal time was about 10 minutes, at a rate of $3.50/hr.

Approximate charge to user = computer time + terminal time + communications + network overhead

= $1.01 + $0.58 + communications + network overhead

= $1.59 + communications + network overhead

CONTENTS—CULTPIK

000 0126

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Finished Characteristics of 400 Cultures
CALLING NAME	TEXTOR
INSTALLATION NAME	Dartmouth College Kiewit Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Written by William Koenig, Class of 1970, for James Fernandez, Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College Data for the 400 cultures were compiled by Robert B. Textor
LANGUAGE	Dartmouth BASIC
COMPUTER	GE—635
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Magnetic tape and listings presently available
CONTACT	A. Kent Morton, EIN Technical Representative, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03755 Tel.: (603) 646-2864

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

TEXTOR reproduces the dichotomies for the finished characteristics of 400 cultures as constructed by Robert B. Textor[1]. The user has the option of seeing a list of the major characteristic categories, as well as selected sub-divisions, just as in TEX—CODE (EIN No. 000 0127).

REFERENCES

1. Textor, R.B., Comp., *A Cross-Cultural Summary*, (HRAF Press, New Haven, Conn., 1967).

000 0126

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Call the program following the procedures outlined in the "Concise Handbook"[1]. The program will ask for the numbers of the two finished characteristics in which you are interested. These numbers should be separated by a comma, e.g. 3,17. The first finished characteristic will become the subject of the two sentences to be produced, and the second will be the object.

REFERENCES

1. Morton, A. Kent, *Concise Handbook to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System*, (Kiewit Comput. Center, Hanover, N.H., 1970). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

2. "Cross-Cultural Survey", Codesheet for R.B. Textor's finished characteristics from *A Cross-Cultural Summary*, (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0126

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

-1-

ROBERT B. TEXTOR'S CROSS CULTURAL SURVEY 10/09/70

WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE CODESHEET FOR THE FINISHED CHARACTERISTICS? YES

1 LOCATION	2 LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION
3 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	4 SETTLEMENT PATTERN
5 DIET	6 SUBSISTENCE
7 TECHNOLOGY	8 WRITING SYSTEM
9 DEMOGRAPHY	10 POLITICAL ORGANIZATION
11 SOCIETAL COMPLEXITY	12 STRATIFICATION
13 WORK ORGANIZATION	14 OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALIZATION
15 ECONOMICS	16 JUSTICE AND LAW
17 JURISPRUDENCE & MEDICINE	18 COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
19 LARGEST NONCOGNATIC KIN GROUP	20 LINEALITY OF KIN GROUP
21 INHERITANCE	22 MARITAL RESIDENCE
23 COUSIN MARRIAGE	24 COUSIN TERMINOLOGY
25 FAMILY ORGANIZATION	26 POLYGYNY
27 AUTHORITY WITHIN FAMILY	28 AVOIDANCE
29 MODE OF MARRIAGE	30 DIVORCE
31 STATUS OF WOMEN	32 FERTILITY
33 PREGNANCY & CHILDBIRTH	34 INFANCY & CHILDHOOD
35 ADOLESCENCE	36 SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
37 ILLNESS D THERAPY	38 AGGRESSION AND WARFARE
39 RELIGION MAGIC AND ESCHATOLOGY	40 GAMES
41 CULTURE CONTACT & CHANGE	42 MISCELLANEOUS
43 METHODOLOGICAL SECTION	44 'WHISKERS' CHARACTERISTICS

BE SELECTIVE AND DECIDE ON THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF FINISHED CHARACTERISTICS WHICH INTEREST YOU, BECAUSE THE PRINT-OUT IS VERY LONG. THE COMPLETE CODESHEET IS AVAILABLE AT THE ANTHROPOLOGY OFFICE IN WILSON HALL.

FOR WHICH TITLE DIVISIONS WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE FINISHED CHARACTERISTICS? 2,8

CODESHEET FOR TEXTOR'S CROSS CULTURAL SURVEY

--LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION--

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 17 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(LEFT) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS NIGER-CONGO (61).
(RIGHT) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS OTHER THAN NIGER-CONGO (339).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 18 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS CHARI-NILE (14).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS OTHER THAN CHARI-NILE (386).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 19 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS AFRO-ASIATIC (21).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS OTHER THAN AFRO-ASIATIC (379).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 20 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS NIGER-CONGO, RATHER THAN AFRO-ASIATIC (61).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS AFRO-ASIATIC, RATHER THAN NIGER-CONGO (21).

continued

000 0126

000 0126

TEXTOR'S CODESHEET (CONT.)

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 21 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS INDO-EUROPEAN (28).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS OTHER THAN INDO-EUROPEAN (372).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 22 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS INDO-EUROPEAN, RATHER THAN AFRO-ASIATIC (28).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS AFRO-ASIATIC, RATHER THAN INDO-EUROPEAN (21).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 23 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS ALTAIC (11).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS OTHER THAN ALTAICC (389).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 24 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS MALAYO-POLYNESIAN (60).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS OTHER THAN MALAYO-POLYNESIAN (340).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 25 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS TIBETO-BURMAN (12).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS OTHER THAN TIBETO-BURMAN (388).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 26 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS MON-KHMER (10).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS OTHER THAN MON-KHMER (390).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 27 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS MALAYO-POLYNESIAN, RATHER THAN TIBETO-BURMAN (60).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS TIBETO-BURMAN, RATHER THAN MALAYO-POLYNESIAN (12).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 28 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS MALAYO-POLYNESIAN, RATHER THAN MON-KHMER (60).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS MON-KHMER, RATHER THAN MALAYO-POLYNESIAN (10).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 29 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS TIBETO-BURMAN, RATHER THAN MON-KHMER (12).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS MON-KHMER, RATHER THAN TIBETO-BURMAN (10).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 30 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS ATHABASKAN (8).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS OTHER THAN ATHABASKAN (392).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 31 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS ALGONKIAN (9).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS OTHER THAN ALGONKIAN (391).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 32 CULTURES WHOSE . . .
(L) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS CARIBAN (8).
(R) LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS OTHER THAN CARIBAN (392).

--WRITING SYSTEM--

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 77 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE WRITING SYSTEM IS ALPHABETIC-OR-PHONETIC, RATHER THAN BEING MNEMONIC OR ABSENT (15)..
(R) THE WRITING SYSTEM IS MNEMONIC OR ABSENT, RATHER THAN BEING ALPHABEETIC-OR-PHONETIC (39).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 78 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE WRITING SYSTEM IS ALPHABETIC-OR-PHONETIC, OR MNEMONIC, RATHER THAN BEING ABSENT (36).
(R) A WRITING SYSTEM IS ABSENT, RATHER THAN BEING PRESENT IN EITHER ALPHABETIC-OR-PHONETIC FORM OR MNEMONIC FORM (18).

continued

TEXTOR (CONT.)

WHAT ARE THE COLUMN NUMBERS OF THE FINISHED CHARACTERISTICS
YOU WISH FOR YOUR SUBJECT AND THHOSE YOU WISH FOR YOUR OBJECT
? 3,17

```
         --SUBJECT--                   .             --OBJECT--
FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC # 3           / \     FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC # 17
                                     /   \
                           LEFT     / (A) \    LEFT
                                   /       \
                                  /   60    \
                                 /\         /\
                                /  \       /  \
                               /(B) \     / (C)\
                              /      \   /      \
                             .    1   \./   20   .
                              \       / \       /
                               \     /   \     /
                                \   / (D) \   /
                                 \ /       \ /
                                  \/  319   \/
                                   \        /
                           RIGHT    \      /   RIGHT
                                     \    /
                                      \  /
                                       \/
                                        .
```

CHI SQUARE = 270.479

CHI-SQUARE PROBABILITY = 0

PHI COEFFICIENT = -0.831004 N = 400

LEFT SENTENCE -- 75 % OF 80

(80) CULTURES LOCATED
IN AFRICA
TEND TO BE THOSE WHOSE
LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS NIGER-CONGO (61).

RIGHT SENTENCE -- 99 % OF 320

(320) CULTURES LOCATED
OUTSIDE OF AFRICA
TEND TO BE THOSE WHOSE
LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION IS OTHER THAN NIGER-CONGO (339).

DO YOU WANT A LIST OF THE CULTURES? YES

TYPE IN THE LETTERS A,B,C, OR D SIGNIFYING THE CELL OR CELLS
IN WHICH YOU ARE INTERESTED (NO COMMAS, E.G 'AB')? ABC

continued

TEXTOR (CONT.)

CELL A . . .

AMBA	ASHANTI	AZANDE	BABWA
BAJUN	BAMBARA	BAMILEKE	BANDA
BAYA	BEMBA	BETE	BIRIFOR
BOZO	GHAGGA	DOGON	FANG
FON	FUTAJALONKE	GANDA	GISU
GURE	HEHE	HERERO	ILA
JUKUN	KATAB	KIKUYU	KISSI
KPE	KUBA	LAMBA	LOZI
LUBA	MAMBILA	MBUGWE	MBUNDU
MBUTI	MENDE	MONGO	MOSSI
NDEMBU	NGONI	NUPE	NYAKYUSA
NYANEKA	NYORO	PENDE	RUNDI
SOTHO	SWAZI	TALLENSI	TENDA
THONGA	TIV	VENDA	WUTE
YAKO	YAO	YOMBE	YORUBA

CELL B . . .

WOLOF

CELL C . . .

BARI	BERGDAMA	DILLING	DOROBO
INGASSANA	KUNG	LANGO	LUO
MAMVU	MARGI	MASAI	MATAKAM
NAMA	NANDI	NUER	NYARO
SANDAWE	SHILLUK	TESO	TURKANA

000 0126

COST ESTIMATE

For the job included as the Sample Output, the total central processor unit (CPU) time was 8.34 seconds, at a rate of $0.11/sec. Total terminal time was about 30 minutes, at a rate of $3.50/hr.

Approximate charge to user = computer time + terminal time + communications + network overhead
= $0.92 + $1.75 + communications + network overhead
= $2.67 + communications + network overhead

CONTENTS—TEXTOR

000 0127

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Finished characteristics from Textor's *A Cross-Cultural Summary*
CALLING NAME	TEX-CODE
INSTALLATION NAME	Dartmouth College Kiewit Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Written by William Koenig, Class of 1970, for James Fernandez, Department of Anthropology, Dartmouth College
LANGUAGE	Dartmouth BASIC
COMPUTER	GE-635
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Magnetic tape and listings presently available
CONTACT	A. Kent Morton, EIN Technical Representative, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. 03755 Tel.: (603) 646-2864

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

Forty-four major divisions of Textor's finished characteristics[1] are first printed out, after which the user is given the chance to see selected portions in detail.

TEX-CODE may be used in conjunction with TEXTOR, (EIN No. 000 0126), or CULTPIK, (EIN No. 000 0125).

REFERENCES

1. Textor, R.B., Comp., *A Cross-Cultural Summary*, (HRAF Press, New Haven, Conn., 1967).

000 0127

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Call the program following the procedures outlined in the "Concise Handbook"[1]. Input numbers as requested. In the event there are no categories for which you wish to see the subdivisions, simply push the carriage return. The user is cautioned that some divisions may require as many as five pages for output, and that it is advisable to obtain a complete copy of the 60-page codesheet as listed in the reference section[2]. This program should be used only if the codesheet is not available.

REFERENCES

1. Morton, A. Kent, *Concise Handbook to the Dartmouth Time-Sharing System*, (Kiewit Comput. Center, Hanover, N.H., June, 1970). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

2. "Cross-Cultural Survey", Codesheet for R.B. Textor's finished characteristics from *A Cross-Cultural Summary*, (Depart. of Anthrop., College Museum, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H.). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0127

SAMPLE INPUT AND OUTPUT

-1-

TEXTOR CODESHEET

BELOW ARE THE FORTY-FOUR DIVISIONS UNDER WHICH THE 536 FINISHED CHARACTERISTICS ARE GROUPED.

1 LOCATION	2 LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION
3 NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	4 SETTLEMENT PATTERN
5 DIET	6 SUBSISTENCE
7 TECHNOLOGY	8 WRITING SYSTEM
9 DEMOGRAPHY	10 POLITICAL ORGANIZATION
11 SOCIETAL COMPLEXITY	12 STRATIFICATION
13 WORK ORGANIZATION	14 OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALIZATION
15 ECONOMICS	16 JUSTICE AND LAW
17 JURISPRUDENCE & MEDICINE	18 COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
19 LARGEST NONCOGNATIC KIN GROUP	20 LINEALITY OF KIN GROUP
21 INHERITANCE	22 MARITAL RESIDENCE
23 COUSIN MARRIAGE	24 COUSIN TERMINOLOGY
25 FAMILY ORGANIZATION	26 POLYGYNY
27 AUTHORITY WITHIN FAMILY	28 AVOIDANCE
29 MODE OF MARRIAGE	30 DIVORCE
31 STATUS OF WOMEN	32 FERTILITY
33 PREGNANCY & CHILDBIRTH	34 INFANCY & CHILDHOOD
35 ADOLESCENCE	36 SEXUAL BEHAVIOR
37 ILLNESS AND THERAPY	38 AGGRESSION AND WARFARE
39 RELIGION MAGIC AND ESCHATOLOGY	40 GAMES
41 CULTURE CONTACT & CHANGE	42 MISCELLANEOUS
43 METHODOLOGICAL SECTION	44 'WHISKERS' CHARACTERISTICS

BE SELECTIVE AND DECIDE ON THE MINIMUM NUMBER OF FINISHED CHARACTERISTICS WHICH INTEREST YOU, BECAUSE THE PRINT-OUT IS VERY LONG. THE COMPLETE CODESHEET IS AVAILABLE AT THE ANTHROPOLOGY OFFICE IN WILSON HALL.

FOR WHICH TITLE DIVISIONS WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE THE FINISHED CHARACTERISTICS? 3,7

CODESHEET FOR TEXTOR'S CROSS CULTURAL SURVEY

--NATURAL ENVIRONMENT--

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 33 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(LEFT) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS 'VERY HARSH,' I.E., DESERT, DESERT GRASSES AND SHRUBS, TUNDRA, OR HIGH PLATEAU STEPPE (59).
(RIGHT) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS OTHER THAN 'VERY HARSH,' I.E., DESERT, DESERT GRASSES AND SHRUBS, TUNDRA, OR HIGH PLATEAU STEPPE (341).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 34 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS DESERT OR DESERT GRASSES AND SHRUBS (40).
(R) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS OTHER THAN DESERT OR DESERT GRASSES AND SHRUBS (360).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 35 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS TUNDRA (11).
(R) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS OTHER THAN TUNDRA (389).

continued

000 0127

TEXTOR'S CODESHEET (CONT.)

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 36 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS 'VERY HARSH,' OR SUB-TROPICAL BUSH, OR TEMPERATE GRASSLAND (108).
(R) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS OTHER THAN 'VERY HARSH,' OR SUB-TROPICAL BUSH, OR TEMPERATE GRASSLAND (292).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 37 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS SUB-TROPICAL BUSH (24).
(R) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS OTHER THAN SUB-TROPICAL BUSH (376).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 38 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS TEMPERATE GRASSLAND (25).
(R) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS OTHER THAN TEMPERATE GRASSLAND (375).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 39 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS NORTHERN CONIFEROUS FOREST (21).
(R) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS OTHER THAN NORTHERN CONIFEROUS FOREST (379).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 40 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS TEMPERATE WOODLAND OR FOREST (35).
(R) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS OTHER THAN TEMPERATE WOODLAND OR FOREST (365).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 41 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS TROPICAL GRASSLAND (64).
(R) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS OTHER THAN TROPICAL GRASSLAND (336).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 42 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS TROPICAL OR SUB-TROPICAL RAIN FOREST, OR MONSOON FOREST (156).
(R) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS OTHER THAN TROPICAL OR SUB-TROPICAL RAIN FOREST, OR MONSOON FOREST (244).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 43 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS TROPICAL RAIN FOREST (115).
(R) THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT IS OTHER THAN TROPICAL RAIN FOREST (285).

--TECHNOLOGY--

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 71 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) METAL WORKING IS PRESENT (98).
(R) METAL WORKING IS ABSENT (153).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 72 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) THE PLOW IS PRESENT (61).
(R) THE PLOW IS ABSENT (339).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 73 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) WEAVING IS PRESENT (118).
(R) WEAVING IS ABSENT (130).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 74 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) POTTERY IS PRESENT (145).
(R) POTTERY IS ABSENT (93).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 75 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) LEATHER WORKING IS PRESENT (123).
(R) LEATHER WORKING IS ABSENT (53).

FINISHED CHARACTERISTIC 76 CULTURES WHERE . . .
(L) BOAT BUILDING IS PRESENT (142).
(R) BOAT BUILDING IS ABSENT (63).

000 0127

COST ESTIMATE

For the job included as the Sample Output, the total central processor unit (CPU) time was 1.52 seconds, at a rate of $0.11/sec. Total terminal time was about 11 minutes, at a rate of $3.50/hr.

Approximate charge to user = computer time + terminal time + communications + network overhead

= $0.17 + $0.64 + communications + network overhead

= $0.81 + communications + network overhead

CONTENTS—TEX-CODE

000 0128

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Fitting Nonlinear Regression Functions
CALLING NAME	TARSIER
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	J.D. Atkinson Statistical Laboratory Iowa State University
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Available for use; not distribution
CONTACT	Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian Applications Programming, University Computer Center, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

TARSIER is a programmed method for the fitting of nonlinear regression functions. The main program implements Hartley's[1] Modified Gauss—Newton Method for Fitting of Non-Linear Regression Functions by Least Squares. A subroutine, FCNT, is written for each individual application of TARSIER, describing the function to be fitted.

The Modified Gauss—Newton Method (MGN) is iterative and requires a starting value for each parameter to be estimated. The efficiency of the MGN method depends on the reasonable selection of the starting values.

REFERENCES

1. Hartley, H.O., "The Modified Gauss-Newton Method for the Fitting of Non-Linear Regression Functions by Least Squares," Technometrics, Vol. 3, No. 2 (May 1961), pp. 269—280. Reprint Series No. 9´ Stat. Lab., Iowa State University.

continued

2. Hartley, H.O., and Booker, A., "Nonlinear Least Squares Estimation," Annals of Math. Stat., 36:2 (April 1965), pp. 638–650. Reprint Series No. 165, Stat. Lab., Iowa State University.

3. Faddev, D.K., *Computational Methods of Linear Algebra* (New York: Dover Publications Inc., 1959) pp. 105-111.

4. Atkinson, J.D., "TARSIER," (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Statistical Laboratory, 1969). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0128

USER INSTRUCTIONS

See the reference listed below.

REFERENCES

Atkinson, J.D., "TARSIER," (Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Statistical Laboratory, 1969). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

000 0128

SAMPLE INPUT

```
 1
HARTLEY MODIFIED GAUSS-NEWTON METHOD, ISU STAT LAB REPRINT NO. 90, PAGE 274
   4   1   3   6   2  10   0   0   2   1
(2F9.3)
127.     -5.
150.     -3.
379.     -1.
421.      1.
480.      3.
426.      5.
 31512.36
 32012.36
       .580E+03      -.180E+03      -.160E+00
       .500E+03      -.140E+03      -.180E+00
/*
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

DATA SET NO. 1

HARTLEY MODIFIED GAUSS-NEWTON METHOD, ISU STAT LAB REPRINT NO. 90, PAGE 274

ESTIMATE NO. 1 OF THE PARAMETERS

CYCLE	PARAMETER ESTIMATES, FOLLOWED BY SUM OF SQUARES OF ERROR			
1	0.5800000000000D 03	-0.1800000000000 03	-0.1600000000000 00	0.2770907228450 05
2	0.5082910525760 03	-0.1355995470360 03	-0.215830015912D 00	0.152860528317D 05
3	0.532100791582D 03	-0.162648053336D 03	-0.191893473223D 00	0.149357949293D 05
4	0.535130406499D 03	-0.165401208689D 03	-0.1953284484950 00	0.1476008832410 05
5	0.536193449611D 03	-0.1666345809920 03	-0.1942171622090 00	0.1475979445740 05

SOLUTION VECTOR IS
THETA(I)

0.53620409D 03

-0.16664071D 03

-0.19421612D 00

X	Y	YHAT	RESIDUAL
-0.5000000000000D 01	0.127000000000000 03	0.961398923965240 02	0.30860107603476D 02
-0.300000000000000D 01	0.15000000000000D 03	0.237788121398430 03	-0.877881213984290 02
-0.1000000000000000D 01	0.379000000000000 03	0.333842501394140 03	0.451574986058630 02
0.100000000000000 01	0.421000000000000 03	0.398978818179540 03	0.220211818204560 02
0.3000000000000000D 01	0.480000000000000 03	0.443149003490810 03	0.368509965091940 02
0.500000000000000 01	0.426000000000000 03	0.473101653052780 03	-0.471016530527830 02

RESIDUAL SUM OF SQUARES IS
RESID= 0.14759794D 05

ESTIMATE NO. 2 OF THE PARAMETERS

CYCLE	PARAMETER ESTIMATES, FOLLOWED BY SUM OF SQUARES OF ERROR			
1	0.5000000000000 03	-0.1400000000000 03	-0.1800000000000 00	0.2056441620610 05
2	0.525982481594D 03	-0.1561628283790 03	-0.2045489935810 00	0.1480108312080 05
3	0.5355183306030 03	-0.1663777421620 03	-0.1941691725030 00	0.1476085639410 05
4	0.5361834731700 03	-0.1666167552200 03	-0.194237414849D 00	0.1475979439730 05
5	0.5362037507630 03	-0.1666403595130 03	-0.1942164302010 00	0.1475979429310 05

continued

000 0128

SOLUTION VECTOR IS
THETA(I)

0.53620379D 03

-0.16664035D 03

-0.19421644D 00

X	Y	YHAT	RESIDUAL
-0.500000000000000D 01	0.127000000000000D 03	0.961398293402120D 02	0.308601706597880D 02
-0.300000000000000D 01	0.150000000000000D 03	0.237788172854560D 03	-0.877881728545590D 02
-0.100000000000000D 01	0.379000000000000D 03	0.333842568489560D 03	0.451574315104420D 02
0.100000000000000D 01	0.421000000000000D 03	0.398978853827550D 03	0.220211461724470D 02
0.300000000000000D 01	0.480000000000000D 03	0.443148989296990D 03	0.368510107030110D 02
0.500000000000000D 01	0.426000000000000D 03	0.473101585722540D 03	-0.471015857225370D 02

RESIDUAL SUM OF SQUARES IS
RESID= 0.14759794D 05

000 0128

COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was approximately $1.61.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $1.61 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—TARSIER

000 0129

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Student's t Test
CALLING NAME	STUDENTT
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Modified version version of BMDX70 (T Program) from U.C.L.A. Louise R. Levine University Computer Center The University of Iowa
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mrs. Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian, Applications Programming, University Computer Center, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program computes t statistics and associated probability levels to test the equality of the means of two groups based on pooled and separate variance estimates. An F statistic and associated probability level for the equality of group variances is also computed. Paired comparison t ratios may be obtained through transgeneration. Groups are defined in two possible ways: 1) variable vs. variable, or 2) partitioned variable. Several dependent variables may be analyzed simultaneously. Each problem may contain from one to twenty subproblems. The cases to be included in each subproblem are determined through Boolean selection. Transgenerations are available and data specified as "missing" will be deleted. Variables transgenerated from variables with missing values will be considered missing.

Output

Output from this program includes F ratio of variances, t value (based on pooled variance estimate), t value (based on separate variance estimate), two-tailed probability levels for each t

continued

000 0129

000 0129

and for the F, means, standard deviations, standard error of the means, and number of observations included in the computation of the means, standard deviations, and standard error of the means.

Limitations per problem

p — number of original variables ($1 \leq p \leq 199$)

n — number of cases ($1 \leq n \leq 32,000$)

q — number of variables added to the original set after transgeneration ($-198 \leq q \leq 99$)

p+q — total number of variables output ($1 \leq p+q \leq 100$)

m — number of Transgeneration Cards ($0 \leq m \leq 100$)

D — number of Missing Value Cards ($0 \leq D \leq 100$)

b — number of Sub-problem Selection Cards per subproblem ($1 \leq b \leq 2$)

K — number of Variable Format Cards ($1 \leq K \leq 10$)

Machine Requirements

STUDENTT requires 124K bytes during execution and uses a special OS Assembler Language program, BLNK, for missing data.

000 0129

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Input

The order of cards in the job deck should be as follows.

Problem Card Missing Value Card(s) (optional) Standard Transgeneration Card(s) (optional) Subproblem Selection Card(s) Category Selection Card(s) F-type Variable Format Card(s) Data Input Cards (Place data input deck here if data input is from cards)	Repeat for additional problems

Finish Card

Problem Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	PROBLM
7–12	Alphanumeric problem code
13–17	Number of cases ($1 \leq n \leq 32{,}000$)
18–20	Number of original variables ($1 \leq p \leq 199$)
21–23	Number of Transgeneration Cards ($0 \leq m \leq 100$)
24–27	Number of variables added to or subtracted from the original set after transgeneration ($-198 \leq q \leq 99$)
28–30	Number of Missing Value Cards ($0 \leq D \leq 100$)
31–33	Number of subproblems This option must be used if the data are to be divided into two subgroups. This option must be included for variable vs. variable analysis, too. Each subproblem will compare the variable against *all* other variables. Only one Subproblem Card is needed, in either the variable vs. variable analysis or in the divided variable analysis.
34–36	Tape unit number to write data out for further processing. (The unit number must not be 5 or 6.) These columns may be blank if no more analysis is to be done.
37–38	Number of cards per case By specifying a tape number and the number of cards per case in Col. 34–36 and 37–38, respectively,

continued

000 0129

000 0129

Columns	Contents
	the user may write the input data (before transgeneration) on a specified logical tape for the processing of successive problems on the same input data. If a logical tape number is specified in Col. 34–36 of the Problem Card, the Problem Card of the following problem must have the same number in Col. 69–70. If this option is unnecessary, these columns should be left blank.
39–41	YES, if probabilities are to be computed. Otherwise leave blank.
42–44	YES, if PROBLM is variable-variable comparison. Otherwise leave blank.
69–70	00: data input is from cards T: data input is from logical tape T($T \neq 6$)
71–72	Number of Variable Format Cards ($1 \leq K \leq 10$)
73–74	If Col. 42–44 = YES, the number of comparisons to be made (<20). Otherwise leave blank.

Missing Value Card(s) (optional)

If missing data on the card or tape are indicated by blanks or -0, they are detected without using these Missing Value Cards.

Columns	Contents
1– 4	Variable index, if card is for a single variable. If missing value codes are the same for all variables, punch 00 and prepare only one Missing Value Card.
5– 8	Number of missing value codes ($1 \leq C \leq 10$)
9–14	First missing value code
15–20	Second missing value code
⋮	⋮
63–68	Tenth missing value code

Standard Transgeneration Card(s) (optional)

A list of transgeneration codes is provided below. Variables transgenerated from variables with missing values will be considered missing. When a violation of a restriction in the

continued

000 0129

right-hand column of the Transgeneration List occurs during transgeneration, the program will print a diagnostic message. After transgeneration of a particular case, if the original and added variables are not the first variables in the matrix (p+q) required for computation, they must be relocated. This may be done by using Transgeneration Code 09 with the constant c equal to one (Col. 7–9 on the TRNGEN Card should contain the new location and Col. 12–14 the previous location).

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	TRNGEN
7– 9	Variable index k
10–11	Code from the Transgeneration List
12–14	Variable index i
15–20	Variable index j or constant c
21–25	Blank
26	Number of a_i's for transformation 40
27–32	a_1 value
33–38	a_2 value
⋮	⋮
63–68	a_7 value

The constants c, $a_1,\ldots,a_7$ are punched with a decimal point.

Example

To replace X_1 by exp $(-1/2X_1^2)$ three transformations are required.

```
TRNGEN001100012.0000
TRNGEN00109001-0.500
TRNGEN00104001000000
```

<u>Transgeneration List</u>

Notation to be used in the following transgeneration list:

i, j, k are variable indices (need not be different)

c is a constant

a_1, a_2, a_3, ... are constants

continued

000 0129

n is the number of cases, or sample size

the mean $\bar{X}_i = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=1}^{n} X_{ji}$

the standard deviation $s_i = \left[\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n} (X_{ji} - \bar{X}_i)^2\right]^{1/2}$

Code	*Transgeneration*	*Restriction*
01	$\sqrt{X_i} \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i \geq 0$
02	$\sqrt{X_i} + \sqrt{X_i + 1} \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i \geq 0$
03	$\log_{10} X_i \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i > 0$
04	$e^{X_i} \rightarrow X_k$	—
05	$\arcsin \sqrt{X_i} \rightarrow X_k$	$0 \leq X_i \leq 1$
07	$1/X_i \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i \neq 0$
08	$X_i + c \rightarrow X_k$	—
09	$X_i c \rightarrow X_k$	—
10	$X_i^c \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i \geq 0$
11	$X_i + X_j \rightarrow X_k$	—
12	$X_i - X_j \rightarrow X_k$	—
13	$X_i X_j \rightarrow X_k$	—
14	$X_i / X_j \rightarrow X_k$	$X_j \neq 0$
15	If $X_i \geq c$, $1 \rightarrow X_k$; otherwise $0 \rightarrow X_k$	—
16	If $X_i \geq X_j$, $1 \rightarrow X_k$; otherwise $0 \rightarrow X_k$	—
17	$\log_e X_i \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i > 0$

continued

000 0129

000 0129

Code	*Transgeneration*	*Restriction*
20	$\sin X_i \rightarrow X_k$	—
21	$\cos X_i \rightarrow X_k$	—
22	$\arctan X_i \rightarrow X_k$	—
23	$X_i^{X_j} \rightarrow X_k$	$X_i > 0$
24	$c^{X_i} \rightarrow X_k$	$c > 0$
40	If $X_i = a_1$ or a_2 or $a_3 \ldots, a_7$, then $c \rightarrow X_k$; otherwise X_k remains unchanged.	—
41	If X_i is blank, then $c \rightarrow X_k$; otherwise X_k remains unchanged	$(X_i \neq -0)$*

*Note that in reading numeric fields, a blank field and -0 are equivalent.

Subproblem Selection Card(s)

This card(s) indicates which cases are to be included in the subproblem.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	(V(
4– 6	Variable index for the first relationship
7	)
8– 9	Relationship: GT (Greater than) LT (Less than) GE (Greater than or equal to) LE (Less than or equal to) EQ (Equal to) NE (Not equal to)

continued

Columns	*Contents*
10–11	V(
12–14	Variable index of variable to be related to the preceding variable
15	)
16	blank
or	
10–15	Constant to be related to the preceding variable
16	)
17–18	Operation

AN (and): The following relationship must also be true in order for the case to be included in this subproblem.

OR: The case will be included if either the preceding or a following relationship is true.

**: This terminates the set of Boolean relationships for this subproblem.

These formats (Col. 1–16) may be repeated up to four times per card ending in Col. 72. The maximum number of cards per subproblem is two; therefore, the user may specify up to eight relationships per subproblem. If four or more relationships are specified for a single subproblem, the first card must be complete. The first relationship for each subproblem must begin on a new card and the last operation must be **.

According to rule, the entire Boolean expression is either true or false for the case being tested. It is examined from left to right. If an OR is encountered and the expression preceding the OR is true, the case will be included in the subproblem. If the expression preceding the OR is false, the program begins again with the expression following the OR.

Examples

i. (V(002)NEV(100))**
The case is accepted if variable 2 is not equal to variable 100.

continued

000 0129

ii. (V(010)GE100.00)AN(V(010)LT200.0)**
The case is accepted if variable 10 is greater than or equal to 100.00 and variable 10 is less than 200.00.

Category Selection Card(s)

Columns	*Contents* Variable vs Variable	Partioned Variable
1– 3	first table variable no. one	first comparison variable no. first subproblem
4– 9	first table variable no. two	partition point for first subproblem (number punched here is the last included in first group)
10–12	second table variable no. one	All variables will be compared against each other. Only Col. 1–9 must be filled.
13–18	second table variable no. two	
⋮	⋮	
64–66	eighth table variable no. one	
67–72	eighth table variable no. two	

Continue in the same manner to name all comparisons. The total number of comparisons may not be greater than 20. The observations for a case not specified as missing are included in the X category if the value of the variable specified on the Category Selection Card is greater than or equal to the specified value; if the value is less, the case will be included in the Y category. If the category variable is missing, the case will be excluded from subproblems using that categorization.

Format Cards

These cards should be arranged by subject for all variables.

Finish Card (only one is used; next to last card)

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	FINISH

A /* card is the last card in the deck.

000 0129

000 0129

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLM          4 18 18  18  0  1      YESYES                    00 116
TRNGEN 1911  1     4
TRNGEN 2211  2     5
TRNGEN 2511  3     6
TRNGEN 2011  7    10
TRNGEN 2311  8    11
TRNGEN 2611  9    12
TRNGEN 2111 13    16
TRNGEN 2411 14    17
TRNGEN 2711 15    18
TRNGEN 2814  2     1
TRNGEN 2914  5     4
TRNGEN 3014  8     7
TRNGEN 3114 11    10
TRNGEN 3214 14    13
TRNGEN 3314 17    16
TRNGEN 3414 22    19
TRNGEN 3514 23    20
TRNGEN 3614 24    21
(VC  1ILT     50)**
 25    27 26    21 23    24 26    27 28    29 30    31 32    33 29    30
 28    32 30    32 29    31 29    33 31    33 34    35 31    36 35    36
(16F5.0/2F5.0)
 8.8947.0655.9510.5832.4443.0212.0611.3123.37 9.4611.4620.92 3.6614-4218.08 6.14
 9.9716.01
 5.8722.4226.2912.46 7.9020.36 6.1413.9520.09 4.4020.4124.8110.7820.5931.3714.41
34.2148.62
14.2927.9542-22 6.3939.2245.6411.6316.6428.2712.7214.2626.98

 7.6626.8034.46

FINISH
/*
```

000 0129

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
BMDX70 T PROGRAM - REVISED OCTOBER 24, 1968
HEALTH SCIENCES COMPUTING FACILITY,UCLA

PROBLEM
NUMBER OF CASES..........      4    NO. OF SUB-PROBLEMS. 1
NUMBER OF PUNCHED VARIABLES. 18    TAPE TO WRITE....... 0
NUMBER OF TRANSGENERATIONS.. 18    INPUT TAPE NUMBER... 0
NUMBER OF VARIABLES ADDED... 18    NUMBER OF VARIABLE
NUMBER OF MISVAL CARDS......  0    FORMAT CARDS........ 1

 NEW            OLD     B VAR.    NUMBER OF
 VAR.   CODE    VAR.  OR CONST.   CONSTANTS        TYPE 40 CONSTANTS
  19     11       1       4.00
  22     11       2       5.00
  25     11       3       6.00
  20     11       7      10.00
  23     11       8      11.00
  26     11       9      12.00
  21     11      13      16.00
  24     11      14      17.00
  27     11      15      18.00
  28     14       2       1.00
  29     14       5       4.00
  30     14       8       7.00
  31     14      11      10.00
  32     14      14      13.00
  33     14      17      16.00
  34     14      22      19.00
  35     14      23      20.00
  36     14      24      21.00

    VARIABLE FORMAT
 (16F5.0/2F5.0)
```

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 1 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
25	4	58.4327	44.845	22.422	1.91	0.957	0.04	4	0.971	0.04	2.93	0.969
27	2	57.0400	32.456	22.950								

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 2 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
20	3	18.8333	7.295	4.212	2.23	0.857	0.17	3	0.879	0.15	1.62	0.9[illegible]6
21	2	17.4950	10.882	7.695								

continued

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 3 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
23	3	29.3433	5.950	3.435	13.15	0.383	-0.84	3	0.465	-0.65	1.10	0.632
24	2	39.5450	21.574	15.255								

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 4 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
26	3	48.1467	6.159	3.556	27.77	0.266	-0.50	3	0.650	-0.38	1.05	0.767
27	2	57.[illegible]400	32.456	22.950								

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 5 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
28	4	3.5567	1.365	0.682	4.08	0.406	0.18	5	0.866	0.16	2.74	0.887
29	3	3.2793	2.758	1.592								

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 6 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
30	3	1.5469	0.675	0.389	8.84	0.2[illegible]3	-0.64	4	0.559	-[illegible].64	2.45	0.59[illegible]
31	3	2.3237	2.005	1.158								

continued

480

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 7 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
32	2	2.9250	1.435	1.015	7.01	0.460	0.86	2	0.480	0.86	1.28	0.547
33	2	1.9908	0.542	0.383								

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 8 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
28	4	3.5567	1.365	0.682	4.09	0.405	2.31	5	0.069	2.56	4.55	0.063
30	3	1.5469	0.675	0.389								

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 9 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
28	4	3.5567	1.365	0.682	1.11	1.176	0.53	4	0.626	0.52	1.97	0.696
32	2	2.9250	1.435	1.015								

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 10 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
30	3	1.5469	0.675	0.389	4.53	0.631	-1.52	3	0.227	-1.27	1.30	0.425
32	2	2.9250	1.435	1.015								

continued

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SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 11 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
29	3	3.2793	2.758	1.592	1.89	0.692	0.49	4	0.653	0.49	3.65	0.661
31	3	2.3237	2.005	1.158								

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 12 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
29	3	3.2793	2.758	1.592	25.89	0.275	0.62	3	0.579	0.79	2.22	0.514
33	2	1.9908	0.542	0.383								

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 13 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
31	3	2.3237	2.005	1.158	13.69	0.375	0.22	3	0.841	0.27	2.40	0.819
33	2	1.9908	0.542	0.383								

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 14 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
34	4	2.4691	1.440	0.720	1.41	0.883	0.59	5	0.583	0.60	4.85	0.579
35	3	1.8623	1.215	0.701								

continued

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 15 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
31	3	2.3237	2.005	1.158	87.53	0.151	-0.00	3	0.998	-0.00	2.07	0.998
36	2	2.3270	0.214	0.152								

SUB-PROBLEM NUMBER 16 CONTAINS 4 CASES

VARIABLE INDEX	NUMBER OF CASES	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION	STANDARD ERROR	F VALUE	P VALUE	POOLED VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE	SEPARATE VARIANCE ESTIMATE T VALUE	DEGREES OF FREEDOM	P VALUE
35	3	1.8623	1.215	0.701	32.13	0.248	-0.51	3	0.646	-0.65	2.18	0.584
36	2	2.3270	0.214	0.152								

NUMBER OF CASES NOT INCLUDED IN DESIGNATED SUB-PROBLEMS= 0
NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH TRANSGENERATION RESTRICTIONS WERE VIOLATED = 0

COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, I/O accesses, core storage, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was $3.82.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead

= $3.82 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—STUDENTT

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Correlation and Multiple Linear Regression
CALLING NAME	UMST500
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Minnesota University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Unknown
LANGUAGE	CDC Fortran IV
COMPUTER	CDC6600 (Scope 3.1.6)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing currently available
CONTACT	William Craig, EIN Tech. Rep., Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, Univ. of Minn., 311 Walter Library, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 Tel.: (612) 373-7833

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program performs a correlation analysis followed by a multiple linear regression. This program does *not* handle missing data. Any or all of the following may be calculated and given as output:

1. Raw cross-product matrix
2. Cross-product matrix about the means
3. Covariance matrix
4. Means and standard deviations
5. Correlation coefficient matrix
6. Multiple correlation coefficient
7. Ordinary regression coefficients and their standard errors
8. Normal regression coefficients and their standard errors
9. Total sum of squares of the dependent variable about its mean, separated into regression sum of squares and error sum of squares
10. Standard error of estimate
11. t statistics for testing significance of regression coefficients (regression coefficient divided by the standard error of that coefficient)
12. Partial correlation coefficients of the dependent variable with the independent variables

continued

13. Inverse of correlation matrix with dependent variable
14. Check on accuracy of inverse
15. Covariance matrix of normal regression coefficients
16. Inverse of cross-product matrix (about means) without the dependent variable
17. Back solution: observed dependent variable minus predicted dependent variable (residual) for all observations (The Durbin-Watson statistic is output when this option is chosen.)

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Seven different transformations of all variables can be made. Twenty-one methods of transformation and/or generation of individual variables are possible. (See User Instructions: Problem Card and Transgeneration Cards.)

Restrictions on J, the number of variables:

- $J \leq 216$ if only a correlation solution is called for; i.e., outputs 1–5 above.
- $J \leq 145$ if a regression solution is called for, excluding outputs 14–16 above.
- $J \leq 90$ if a regression solution is called for including all the above; i.e., outputs 1–17.

Restrictions on N, the number of observations (or individuals)

- $N \leq 2^{16}-1 = 32,767$ if N is supplied to the program by an input card.
- $N \leq 2^{47}-1 \doteq 10^{14}$ if the program is to count the number of observations as they are read in.

This program can compute any multiple regression equation which involves variables contained in the correlation matrix (output 5 above); 6–17 may be computed for each such equation. Any variable may be named as the dependent variable.

An optional feature of this program is the calculation of all possible regression equations involving *one dependent variable and up to 10 independent variables*. For example, if y is the dependent variable and x_1, x_2, x_3, are independent variables, then the following regressions would be obtained:

y and x_1	y and x_1, x_2
y and x_2	y and x_1, x_3
y and x_3	y and x_2, x_3

y and x_1, x_2, x_3

continued

An additional option is the use of a special calculation technique to compute the cross-product matrix (about means), without possible loss of significant digits, directly from the input data.

REFERENCES

Anderson, D. and Frisch, M., *Statistical Programs for Use on the CDC 6600 Computer* (Minneapolis, Minn.: Univ. of Minn., Univ. Comp. Ctr., 1969).

Welford, B.P., "Note on a Method for Calculating Corrected Sums of Squares and Products", Technometrics, *4* (1962), pp. 419-420.

Caffrey, J., "ALGORITHM 66", Communications of the Association for Computing Machinery, *4* (1961), p. 322.

Johnson, P. O., *Statistical Methods in Research* (New York: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1949), pp. 338-340.

A Multiple Regression and Correlation Program for the Univac Scientific (1103), RR—127 (New York: UNIVAC, 1956).

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USER INSTRUCTIONS

System Control Cards (will be prepared by Univ. of Minn. personnel.)

Program Control Cards

Problem Card

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 7		PROBLEM
8–10	NVAR	Number of variables to be read from the Data Cards (does not include optional counting/card-ordering variable). Check this number against restrictions on J, above. NVAR $\geq$ 2
11–15	NOBS	0: computer counts observations without checking card ordering. 1: computer counts observations and checks on card ordering (see Input Data Cards). NOBS: exactly the number of observations the computer is to read in. NOBS $\geq$ 0
16	NFC	Number of Format Cards ($\leq$ 5) If zero or blank, NFC = 1 is assumed.
17		1: back solution is required in a regression problem performed on this data (this causes data to be saved on magnetic tape). 0: otherwise
18		1: use special method for direct calculation of cross-product matrix (about means), omitting raw cross-product matrix 0: use standard method for calculation of raw cross-product matrix
19		1: output correlation coefficients 0: otherwise
20		1: output standard deviations and means 0: otherwise
21		1: output covariance matrix 0: otherwise

continued

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
22		1: output of cross-product matrix (about means) 0: otherwise
23		1: output of raw cross-product matrix 0: otherwise
24		0: 4 place accuracy 1: 7 place accuracy 2: ten place accuracy (in the printout of cross-product and covariance matrices)
25–27	NRG	Number of regression equations to be computed from this data (i.e., the number of REGRESS Cards)
28–30	NVG	Number of Transgeneration Cards ($\leq$ 250)
31	NTRANS	0: no transformations are to be made 1: $\log_{10}$ transformation of all variables 2: $\log_e$ transformation of all variables 3: square root transformation of all variables 4: square transformation of all variables 5: reciprocal transformation of all variables 6: sine transformation of all variables 7: cosine transformation of all variables
32–34	NADD	The number of new variables added by transgeneration. See Transgeneration Cards below.
35–80	Name	Alphanumeric identification of the problem

Format Card(s)

Variables are considered to be indexed, or numbered, by a subscript according to the order in which they are read in from the Data Cards. All data must be read with F, E, or X – fields.

continued

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The first variable read is No. 1, the second is No. 2, etc., and they are denoted by $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_j$. The Format Card must provide for reading in the NVAR elements of an observation at one time. In addition, if either 0 or 1 is punched in Col. 11–15 of the Problem Card, the first field read by the Format Card shall be an integer field of at least 2 columns. This field is used in checking card order and counting observations.

Transgeneration Cards

Each Transgeneration Card specifies the transformation or variable generation desired. The new variable or transformed variable may replace one of the existing variables or may be added to the original set of variables. Transgenerations are performed sequentially; thus, one can add two variables in one transgeneration and take the square root of the sum in the next transgeneration. Where there are NVAR variables originally introduced into the problem, we shall indicate by NADD the total additional variables occupying new variable locations which are to be used subsequently. Do not include in NADD the transgenerations which replace other variables. However, the limit on NVAR and NADD specified by the program cannot be exceeded even at intermediate stages of the transgeneration. Transformations of all variables at once as indicated by Col. 31 of the Problem Card operate independently of and after transgeneration and may be used alternatively or in conjunction with Transgeneration Cards. Violation of restrictions relating to the transformations and transgenerations results in omission of all variables of the observation for which the violation occurred, and in an appropriate print-out indicating the observation omitted. *Note:* The sum of Col. 8 – 10 and Col. 32 – 34 on the Problem Card must satisfy the restrictions on J.

Notation

x:	the variable prior to transgeneration
x':	the transformed variable which (depending on instructions in the transgenerator card) replaces the original variable x or becomes a new variable
c:	a constant
A, B:	specified variable numbers, or indices
*:	multiplication

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	Variable number to be assigned to x'
4– 5	Transgenerator code

continued

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Columns	*Contents*
6–10	A: variable number, or variable number of x, or constant C_1 for transformation 21
11–20	B: variable number, or constant c, or constant C_2 for transformation 21 (keypunch decimal point if not at extreme right)

Code	*Transformation*	*Restriction*
00	$x' = x$	
01	$x' = \sqrt{x}$	$x \geq 0$
02	$x' = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x + 1}$	$x \geq 0$
03	$x' = \log_{10} x$	$x > 0$
04	$x' = e^x$	$x \leq 740$
05	$x' = \sin^{-1} x$	$-1 \leq x \leq 1$
06	$x' = \log_e x$	$x > 0$
07	$x' = 1/x$	$x \neq 0$
08	$x' = x + c$	
09	$x' = x * c$	
10	$x' = x^c$	$x \geq 0$
11	$x' = x_A + x_B$	
12	$x' = x_A - x_B$	
13	$x' = x_A * x_B$	
14	$x' = x_A/x_B$	$x_B \neq 0$
15	if $x \geq c$, set $x' = 1$ otherwise, set $x' = 0$	
16	if $x_A \geq x_B$, set $x' = 1$ otherwise, set $x' = 0$	
17	$x' = \sin x$	$\|x\| < 2.2 \times 10^{14}$ x in radians
18	$x' = \cos x$	$\|x\| < 2.2 \times 10^{14}$ x in radians
19	$x' = x_A^{x_B}$	$x_A > 0$
20	$x' = c^x$	$c > 0$
21	if $x = C_1$, set $x' = 1$ if $x = C_2$, set $x' = -1$ otherwise, set $x' = 0$	

continued

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Code	*Transformation*	*Restriction*
Note on Code 21:	[Notice that the x variable (no. indicated in Col. 1–3) is replaced by 1, –1, or 0. If you do not want to destroy your original variable, it is necessary to create a new one by using transformation 00, and then using transformation 21 on the new variable.]	

Input Data Cards

The Data Cards shall be punched in accordance with the format given on the Format Card. The NVAR elements of an observation are read at one time from a set of cards. Each observation starts on a new set of cards. If 0 is punched in Col. 11 – 15 of the Problem Card, there must be a non-negative integer in the first field (an I-field) read by the Format Card, for use in counting observations. If 1 is punched in Col. 11 – 15 of the Problem Card, there must be a 1 in the first field (an I-field) read from each observation by the Format Card, for use in checking card ordering. This assumes more than one Data Card per observation and each is numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. Thus, if a 2 or 3 is found, there would be an error in card ordering.

End of Data Card

This card is required only if Col. 11 – 15 of the Problem Card contains 0 or 1. It must have –1 punched where it will be read by the first (i.e. integer) field of the Format Card. If more than one data card is read at one time, this card must be followed by enough blanks to make a set of Data Cards.

<u>Regression Cards</u>

REGRESS Cards

(There must be as many REGRESS Cards as indicated by Col. 25 – 27 of the Problem Card.)

Columns	*Contents*
1– 7	REGRESS
8–12	Numeric identification for problems based on this card

continued

Columns	*Contents*
13	0: No back solution is wanted 1: Print back solution for all equations based on this card 2: Print back solution for final equation only

The following three sets of two column options are mutually exclusive. That is, you may choose the options in 14 – 15 or 16 – 17 or 18 – 19, with Col. 16 – 17 being the most likely choice.

14	1: Print all possible regression solutions with x_1 as dependent variable, with output as indicated by Col. 15. If Col. 14 is punched 1, then this Regress Card must be the last one 0: otherwise
15	1: Print normal regression coefficients and standard errors 2: Print ordinary regression coefficients, standard errors, t's, and partial correlations of dependent variable with each of the independent variables 3: Print both of the above 0: Print only outputs 6, 9, 10 as indicated in Abstract, and indices of dependent and independent variables
16	1: List of dependent and independent variables follows on this card; output as indicated by Col. 17 0: otherwise
17	Same codes as Col. 15
18	1: Print output for the regression which includes all variables, in accordance with Col. 19. Variable No. 1 is the dependent variable in this case. If Col. 18 is punched 1, then this Card must be the last one. 0: otherwise
19	Same codes as Col. 15.

continued

Columns	*Contents*		
20	See restrictions on J in Functional Abstract		
		Print inverse of correlation matrix with dependent variable for:	Print inverse check for:
	0:	no equations	no equations
	1:	all equations	no equations
	2:	final equation only	no equations
	3:	no equations	all equations
	4:	all equations	all equations
	5:	final equation only	all equations
	6:	no equations	final equation only
	7:	all equations	final equation only
	8:	final equation only	final equation only
21	See restrictions on J in abstract		
		Print covariance matrix of normal coefficients for:	Print inverse of cross-product matrix (about means) without dependent variable for:
		Same codes as Col. 20	Same codes as Col. 20
22–24	Number of indices to be read from this list (including dependent variable) which follows starting in Col. 25		
25–28	The index of the dependent variable for this regression (*Note:* the first variable on a Data Card is considered to be No. 1, the second No. 2, etc.)		
29–32	The index of the first independent variable		
33–36	The index of the second independent variable		
⋮	⋮		
77–80	The index of the 13th independent variable.		

Note: A minus sign preceeding a variable index will cause the intermediate equation which first includes that variable to be printed; for example, the list starting in Col. 25 – 28 which reads 6 4 –2 1 3 will give 2 regressions with the 6th variable as dependent:

6 with 4 and 2
6 with 4,2,1, and 3

continued

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CONTINU Card(s)

(these cards are required only as continuation for the index list on the REGRESS Card)

Columns	*Contents*
1– 7	CONTINU
8	blank
9–80	Continuation of the list of variable numbers used in this regression, in 4–column fields as before.

Finish Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	FINISH

Used after last problem (see next section)

Order of Cards

More than one problem can be processed consecutively. The following example illustrates the order of cards.

Program Control Cards for problem 1
    Problem Card for problem 1
    Format Card(s) for problem 1
    Transgeneration Cards (if any) for problem 1
Data Cards for problem 1
End of Data Card for problem 1 (if required)
Regression Cards for problem 1 (if required)
    REGRESS Card
    CONTINU Card(s) (if required)
Program Control Cards for problem 2
Data Cards for problem 2
End of Data Card for problem 2 (if required)
Regression Card(s) for problem 2 (if required)
⋮
Program Control Cards for last problem
Data Cards for last problem
End of Data Card for last problem (if required)
Regression Card(s) for last problem (if required)
Finish Card

Further discussion of error printouts, notation, and computation can be found in Ref. 1.

continued

000 0130

REFERENCES

1. Anderson, D. and Frisch, M., *Statistical Programs for Use on the CDC 6600 Computer* (Minneapolis, Minn.: Univ. of Minn., Univ. Comp. Ctr., 1969).

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLEM  3       110111111  1  10   1UMST500 SAMPLE PROBLEM
(I2,3F2.0)
  413    2          3
   3 6 5
   1 2 3
   2 3 4
   6 5 4
   3 4 5
   1 3 2
   2 4 3
   3 5 4
-1
REGRESS    12  13  48  4   2   3  -4   1
FINISH
```

000 0130

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
UMST500          CORRELATION AND REGRESSION ANALYSIS  UMST500 SAMPLE PROBLEM


NVAR =   3   NOBS =    -0   NFC = 1   NVG =  1   NADD =  1    NTRANS = 0   NRG =  1
    OPTIONS          CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS,    YES           MEANS AND ST DEV,   YES
                     COVARIANCE MATRIX,    YES                  CROSS-PRODUCT MATRIX(ABOUT MEANS),   YES
                     RAW CROSS-PRODUCT MATRIX,    YES           ACCURACY,     7 PLACE
                     HACK SOLUTION,   YES                       SPECIAL METHOD,    NO
        (MATRICES ARE PRINTED BY ROWS OF THE LOWER LEFT TRIANGLE, INCLUDING DIAGONAL ELEMENTS)



          FORMAT = (I2,3F2.0)

       TRANS-GENERATOR CARD(S)
CARD    NEW      TRANS    ORIG.    ORIG. VAR(B)
 NO. VARIABLE    CODE     VAR(A)   OR CONSTANT
  1      4        13      2.00          3.000000000

     NO. OF OBSERVATIONS =       8


       COVARIANCE MATRIX

1      2.553571E+00
2      1.428571E+00  1.714286F+00
3      8.928571E-01  8.571429E-01  1.071429E+00
4      8.464286E+00  1.000000E+01  7.357143E+00  6.792857E+01


CROSS-PRODUCT MATRIX (RAW),  COLUMN J IN LAST ROW IS SUM OF X(J)
   1      7.300000E+01
   2      9.400000E+01  1.400000E+02
   3      8.500000E+01  1.260000E+02  1.200000E+02
   4      3.900000E+02  5.740000E+02  5.240000E+02  2.460000E+03
   5      2.100000E+01  3.200000E+01  3.000000F+01  1.260000E+02


       CROSS-PRODUCT MATRIX(ABOUT MEANS)

1      1.787500E+01
2      1.000000E+01  1.200000E+01
3      6.250000E+00  6.000000E+00  7.500000E+00
4      5.925000E+01  7.000000E+01  5.150000E+01  4.755000E+02
```

continued

000 0130

	MEAN	STANDARD DEVIATION
1	2.6250000000E+00	1.5979898087E+00
2	4.0000000000E+00	1.3093073414E+00
3	3.7500000000E+00	1.0350983390E+00
4	1.5750000000E+01	8.2418791200E+00

CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

1	1.000000			
2	.682789	1.000000		
3	.539792	.632456	1.000000	
4	.642673	.926685	.862385	1.000000

.........REGRESSION EQUATION 1...................UMST500 SAMPLE PROBLEM ....

DEPENDENT VARIABLE 2
2 INDEP VARIABLES
5 DEG OF FREEDOM

MULTIPLE CORR COFFF		
1-R2	R2	R
.03282	.96718	.98345

NORMAL EQUATION

SUM OF SQUARES			STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE	
TOTAL	REGR	ERROR	SE2	SE
7.00000E+00	6.77024E+00	2.29759E-01	4.59519E-02	2.14364E-01

	3	4
B	-6.5045E-01	1.4876E+00
SD	1.6004E-01	1.6004E-01

ORDINARY EQUATION

SUM OF SQUARES			STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE	
TOTAL	REGR	ERROR	SE2	SE
1.20000E+01	1.16061E+01	3.93873E-01	7.87746E-02	2.80668E-01

CONSTANT 3.3632385120E+00

	3	4
B	-8.2276E-01	2.3632E-01
SD	2.0244E-01	2.5424E-02
B/SD	-4.0642E+00	9.2952E+00
PCYI	-8.7615E-01	9.7226E-01

INVERSE OF CORRELATION MATRIX (WITH DEPENDENT VARIABLE). SIGN IS REVERSED

1	-3.046666667E+01		
2	-1.981694000E+01	-1.679166667E+01	
3	4.532284192E+01	3.284494824E+01	-7.132500000E+01

INVERSE CHECK

1	1.000000000E+00		
2	-2.273736754E-13	1.000000000E+00	
3	-4.547473509E-13	-2.273736754E-13	1.000000000E+00

continued

000 0130

.........REGRESSION EQUATION 1..................UMST500 SAMPLE PROBLEM .....


```
                      DEPENDENT VARIABLE  2                MULTIPLE  CORR  COEFF
                       3 INDEP VARIABLES                   1-R2      R2      R
                       4 DEG OF FREEDOM                    .02249   .97751  .98869

       NORMAL EQUATION                      SUM OF SQUARES                      STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE
                                   TOTAL       REGR         ERROR                SE2           SF
                                7.00000E+00  6.84260E+00  1.57399E-01         3.93498E-02   1.98368E-01

              3           4           1
B      -6.4296E-01  1.3958E+00  1.3280E-01
SD      1.4820E-01  1.6284E-01  9.7930E-02

       ORDINARY EQUATION                    SUM OF SQUARES                      STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE
                                   TOTAL       REGR         ERROR                SE2           SF
                                1.20000E+01  1.17302E+01  2.69827E-01         6.74568E-02   2.59724E-01
 CONSTANT      3.2718112045E+00

              3           4           1
B      -8.1329E-01  2.2174E-01  1.0881E-01
SD      1.8746E-01  2.5869E-02  8.0238E-02
B/SD   -4.3384E+00  8.5718E+00  1.3561E+00
PCYI   -9.0815E-01  9.7384E-01  5.6119E-01

INVERSE OF CORRELATION MATRIX (WITH DEPENDENT VARIABLE), SIGN IS REVERSED

   1      -4.4472910222E+01

   2      -2.8594504413E+01  -2.2292472291E+01

   3       6.2076273375E+01   4.3344146609E+01  -9.1364454333E+01

   4       5.9059376522E+00   3.7011884222E+00  -7.0643298100E+00  -2.4903250777E+00

INVERSE CHECK

   1       1.0000000000E+00

   2      -1.8474111113E-13   1.0000000000E+00

   3      -1.0942358813E-12  -4.6895820564E-13   1.0000000000E+00

   4      -1.7053025666E-13  -1.5631940919E-13   3.4106051322E-13   1.0000000000E+00

COVARIANCE MATRIX OF NORMAL REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS

   1       2.1964049470E-02

   2      -1.9288728803E-02   2.6516229700E-02

   3       5.4032919200E-04  -6.6293663650E-03   9.5902491960E-03

INVERSE OF CROSS-PRODUCT MATRIX (ABOUT MEANS) WITHOUT DEPENDENT VARIABLE

   1       5.2096277350E-01

   2      -5.7458361610E-02   9.9201169530E-03

   3       8.3015715550E-03  -1.2791729760E-02   9.5441967320E-02

           OBSERVED Y          PREDICTED Y       OBS. Y-PRED. Y     (OBS.-PRED.)/OBS.

     1   6.000000000E+00   6.183992064E+00   -1.839920639E-01   -3.066534398E-02
     2   2.000000000E+00   2.271184671E+00   -2.711846708E-01   -1.355923354E-01
     3   3.000000000E+00   2.897144051E+00    1.028559495E-01    3.428531649E-02
     4   5.000000000E+00   5.106301885E+00   -1.063018848E-01   -2.126037696E-02
     5   4.000000000E+00   3.966584869E+00    3.341513079E-02    8.353782697E-03
     6   3.000000000E+00   3.084477628E+00   -8.447762753E-02   -2.815920918E-02
     7   4.000000000E+00   3.710437007E+00    2.895629927E-01    7.239074819E-02
     8   5.000000000E+00   4.779877826E+00    2.201221741E-01    4.402443481E-02

 DURBIN-WATSON STATISTIC =    1.369038858E+00
```

000 0130

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on Sample Input, the central processor time used was 0.269 seconds. At the current rate for the University of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.); the computer time cost $0.05 plus a small charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer cost + postage + network overhead

= $0.25 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST500

000 0131

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Invert Ill-Behaved Matrices Using Hotelling and Bodewig's Iterative Technique
CALLING NAME	HRDMIN
INSTALLATION NAME	The University of Iowa University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Robert G. McCord Graduate Student in Comp. Sci. University of Iowa
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/65
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings presently available
CONTACT	Mrs. Louise R. Levine, Program Librarian, Applications Programming, University Computer Center, The Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia. 52240 Tel.: (319) 353-5580

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This routine attempts to invert matrices, particularly ill-behaved matrices such as a Hilbert matrix, to a designated degree of accuracy. Bodewig and Hotelling's method of matrix inversion with iteration is used. The matrix to be inverted and an approximation of its inverse are passed to the routine, and it returns the refined inverse and the product of the original matrix and its inverse. An MXM work area must be passed, where M is the dimension in the main program of the matrix to be inverted. Some matrices may be so ill-conditioned that either an approximation of the inverse cannot be found or the inverse cannot be refined to the degree of accuracy specified. In either case the method cannot be used.

Method

A first approximation to the actual inverse is refined to a desired accuracy using Bodewig and Hotelling's technique.

Let A^{-1} be the true inverse to the matrix A, and let A_0^{-1} be a first approximation to A^{-1} such that

continued

000 0131

000 0131

$$||I - AA_0^{-1}|| < K < 1$$

where K is a constant, I is the identity matrix, and $||x|| = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} |x_i|$ is the norm of a matrix X,

$$A_0^{-1} = A^{-1} + E_0$$

where E_0 is an error matrix.

Then $AA_0^{-1} = AA^{-1} + AE_0 = I + AE_0$. Set $R_0 = I - AA_0^{-1}$

$$\begin{array}{ll} A_1^{-1} = A_0^{-1}(I + R_0) & R_1 = I - AA_1^{-1} \\ A_2^{-1} = A_1^{-1}(I + R_1) & R_2 = I - AA_2^{-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ A_p^{-1} = A_{p-1}^{-1}(I + R_{p-1}) & R_p = I - AA_p^{-1} \end{array}$$

The norm of the matrix $A_n^{-1} - A^{-1}$ can be made arbitrarily small by increasing the number of iterations since

$$||A^{-1} - A_p^{-1}|| \leq \frac{n^{2p}||A_0||}{1-n} \frac{||P_0||^{2p}}{||R_0||}$$

where n is the order of A,
p is the number of iterations.

By forcing $||R_0||$ to be less than one, the solution can be made to converge to A^{-1}.

Accuracy

A 24X24 Hilbert matrix was inverted to accuracy of 10^{-4}.

REFERENCES

Householder, A.S., *Principles of Numerical Analysis* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1953), pp. 56-59.

000 0131

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Usage

The matrices A, B, C, and D must be defined as MXM double precision arrays in the calling program where M is the dimension in the main program of the matrix to be inverted. An approximation to the inverse should be read in or should be calculated by calling a double precision matrix inversion routine (such as the IBM Scientific Subroutine DMINV). Then HRDMIN can be called. On return, IRF should be check to see if refinement to the requested degree of accuracy was possible. If it was not possible, B will contain the approximation passed to the routine. Note that even if there is underflow in the routine which calculates the initial approximation to the inverse, it still may be possible to refine the inverse to the desired accuracy. The returned product A·B should be close to the identity matrix and provides a check on the accuracy.

Calling Sequence

```
CALL HRDMIN(M,N,A,B,C,Y,D,IRF)

where    M is the dimension in the main program of the matrix
           to be inverted.
         N is the size of the matrix actually used.
         A is the matrix to be inverted (dimension MXM, double
           precision).
         B is an approximation of the inverse. The refined
           inverse will be returned here (dimension MXM, double
           precision).
         C will contain the product A·B on return (dimension MXM,
           double precision).
         Y is the requested degree of accuracy in double
           precision.
         D is an MXM, double precision work area.
       IRF will contain 0 if refinement is possible
                        1 if refinement to the degree requested
                          is not possible
```

000 0131

SAMPLE INPUT

```
        0.1D-3      24      0.33333331346511840D 00   0.25000000000000000D 00
0.50000000000000000D 00    0.16666662693023680D 00   0.14285713434219360D 00
0.19999998807907100D 00    0.11111110448837280D 00   0.99999964237213100D-01
0.12500000000000000D 00    0.83333331346511840D-01   0.76923072338104200D-01
0.90909063816070600D-01    0.66666662693023700D-01   0.62500000000000000D-01
0.71428537368774400D-01    0.55555552244186380D-01   0.52631575614213920D-01
0.58823525905609110D-01    0.47619044780731180D-01   0.45454543083906150D-01
0.49999997019767740D-01    0.41666664183139780D-01   0.39999999105930300D-01
0.43478257954120610D-01    0.25000000000000000D 00   0.19999998807907100D 00
0.33333331346511840D 00    0.14285713434219360D 00   0.12500000000000000D 00
0.16666662693023680D 00    0.99999964237213100D-01   0.90909063816070600D-01
0.11111110448837280D 00    0.76923072338104200D-01   0.71428537368774400D-01
0.83333331346511840D-01    0.62500000000000000D-01   0.58823525905609110D-01
0.66666662693023700D-01    0.52631575614213920D-01   0.49999997019767740D-01
0.55555552244186380D-01    0.45454543083906150D-01   0.43478257954120610D-01
0.47619044780731180D-01    0.39999999105930300D-01   0.38461536169052100D-01
0.41666664183139780D-01    0.19999998807907100D 00   0.16666662693023680D 00
0.25000000000000000D 00    0.12500000000000000D 00   0.11111110448837280D 00
0.14285713434219360D 00    0.90909063816070600D-01   0.83333331346511840D-01
0.99999964237213100D-01    0.71428537368774400D-01   0.66666662693023700D-01
0.76923072338104200D-01    0.58823525905609110D-01   0.55555552244186380D-01
0.62500000000000000D-01    0.49999997019767740D-01   0.47619044780731180D-01
0.52631575614213920D-01    0.43478257954120610D-01   0.41666664183139780D-01
0.45454543083906150D-01    0.38461536169052100D-01   0.37037033587694140D-01
0.39999999105930300D-01    0.16666662693023680D 00   0.14285713434219360D 00
0.19999998807907100D 00    0.11111110448837280D 00   0.99999964237213100D-01
0.12500000000000000D 00    0.83333331346511840D-01   0.76923072338104200D-01
0.90909063816070600D-01    0.66666662693023700D-01   0.62500000000000000D-01
0.71428537368774400D-01    0.55555552244196380D-01   0.52631575614213920D-01
0.58823525905609110D-01    0.47619044780731180D-01   0.45454543083906150D-01
0.49999997019767740D-01    0.41666664183139780D-01   0.39999999105930300D-01
0.43478257954120610D-01    0.37037033587694140D-01   0.35714283585548380D-01
0.38461536169052100D-01    0.14285713434219360D 00   0.12500000000000000D 00
0.16666662693023680D 00    0.99999964237213100D-01   0.90909063816070600D-01
0.11111110448837280D 00    0.76923072338104200D-01   0.71428537368774400D-01
0.83333331346511840D-01    0.62500000000000000D-01   0.58823525905609110D-01
0.66666662693023700D-01    0.52631575614213920D-01   0.49999997019767740D-01
0.55555552244186380D-01

          .                          .                         .
          .                          .                         .
          .                          .                         .

0.34482758492231350D-01    0.33333331346511820D-01   0.32258063554763770D-01
0.31249999999999980D-01    0.30303027480840660D-01   0.29411762952804540D-01
0.28571426868438700D-01    0.27777776122093180D-01   0.27027025818824740D-01
0.26315785944461800D-01    0.25641024112701390D-01   0.24999998509883860D-01
0.24390242993831610D-01    0.23809522390365580D-01   0.23255813866853690D-01
0.22727269679307910D-01    0.22222220897674540D-01   0.21739128977060290D-01
0.41666664183139780D-01    0.39999999105930300D-01   0.38461536169052100D-01
0.37037033587694140D-01    0.35714283585548380D-01   0.34482758492231350D-01
0.33333331346511820D-01    0.32258063554763770D-01   0.31249999999999980D-01
0.30303027480840660D-01    0.29411762952804540D-01   0.28571426868439700D-01
0.27777776122093180D-01    0.27027025818824740D-01   0.26315785944461900D-01
0.25641024112701390D-01    0.24999998509883860D-01   0.24390242993831610D-01
0.23809522390365580D-01    0.23255813866853690D-01   0.22727269679307910D-01
0.22222220897674540D-01    0.21739128977060290D-01   0.21276593208312960D-01
0.39999999105930300D-01    0.38461536169052100D-01   0.37037033587694140D-01
0.35714283585548380D-01    0.34482758492231350D-01   0.33333331346511820D-01
0.32258063554763770D-01    0.31249999999999980D-01   0.30303027480840660D-01
0.29411762952804540D-01    0.28571426868439700D-01   0.27777776122093180D-01
0.27027025818824740D-01    0.26315785944461800D-01   0.25641024112701390D-01
0.24999998509883860D-01    0.24390242993831610D-01   0.23809522390365580D-01
0.23255813866853690D-01    0.22727269679307910D-01   0.22222220897674540D-01
0.21739128977060290D-01    0.21276593208312960D-01   0.20833332091569880D-01
/*
```

000 0131

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
ORIGINAL MATRIX
   C.500000C00CC0000000D 00   0.33333331346511840D CO   C.2500000CCCCC0000CD CC
   C.199999988C79071000D 00   0.16666662693023680D 00   0.14285713434219360D 00
   C.1250000CC00000000D 00    0.11111110448837280D CO   C.99999964237213 1CCD-C1
   C.90909063E16070600D-01    0.83333313465118 4C0D-01  0.76923072338104200D-01
   C.71428537368774400D-01    0.66666662693C237C0D-C1   0.6250C00CCCC0000000-C1
   0.58823525905609100D-01    0.55555552244186380D-C1   0.52631575614213910D-C1
   C.49999997C19767740D-01    0.47619C44780731180D-C1   0.45454543083906140D-C1
   C.43478257955412C6000D-01  0.41666664183139780D-C1   C.39999999 1C59303CCC-C1
   C.33333331346511840D 00    0.250C0C00C00000000D C0   0.19999998 8C79C71CCC CC
   C.16666662693023680D 00    0.14285713434219360D CO   0.125C000CCC0000000C0 OC
   C.11111110448837280D 00    0.99999964237213 1C0D-C1  C.9090906381607C600D-C1
   C.83333313465118400D-01    0.7692307233810 42C0D-01  0.71428537368774 4C0C-C1
   0.66666662693023700D-01    0.62500000C0CCC0000D-01   C.58823525905609100D-01
   C.55555552244186380D-01    0.52631575614213910D-C1   C.49999997019767740D-C1
   C.47619044780731180D-01    C.45454543C839C61400D-01  C.43478257954 12C600C-C1
   C.41666664183139780D-01    0.39999999105930 3C0D-C1  0.38461536169052C90C-01
   C.250C0C0CCCC0C0000D 00    0.19999998807907100C C0   0.16666662693C2368CC CC
   C.14285713434219360D 00    0.125C00000CCCCC0C0D C0   0.11111110448837280C CC
   C.99999964237213100D-C1    0.909C9063816C706C00-C1   0.83333313465118 4CCD-C1
   C.76923072338104200D-01    0.71428537368774400D-01   0.66666662693C237CCC-C1
   0.625C0000C00000000D-01    0.58823525905609100D-C1   0.55555552244186380D-C1
   C.52631575614213910D-C1    0.49999997019767740D-01   0.4761904478C73118C0-C1
   C.45454543C839C61400D-01   0.434782579541 2C6C0D-01  0.41666664183139780-C1
   C.39999999 1C59303000D-01  0.38461536169C52090D-01   0.37037033587694 14C0-C1
   C.199999988C79071000D 00   0.16666662693023680D C0   C.14285713434219360C CC
   C.125C0CC0CC00000000D 00   0.11111110448837280D C0   0.99999964237213 10CD-C1
   C.9090906381607C6000D-01   0.83333313465118 4C0D-C1  C.76923072338104 2CCD-C1
   C.71428537368774400D-01    0.66666662693C23700C-C1   0.625000000000000000D-C1
   C.588235259C56091000D-01   0.55555552244186380D-C1   0.52631575614213910C-C1
   C.49999997019767740D-01    0.47619044780731180D-01   0.45454543083906140C-C1
   C.43478257955412060OD-01   0.41666664183139780D-01   0.39999999105930300D-01
   C.38461536169052090D-01    0.37037033587694140D-01   0.35714283585548370D-C1
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   C.6250000C0CC0000000D-01   0.58823525905609100C-01   0.55555552244186380C-C1
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   0.35714283585548370D-01    0.34482758492231340D-C1   0.33333331346511810D-C1
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continued

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INVERSE MATRIX

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0.74272975325584410D-07	-0.16763806343078610D-07	0.22584572434425350D-07	-0.12107193470001220D-07	[illegible]
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0.11641532182693480D-08	-0.55879354476928710D-07	-0.27939677238464360D-08	0.27474015951156620D-07	0.45474735088646410D-11
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0.10000000041909520D 01				

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COST ESTIMATE

The costing algorithm is based on the amount of computing time, core storage, I/O accesses, cards in and out, and lines and pages printed. The total cost for the Sample Output above was $1.86.

Charge to user = computer cost + postage + network overhead
= $1.86 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—HRDMIN

000 0132

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Biomedical Computer Programs
CALLING NAME	BMD
INSTALLATION NAME	Washington University Computing Facilities
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Health Sciences Computing Facility University of California, Los Angeles
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/50
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Proprietary; available for use at Washington University. Available for distribution from authors.
CONTACT	Dr. C. B. Drebes, Mgr., Scientific Data Processing, Computing Facilities, Box 1098, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130 Tel.: (314) 863-0100 ext. 3141

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

The BMD package contains a variety of statistical programs in the following areas.

Description and Tabulation

Multivariate Analysis
a. Factor Analysis
b. Discriminant Analysis
c. Canonical Analysis

Regression Analysis
a. Linear
b. Polynomial
c. Asymptotic

Analysis of Variance and Covariance

Time Series Analysis

Special Programs
a. Life Table and Survival Rate
b. Contingency Table Analysis
c. Biological Assay
d. Guttman Scaling

continued

REFERENCES

Dixon, W.J., Ed., *BMD: Biomedical Computer Programs* (Berkeley: Univ. of Cal. Press, 1968).

Dixon, W.J., Ed., *BMD: Biomedical Computer Programs, X-series Supplement* (Berkeley: Univ. of Cal. Press, 1969).

000 0132

USER INSTRUCTIONS

The BMD manuals referenced below contain a description of each program, including sample input and output.

Most of the sixty programs in this package require a minimum partition size of 150K.

Deck Setup

```
Standard JOB Card
//     EXEC  BMD,PROGRAM=BMDXXX
       where XXX is the program code name, such as 01D
//GO.SYSIN    DD    *
       (BMD Program Control Cards)
       (Data)
/*
```

REFERENCES

Dixon, W.J., Ed., *BMD: Biomedical Computer Programs* (Berkeley: Univ. of Cal. Press, 1968).

Dixon, W.J., Ed., *BMD: Biomedical Computer Programs, X-series Supplement* (Berkeley: Univ. of Cal. Press, 1969).

000 0132

SAMPLE INPUT and SAMPLE OUTPUT

Interested persons should consult the references listed under the User Instructions.

000 0132

COST ESTIMATE

Interested persons should consult the contact person.

Charge to user = S/360 charges + handling/consultation charges + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—BMD

000 0133

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	General Purpose Simulation System
CALLING NAME	GPSS
INSTALLATION NAME	Washington University Computing Facilities
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	IBM Application Program
LANGUAGE	360 Assembly Language
COMPUTER	IBM 360/50
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Proprietary; available for use at Washington University. Available for distribution from IBM.
CONTACT	Dr. C.B. Drebes, Mgr., Scientific Data Processing, Computing Facilities, Box 1098, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130 Tel.: (314) 863-0100 ext. 3141

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

GPSS is a transaction-oriented language designed for conducting evaluations and experiments concerning the behavior of systems, methods and processes. It has a modular structure which permits "transactions" to flow through the system, where their interactions can be observed and modified. A "clock" is maintained by which events are either scheduled to occur or else determined by one of the eight random number generators provided. Information can be obtained regarding sequencing of operations, scheduling and allocation rules, inventories, queuing disciplines, machine failures, etc. In general, various trade-offs between cost and performance can be studied.

REFERENCES

General Purpose Simulation System/360, Introductory User's Manual (IBM Manual GH20-0304-0), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

General Purpose Simulation System/360, User's Manual (IBM Manual GH20-0326-3), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

General Purpose Simulation System/360, OS (360A-CS-17X) Operator's Manual (IBM Manual H20-0311), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

000 0133

USER INSTRUCTIONS

General Deck Setup

```
JOB Card
//  EXEC    GPSSGO
//GPSS.SYSIN    DD    *
   (GPSS Model)
/*
```

The above procedure requires a minimum partition of 90K and does not permit the use of the specialized features: UPDATE, WRITE-JOBTAPE, or READ-SAVE. The setup for these features is described in Ref. 3, and will increase the partition requirements beyond 100K.

REFERENCES

1. *General Purpose Simulation System/360, Introductory User's Manual* (IBM Manual GH20-0304-0), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

2. *General Purpose Simulation System/360, User's Manual* (IBM Manual GH20-0326-3), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

3. *General Purpose Simulation System/360, OS (360A-CS-17X) Operator's Manual* (IBM Manual H20-0311), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1969).

SAMPLE INPUT

```
  JOB Card
// EXEC     GPSSGO
//GPSS.SYSIN    DD    *
BLOCK
NUMBER  *LOC   OPERATION  A,B,C,D,E,F,G              COMMENTS
        *      SIMULATE
         5     FUNCTION   RN2,C24               EXPONENTIAL
        0      0     .1   .104  .2    .222  .3    .355  .4    .509  .5    .69
        .6     .915  .7   1.2   .75   1.38  .8    1.6   .84   1.83  .88   2.12
        .9     2.3   .92  2.52  .94   2.81  .95   2.99  .96   3.2   .97   3.5
        .98    3.9   .99  4.6   .995  5.3   .998  6.2   .999  7     .9997 8
         1     FUNCTION   RN3,D3                TYPE
        .42    1     .62  2 1.0 3
1              GENERATE   5,FN5
2              ASSIGN     1,FN1
3              QUEUE      P1
4              ENTER      P1
         1     STORAGE    2                     REGULAR GAS
         2     STORAGE    1                     HI TEST GAS
         3     STORAGE    2                     FUEL OIL
5              DEPART     P1
6              ADVANCE    19,5
7              LEAVE      P1
8              TERMINATE  1
               START      2000
               REPORT
               EJECT
        STO    TITLE      ,S1=REGULAR GAS.....S?=HIGH TEST......S3=FUEL OIL
               SPACE      3
               SPACE      3
        QUE    TITLE      ,Q1=REGULAR GAS......Q2=HIGH TEST......Q3=FUEL OIL
               EJECT
               END
         5     FUNCTION   RN2   C24
        0      0     .1   .104  .2    .222  .3    .355  .4    .509  .5    .69
        .6     .915  .7   1.2   .75   1.38  .8    1.6   .84   1.83  .88   2.12
        .9     2.3   .92  2.52  .94   2.81  .95   2.99  .96   3.2   .97   3.5
        .98    3.9   .99  4.6   .995  5.3   .998  6.2   .999  7     .9997 8
         1     FUNCTION   RN3   D3
        .42    1     .62  2     1.0   3
         1     GENERATE   5     FN5
         2     ASSIGN     1     FN1
         3     QUEUE      P1
         4     ENTER      P1
         1     STORAGE    2
         2     STORAGE    1
         3     STORAGE    2
         5     DEPART     P1
         6     ADVANCE    19
         7     LEAVE      P1
         8     TERMINATE  1
               START      2000
/*
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

S1=REGUALR GAS.....S2=HIGH TEST......S3=FUEL OIL
STORAGE CAPACITY

S1=REGULAR GAS.....S2=HIGH TEST......S3=FUEL OIL

STORAGE	CAPACITY	AVERAGE CONTENTS	AVERAGE UTILIZATION	ENTRIES	AVERAGE TIME/TRAN	CURRENT CONTENTS
1	2	1.701	.850	807	19.381	1
2	1	.799	.799	390	18.848	1
3	2	1.671	.835	807	19.029	2

Q1=REGULAR GAS......Q2=HIGH TEST......Q3=FUEL OIL

QUEUE	MAXIMUM CONTENTS	AVERAGE CONTENTS	TOTAL ENTRIES	ZERO ENTRIES	PERCENT ZEROS	AVERAGE TIME/TRANS	$AVERAGE TIME/TRANS	TABLE NUMBER
1	24	3.620	816	167	20.4	40.772	51.263	
2	15	2.501	399	82	20.5	57.621	72.526	
3	10	1.562	807	221	27.3	17.796	24.508	

$AVERAGE TIME/TRANS = AVERAGE TIME/TRANS EXCLUDING ZERO ENTRIES

000 0133

COST ESTIMATE

The above sample problem, executed in class A (100K high speed core), required 36 seconds of central processor unit time at a cost of $5.04.

Charge to user = S/360 charges + handling/consultation charges + postage + network overhead

= $5.04 + handling/consultation charges + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—GPSS

000 0134

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Continuous System Modeling Program
CALLING NAME	CSMP
INSTALLATION NAME	Washington University Computing Facilities
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	IBM Application Program
LANGUAGE	CSMP imbedded in FORTRAN
COMPUTER	IBM 360/50
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Proprietary; available for use but not for distribution.
CONTACT	Dr. C.B. Drebes, Mgr., Scientific Data Processing, Computing Facilities, Box 1098, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130 Tel.: (314) 863-0100 ext. 3141

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

CSMP performs a simulation of a continuous system, obtaining solutions to problems expressed in the form of systems of differential equations or analog block diagrams. Typical applications might be a control engineer's study of the effectiveness of various control system designs, or a study of a cardiovascular system model.

CSMP provides a basic set of functional blocks with which the components of a continuous system may be represented, and it accepts application-oriented statements for defining the connections between these functional blocks. It also accepts FORTRAN IV statements which can be used to handle non-linear and time-variant problems. Input and output are facilitated by means of user-oriented control statements.

REFERENCES

System/360 Continuous System Modeling Program (360A-CX-16X) User's Manual (IBM Manual GH20-0367-3), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1968).

continued

000 0134

System/360 Continuous System Modeling Program (360A-CX-16X) Operator's Manual (IBM Manual H20-0368), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1968).

System/360 Continuous System Modeling Program (360A-CX-16X) Application Description (IBM Manual GH20-0240-2), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1968).

000 0134

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Fixed format output is provided for printing and plotting at selected increments of the independent variable. Output may also be controlled through user supplied formats. The user's manual describes diagnostic error messages. Minimum core storage required is 90K bytes.

General Deck Setup

```
JOB Card
// EXEC    CSMPGO
//CSMP.SYSIN  DD  *

    (CSMP Model)

/*
```

Further information can be obtained from the references listed below.

REFERENCES

System/360 Continuous System Modeling Program (360A-CX-16X) User's Manual (IBM Manual GH20-0367-3), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1968).

System/360 Continuous System Modeling Program (360A-CX-16X) Operator's Manual (IBM Manual H20-0368), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1968).

System/360 Continuous System Modeling Program (360A-CX-16X) Application Description (IBM Manual GH20-0240-2), (White Plains, N.Y.: IBM Corp. Tech. Pub. Depart., 1968).

000 0134

SAMPLE INPUT

```
TITLE                CABLE REEL CONTROL DESIGN
*                          APRIL 1, 1968
INITIAL
                     K1 = (D**2)/(2.0*PI*W)
PARAMETER             D = 0.1      ,        W = 2.0
CONSTANT             PI = 3.14159
PARAMETER         RFULL = 4.0      ,   REMPTY = 2.0
*
DYNAMIC

                      I = 18.5 * (R**4)    - 221.0
                 TH2DOT = TORQUE / I
                 TH1DOT = INTGRL(0.0 , TH2DOT )
                      R = INTGRL(RFULL , (-K1 * TH1DOT))
                  ERROR = VDESIR - VM
PARAMETER        VDESIR = 50.0
                  CONTL = GAIN * ERROR
*      (REMEMBER TO ADD CONTROL LIMITING ON NEXT TRY)
PARAMETER          GAIN = 0.5
                 TORQUE = 500.0 * DUMMY
                  DUMMY = REALPL(0.0, 1.0, CONTL)
                   VACT = R * TH1DOT
                     VM = REALPL(0.0, 0.5, VACT)
FINISH                R = 2.0
TIMER  DELT =.05, FINTIM = 20.0, PRDEL=0.5,OUTDEL=0.5
PRINT    VACT,VM,ERROR,CONTL  ,TORQUE,R,I
PRTPLT   VACT
LABEL        PRELIMINARY TEST OF SYSTEM STABILITY (GAIN = 0.5)
METHOD   RECT
END
PARAMETER      GAIN = 1.5
RESET LABLE
LABEL        PRELIMINARY TEST OF SYSTEM STABILITY (GAIN = 1.5)
END STOP
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
               **** CSMP/360 SIMULATION DATA ****
TITLE              CABLE REEL CONTROL DESIGN
PARAMETER        D = 0.1      ,        W = 2.0
CONSTANT        PI = 3.14159
PARAMETER    RFULL = 4.0      ,   REMPTY = 2.0
PARAMETER   VDESIR = 50.0
PARAMETER     GAIN = 0.5
FINISH           R = 2.0
TIMER  DELT =.05, FINTIM = 20.0, PRDEL=0.5,OUTDEL=0.5
PRINT    VACT,VM,ERROR,CONTL   ,TORQUE,R,I
PRTPLT   VACT
LABEL       PRELIMINARY TEST OF SYSTEM STABILITY (GAIN = 0.5)
METHOD   RECT
END


TIMER VARIABLES
 DELT   = 5.0000E-02
 DELMIN= 2.0000E-06
 FINTIM= 2.0000E 01
 PRDEL  = 5.0000E-01
 OUTDEL= 5.0000E-01
```

CABLE REEL CONTROL DESIGN RECT INTEGRATION

TIME	VACT	VM	ERROR	CONTL	TORQUE	R	I
0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0000E 01	2.5000E 01	0.0	4.0000E 00	4.5150E 03
5.0000E-01	1.0931E 00	2.5617E-01	4.9744E 01	2.4872E 01	5.0101E 03	4.0000E 00	4.5148E 03
1.0000E 00	3.9555E 00	1.7263E 00	4.8274E 01	2.4137E 01	7.9291E 03	3.9997E 00	4.5138E 03
1.5000E 00	7.8155E 00	4.4856E 00	4.5514E 01	2.2757E 01	9.4633E 03	3.9992E 00	4.5111E 03
2.0000E 00	1.2156E 01	8.1525E 00	4.1847E 01	2.0924E 01	1.0057E 04	3.9982E 00	4.5065E 03
2.5000E 00	1.6624E 01	1.2318E 01	3.7681E 01	1.8841E 01	1.0016E 04	3.9968E 00	4.4998E 03
⋮		⋮		⋮		⋮	
9.0000E 00	4.7452E 01	4.6669E 01	3.3313E 00	1.6657E 00	1.4524E 03	3.9493E 00	4.2793E 03
9.5000E 00	4.8004E 01	4.7378E 01	2.6216E 00	1.3108E 00	1.1674E 03	3.9445E 00	4.2574E 03
1.0000E 01	4.8435E 01	4.7942E 01	2.0581E 00	1.0290E 00	9.3300E 02	3.9396E 00	4.2353E 03
1.0500E 01	4.8767E 01	4.8364E 01	1.6162E 00	8.0811E-01	7.4233E 02	3.9347E 00	4.2131E 03
⋮		⋮		⋮		⋮	
1.9000E 01	4.9511E 01	4.9520E 01	4.8030E-01	2.4015E-01	1.1583E 02	3.8486E 00	3.8378E 03
1.9500E 01	4.9504E 01	4.9511E 01	4.8869E-01	2.4435E-01	1.1795E 02	3.8435E 00	3.8168E 03
2.0000E 01	4.9497E 01	4.9504E 01	4.9599E-01	2.4799E-01	1.2002E 02	3.8384E 00	3.7947E 03

000 0134

COO 0134

COST ESTIMATE

The sample problem was taken from Ref. 3, User Instructions. It was executed in class A (100K, high speed core) and required 0.5 minutes of central processor unit time at a cost of \$4.20.

Charge to user = S/360 charges + handling/consultation charges + postage + network overhead

= \$4.20 + handling/consultation charges + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—CSMP

000 0135

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	A Primal-Dual Transportation Algorithm
CALLING NAME	TRANSPRT
INSTALLATION NAME	Washington University Computing Facilities
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	D.E. Burlingame Washington University Computing Facilities
LANGUAGE	FORTRAN IV
COMPUTER	IBM 360/50
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing presently available
CONTACT	Dr. C.B. Drebes, Mgr., Scientific Data Processing, Computing Facilities, Box 1098, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130 Tel.: (314) 863-0100 ext. 3141

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

TRANSPRT solves a standard transportation problem using the primal-dual transportation algorithm. This program solves a model in which the objective is to "transport" a single commodity from various origins to different destinations at a minimum total shipping cost. The availability at each origin, the demand at each destination, and the cost to ship one unit of the project from any origin to any destination are required inputs to this model. This model can be applied to certain other types of industrial or business problems that have nothing to do with shipping. Personnel assignment, machine assignment, product and inventory scheduling are a few such applications.

The program utilizes integer arithmetic and requires integer input. If the sum of the origin availabilities is not equal to the sum of the destination requirements, an artificial origin or destination is set up, with zero costs, to handle the excess. The program will handle up to 50 origins and 150 destinations, using 94K bytes of core storage.

REFERENCES

Hadley, G., *Linear Programming* (Reading, Mass: Addison-Wesley Pub. Co., Inc., 1962).

000 0135

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Deck Setup

```
Standard JOB Card
//    EXEC FORTRAN,LIBRARY='DS09816.LINLIB',PROGRAM=TRANSPRT
//GO.SYSIN    DD    *
Program Parameter Card          ┐
Origin Availability Cards       │ may be repeated for
Destination Requirement Cards   │ additional problems
Cost Coefficient Cards          ┘
/*
```

Program Control and Data Cards

Program Parameter Card

This card defines the number of origins and destinations, along with a punched option.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 5	Number of origins M $\leq$ 50; integer value, right-justified.
6–10	Number of destinations N $\leq$ 150; integer value, right-justified.
16–19	PUNC: punched output of the optimal solution is desired; otherwise leave blank.

Origin Availabilities and Destination Requirements Card Sets

These integer values are read in by an 8I10 FORTRAN format, with each set beginning on a new card.

Cost Coefficient Cards

For each origin the costs are read by an 8I10 FORTRAN format. The costs for each successive origin must begin on a new card.

Example: (M = 2, N = 9)

first card: c_{11} c_{12} c_{13} c_{14} c_{15} c_{16} c_{17} c_{18}

second card: c_{19}

third card: c_{21} c_{22} c_{23} c_{24} c_{25} c_{26} c_{27} c_{28}

fourth card: c_{29}

000 0135

SAMPLE INPUT and SAMPLE OUTPUT

Test Problem

Origins	*Availabilities*
1	50
2	40
3	60
4	31

Destinations	*Requirements*
1	30
2	50
3	20
4	40
5	30
6	11

Shipping Costs

	Destination					
Origin	1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2	1	3	3	2	5
2	3	2	2	4	3	4
3	3	5	4	2	4	1
4	4	2	2	1	2	2

Optimal Solution

Minimum cost = 330.

x_{ij} = amount shipped from origin i to destination j

$x_{12} = 30$, $x_{22} = 20$, $x_{31} = 30$, $x_{44} = 21$

$x_{15} = 20$, $x_{23} = 20$, $x_{34} = 19$, $x_{45} = 10$

$x_{36} = 11$

000 0135

COST ESTIMATE

The above sample problem was executed in class A (100K high speed core) and required 0.02 minutes of central processor unit time at a cost of $0.17.

Charge to user = S/360 charges + handling/consultation charges + postage + network overhead

= $0.17 + handling/consultation charges + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—TRANSPRT

000 0136

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Catholic University Computer Center
INSTALLATION NAME	The Catholic University of America Computer Center
LANGUAGES	FORTRAN IV BASIC COBOL ASSEMBLER (MACRO) and various special languages and utilities
COMPUTER	PDP-10 with 64K words of core
AVAILABILITY	Remote access teletype terminals and Batch processing
CONTACT	Dr. Andrew G. Favret, Dir., Computer Center, The Catholic Univ. of America, Washington, D.C. 20017 Tel.: (202) 529-6000 ext. 661

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

The PDP-10 is a timesharing system with a rather flexible Monitor. The equipment includes: two 7-track tape drives, one RPO2 disk pack drive, eight DECtapes, and one CalComp on-line graphic plotter, in addition to card reader, line printer and paper-tape reader/punch. All of the peripherals are available directly or indirectly to remote users. Remote access low-speed terminals such as Teletype models 33 and 35 should be used (ASCII Code). The dial-up number is (202) 526-3300. It is necessary to obtain project/programmer numbers and password before using the system.

000 0136

USER INSTRUCTIONS

The system is normally available 7 days a week, 24 hours a day, except for scheduled maintenance. However, operators are normally on duty

Monday — Friday	8 a.m. – 10 p.m.
Saturday	9 a.m. – 5 p.m.

Some recommended references are listed below.

REFERENCES

PDP–10 User's Guide (Washington, D.C.: Catholic Univ. Comp. Ctr., March 1971). Available from Catholic University on request.

PDP–10 Timesharing Handbook (Maynard, Mass: Digital Equip. Corp., 1970). Details interaction with the timesharing monitor from programming and operation view-point; includes sections on BASIC, AID, FORTRAN and utility programs such as LINED and PIP. ($5.00)

PDP–10 Reference Handbook (Maynard, Mass.: Digital Equip. Corp.). Describes the PDP–10 central processor and instruction repertoire, word formats, memory characteristics and assembler conventions. ($5.00)

000 0136

COST ESTIMATE

Current charges for timesharing use are the sum of the following.

Description	*Cost*
Central Processor Time	$150/hr
Kilo-core Seconds	$20/hr before 5 p.m.
Connect Time	$2.40/hr

Charge to user = computer costs + communications + network overhead

CONTENTS

000 0137

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Chi Square
CALLING NAME	UMST520
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Minnesota University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Unknown
LANGUAGE	CDC Fortran IV
COMPUTER	CDC6600 (Scope 3.1.6.)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing presently available
CONTACT	William Craig, EIN Tech. Rep., Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, Univ. of Minn., 311 Walter Library, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 Tel.: (612) 373-7833

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program computes the chi-square criterion on two-way frequency tables. Input data consist of observations in a contingency table, commonly referred to as an r X c table, with the following restrictions:

$$r \geq 2, \quad c \geq 2$$

where r is the number of rows and c is the number of columns. Row and column sums and expected frequencies may be selected as an optional output. Yates' continuity correction is applied in the case of 2 X 2 tables.

Formulae

Let x_{ij} be the data element in the ith row and jth column.

Sums of columns: $n_{.j} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} x_{ij}$ where r is the number of rows.

Sums of rows: $n_{i.} = \sum_{j=1}^{c} x_{ij}$ where c is the number of columns.

continued

000 0137

Total: $N = \sum_{j=1}^{c} n_{.j}$

Chi square:

$$\text{Chi square} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{c} \frac{\left(x_{ij} - \frac{n_{.j}n_{i.}}{N}\right)^2}{\frac{n_{.j}n_{i.}}{N}}$$

$$= N \left[\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{c} \left(\frac{x_{ij}^{\ 2}}{n_{i.}n_{.j}}\right) - 1 \right]$$

The latter form is used in the program.

Degrees of freedom: d.f. = (r–1) (c–1)

Yates' continuity corrections:

Given the 2 X 2 table:

	a	b	a+b
	c	d	c+d
total	a+c	b+d	r

Use this table if (a+c)(a+b)/r = a

If (a+c)(a+b)/r > a, then use

a + 1/2	b – 1/2
c – 1/2	d + 1/2

instead of

a	b
c	d

If (a+c)(a+b)/r < a, then use

a – 1/2	b + 1/2
c + 1/2	d – 1/2

instead of

a	b
c	d

Expected frequencies: $f_{ij} = n_{.j}n_{i.}/N$

USER INSTRUCTIONS

<u>System Control Cards</u> (will be prepared by University of Minnesota personnel)

Program Control Cards

Problem Card

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 7		PROBLEM
8–10	NCHI	Number of sets of chi-square data. NCHI > 0
11–13	NR	Number of rows, r
14–16	NC	Number of columns, c
17		blank
18	NFC	Number of Format Cards
19–20	MS	1: marginal sums are to be printed 0: otherwise
21–22	NF	1: expected frequencies are to be printed 0: otherwise
23–24		blank
25–80	IDENT	Name (alphanumeric identification) of the problem

Format Card(s)

The Format Cards must provide for reading the c elements of a row at one time, using X, F, or E fields.

Input Data Cards

The Data Cards shall be punched in accordance with the format given on the Format Cards. The c elements of a row are read at one time from a set of cards. Each row starts on a new set of cards. Each data element is assumed to be integral valued. Any number of sets of Data Cards can be processed as one problem if r and c are the same for all sets and the data elements follow the same format for all sets.

continued

000 0137

Finish Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	FINISH Used after last problem (see next section)

Order of Cards

More than one problem can be processed consecutively. The following example illustrates the order of cards.

Program Control Cards for problem 1
   Problem Card for problem 1
   Format Card(s) for problem 1
Data Cards for problem 1
Program Control Cards for problem 2
Data Cards for problem 2

   ⋮

Program Control cards for last problem
Data Cards for last problem
Finish Card

000 0137

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLEM  1  3  4  1  1  1  UMST520 SAMPLE PROBLEM
(4F2.0)
 6 4 3 2
 4 2 2 1
 3 1 3 1
FINISH
```

000 0137

SAMPLE OUTPUT

UMST520 CHI-SQUARE UMST520 SAMPLE PROBLEM

1 PROBLEM 3 ROWS 4 COLUMNS 1 FORMAT CARDS
MARGINAL SUMS 1 = YES. EXPECTED FREQUENCIES 1 = YES.

THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF 015606B

FORMAT = (4F2.0)

PROBLEM 1 CHI-SQUARE = 1.2324E+00 DEGREES OF FREEDOM = 6

ROW TOTALS I = 3

15 9 8

COLUMN TOTALS J = 4

13 7 8 4

GRANT TOTAL = 32

EXPECTED FREQUENCIES

ROW 1	6.094	3.281	3.750	1.875
ROW 2	3.656	1.969	2.250	1.125
ROW 3	3.250	1.750	2.000	1.000

000 0137

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on Sample Input, the central processor time used was 0.100 seconds. At the current rate for the University of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.), the computer time cost $0.02 plus a small charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer cost + postage + network overhead
= $0.04 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST520

000 0138

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Missing Data Correlation
CALLING NAME	UMST530
INSTALLATION NAME	University Computer Center University of Minnesota
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Unknown
LANGUAGE	CDC COMPASS
COMPUTER	CDC 6600 (Scope 3.1.6)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing currently available
CONTACT	William Craig, EIN Technical Representative, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, Univ. of Minn., 311 Walter Library, Minneapolis, Mn. 55455 Tel.: (612) 373-7833

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

UMST530 computes Pearsonian product-moment correlations for all possible pairwise combinations of up to 130 variables. For this statistic and for the matrix of covariances, missing data for one or both variables of a pair exclude that observation from the analysis for that pair only; other pairs with non-missing data are retained. A count of non-missing observations for each set of pairs is kept and output. For each individual variable a count is also kept and output of the non-missing observations. For those observations a mean, variance and standard deviation are output.

Formulae

Let X_{ni} denote the nth observation of variable i where n = 1, 2, ..., NOBS and i = 1, 2, ..., NVAR, i.e. a total of NVAR variables with NOBS observations. Let $A_{nij} = 0$ if either X_{ni} or X_{nj} is missing and $A_{nij} = 1$ otherwise.

Count: $$N_{ij} = \sum_{n=1}^{NOBS} A_{nij}$$

continued

539

000 0138

Mean: $\bar{X}_{ij} = \frac{1}{N_{ij}} \sum_{n=1}^{NOBS} A_{nij} X_{ni}$

Variance: $v_{ij} = \frac{1}{N_{ij}} \sum_{n=1}^{NOBS} A_{nij} (X_{ni} - \bar{X}_{ni})^2$

Covariance: $c_{ij} = \frac{1}{N_{ij}} \sum_{n=1}^{NOBS} A_{nij} (X_{ni} - \bar{X}_{ij})(X_{nj} - \bar{X}_{ji})$

Correlation: $r_{ij} = c_{ij} / (v_{ij} v_{ji})^{1/2}$

The user must note that $N_{ij} = 0$ is possible and that output results will be zero for that i and j, and mean nothing. Also, if $v_{ij} = 0$ (or $v_{ji} = 0$), the correlation will be zero and mean nothing.

000 0138

USER INSTRUCTIONS

System Control Cards (prepared by Univ. of Minn. personnel)

Program Control Cards

Problem Card

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1–7		PROBLEM
8–10	NVAR	Number of variables (does not include the counting variable) (NVAR $\geq$ 2)
11	MODE	0: Blanks on data fields are read as zeros. Missing Data Identification Cards are required. 1: All-blank and all-non-numeric fields are considered as missing. No Missing Data Identification Cards necessary. Warning: non-numeric characters are eliminated. Thus 4.0 and 0.4 become 40 and 4 respectively.
12	NFC	Number of Format Cards provided. If blank or zero, NFC=1 will be assumed. Hence there must be at least one Format Card.
13–15	NC	Indicates which variable position is used for counting observations (or individuals). If NC is blank or zero, NC=1 is assumed (see Format Cards and End of Data Cards below). A minus one in this variable position on the input data terminates input data reading. ($0 \leq NC \leq NVAR+1$)
21–80	NAME	Alphanumeric identification of the problem.

Format Card(s)

The Format Card(s) must provide for reading all NVAR variables (plus the counting variable) for one observation (or individual) at one time. If MODE = 1, X or A fields are to be used with an I field for counting observations. If MODE = 0, F, E, or X

continued

fields are necessary with the I field for counting observations. It is important that *exactly* NC-1 F or E fields (or A fields) occur prior to the I field in order that the observation-counting functions properly.

Missing Data Identification Cards

(Necessary if Col. 11 of the Problem Card is zero or blank.) A value for each variable is punched on this card (or cards) in accordance with the Format Card(s). If the value of a variable on a data card is the same as the value for that variable on the Missing Data Identification Card, the variable on the data card will be identified as missing. Each data card set is matched with the Missing Data Identification Card set to identify missing items.

Input Data

The data cards (or coded records on tape or on the disk) must be punched in accordance with the format given on the Format Card(s). Let the Input Data consist of NVAR variables with NOBS observations (or individuals). Hence an entry of the data is X_{ij} where i = 1, 2, ..., NOBS and j = 1, 2, ..., NVAR. The Format Card shall provide for reading in, from a set of cards (or a set of coded records from a tape or disk file), the values X_{i1}, X_{i2}, X_{i3}, ..., X_{iNVAR}. The program will then read NOBS such sets of cards, and the End of Data Card(s) should be the NOBS+1 observation. In other words, data are read one observation (or individual) at a time.

End of Data Card(s)

As explained above, the End of Data Card(s) consist(s) of the NOBS + 1 observation. The card(s) has (have) a -1 punched in the columns specified by the Format Card(s) (the minus sign is the 11-level punch). If more than one card per observation exists, it is necessary to have the same number of End of Data Cards, as the entire format is read prior to the test for the minus one.

Finish Card

The Finish Card has FINISH in Cols. 1–6, and terminates the search for the next Problem Card.

<u>Order of Cards</u>

More than one problem can be processed consecutively. The following example illustrates the order of cards.

continued

000 0138

Problem Card for problem 1
Format Cards for problem 1
Missing Data Identification Cards (if needed) for problem 1
Data cards for problem 1
End of Data Card(s) for problem 1
Program Control Cards for problem 2
Data cards for problem 2
  Repeat as desired for problems 3, 4, etc.
Finish Card

Time Allocation

The time used by this program is given approximately by the formula:

$$T = \frac{(NOBS)(NVAR)^{1.88}}{1.5 \times 10^5} \text{ seconds}$$

000 0138

```
SAMPLE INPUT

PROBLEM  301  4      MODE 0 UMST530  SAMPLE PROBLEM
(3(2X,F4.0),I2)

   9999  9999  0000
    300  2100   -40
   -400  9999  -100
   4200   500   600
   2100  0000   100
   9999   800  0000
                    -1
PROBLEM  311  4      MODE 1 UMST530  SAMPLE PROBLEM
(3(2X,A4),I2)
    300  2100   -40
          800
   4200   500   600
   -400        -100
   2100  0000   100
                    -1
FINISH
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
UMST530        MISSING DATA CORRELATION              MODE 0 UMST530 SAMPLE PROBLEM
TOTAL VARIABLES =  3          MODE=   0          NUMBER FORMAT CARDS=  1          COUNT VARIABLE =     4


          FORMAT=  (3(2X,F4.0),I2)
THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF 020000


NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS =          6

                          VAR    COUNT          MEAN                  STD DEV

                           1       6        4366.333333            4240.102226
                           2       5        4679.600000            4376.453386
                           3       4        140.0000000            275.3179980


     MATRIX OF COUNTS

 1            6
 2            5        5
 3            4        3        4


     COVARIANCE MATRIX
 1            17978466.89
 2           -1211879.960          19153344.24
 3            472500.0000         -905248.8889          75800.00000


     CORRELATION MATRIX
 1         1.000000
 2         -.061397    1.000000
 3          .963533    -.688166    1.000000
```

continued

```
UMST530        MISSING DATA CORRELATION              MODE 1 UMST530 SAMPLE PROBLEM
TOTAL VARIABLES =   3          MODE=   1          NUMBER FORMAT CARDS=  1          COUNT VARIABLE =    4


        FORMAT=  (3(2X,A4),I2)
THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF 020000


NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS =          5

                      VAR     COUNT          MEAN                   STD DEV

                       1        4        1550.000000              1781.151313
                       2        4        850.0000000              776.2087348
                       3        4        140.0000000              275.3179980


      MATRIX OF COUNTS

 1          4
 2          3        4
 3          4        3        4


      COVARIANCE MATRIX
 1            3172500.000
 2           -996666.6667          602500.0000
 3            472500.0000         -118666.6667          75800.00000


      CORRELATION MATRIX
 1       1.000000
 2       -.698209    1.000000
 3        .963533    -.482285    1.000000
```

000 0138

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Input, the central processor time used was 0.168 seconds. At the current rate for the University of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.), the computer time cost $0.03 plus a small charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer cost + postage + network overhead
= $0.27 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST530

000 0139

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Nonparametric (Rank Order) Statistics
CALLING NAME	UMST540
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Minnesota University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	David Braddock Museum of Natural History Micheal Frisch University Computer Center
LANGUAGE	CDC Fortran IV
COMPUTER	CDC6600 (Scope 3.1.6)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing currently available
CONTACT	William Craig, EIN Technical Representative, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, University of Minnesota, 311 Walter Library, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 Tel.: (612) 373-7833

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program is designed to rank input data, then calculate and print selected rank-order statistics. Any completely non-numeric (including blank) input field is considered to be missing data and calculations involving that field are not made. In making this check all non-numerics (except a leading minus) are stripped from the number, which will produce inaccurate results for the user who has non-aligned punched decimals, e.g. 0.8953 and 59.0 will be accepted as 8953 and 590, thus reversing the order of the numbers.

The problem size limitation is a function of the number of variables and the number of observations: 2 variables and 5000 observations or 100 variables and 100 observations both approach this limit. Statistics include:

1. Kruskal-Wallis One-Way Analysis of Variance both corrected for ties and uncorrected for *K* independent samples. Where appropriate, the chi-square probability is also printed. The ranking in this option is performed over all elements of data except for missing data.

continued

2. Spearman Rank Correlation between all pairs of variables over all observations where both variables represent non-missing data. The t statistic and the Student's t probability may also be output. R_s is fully corrected for ties.

3. Kendall Rank Correlation. All statements made in 2 above apply here except that the statistics printed are tau, Z, S and the normal distribution probability.

4. Kendall Coefficient of Concordance with its associated chi-square statistic and probability. As with 2 and 3 above, the ranking is performed within each separate variable, but here a single missing variable will delete an entire observation from the analysis.

Computation and Theory

The theory and computations of this program are to be found in Ref. 1.

Kruskal-Wallis One-Way Analysis of Variance

The statistic H is defined by the formula:

$$H(\text{uncorrected for ties}) = \frac{12}{N(N+1)} \sum_{j=1}^{k} \frac{R_j^2}{n_j} - 3(N+1)$$

where k = the number of variables
n_j = the number of observations for the jth variable (excluding missing observations)
$N = \sum_{j=1}^{k} n_j$, the total number of observations (excluding missing observations)
R_j = the sum of the ranks of observation for the jth variable

H corrected for ties is obtained by dividing the uncorrected H by

$$1 - \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{M} t_m^3 - t_m}{N^3 - N}$$

where t_m is the number of tied values in a tied group of observations and M is the number of tied groups.

Test of significance of H

Siegel[1] suggests that if not all $n_j \leq 5$, or $k \neq 3$, then a chi-

continued

000 0139

square table may be used to test the significance of H(d.f. = k–1) (Table C in Siegel). In this case, the chi-square probability is printed by UMST540. Siegel's table 0 contains exact probabilities which can be used to test the significance of H when all $n_j \leq 5$ and $k = 3$.

Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficient for two variables, x and y

$$r_s = \frac{\Sigma x^2 + \Sigma y^2 - \Sigma d_i^2}{2\sqrt{\Sigma x^2 \ \Sigma y^2}}$$ this formula corrects for ties)

where

$$\Sigma x^2 = \frac{N^3 - N}{12} \quad T_x$$

where N is the number of observations, (missing data in one variable cause deletion of corresponding data in the other variable), and

$$T_x = \sum_{m=1}^{M_x} \frac{t_m^3 - t_m}{12}$$ for the x variable

t_m is the number of tied values in a tied group of observations and M_x is the number of tied groups in the x variable;

Σy^2 is the y-variable analog of x^2 ;

$\sum_{i=1}^{N} d_i^2$ is the numeric difference between rank on the x-variable and rank on the y-variable for observation i.

Test of significance of r_s

For large N (> 10, according to Siegel), the following statistic is distributed as Student's t with d.f. = N–2:

$$t = r_s \sqrt{\frac{N-2}{1-r_s^2}}$$

and a table of Student's t can be used to test the significance of this statistic. In this case, the Student's t probability

continued

000 0139

is printed by UMST540. For smaller N, Siegel suggests that r_s be tested against an exact probability table. Table P in Siegel lists exact probabilities for $N \leq 30$.

Kendall Rank Correlation Coefficient (tau) for two variables, x and y

$$\text{Tau} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{1/2\ N(N-1) - T_x}\ \sqrt{1/2\ N(N-1) - T_y}}$$

where N is defined as for r_s above,

$$T_x = 1/2 \sum_{m=1}^{M_x} t_m (t_m - 1) \quad \text{for variable } x\ ,$$

T_y is the y-analog of T_x,

t_m, M_x and M_y are defined as for r_s above.

S is derived as follows: Let x be the vector of ranks of A, y be the vector of ranks of B. Place the elements of x in ascending order. Place the elements of y associated with those of x in the same order.

Then

$$\begin{aligned} S = {} & \text{SIGN } [y_2-y_1] + \text{SIGN } [y_3-y_1] + \ldots + \text{SIGN } [y_n-y_1] \\ & + \text{SIGN } [y_3-y_2] + \text{SIGN } [y_4-y_2] + \ldots + \text{SIGN } [y_n-y_2] \\ & + \ldots + \ldots + \text{SIGN } [y_n-y_{n-1}] \end{aligned}$$

where SIGN $[y_i - y_j]$ = 1 if the expression in brackets is positive

=-1 if the expression in brackets is negative

= 0 if the expression in brackets is zero or if $x_i = x_j$

Test of Significance of Tau

For large N (Siegel suggests $N \geq 8$), Tau is distributed approximately as the normal distribution, and its significance may thus

continued

000 0139

000 0139

be tested with tables of the normal distribution, using

$$Z = \frac{\text{Tau}}{\frac{2(2N+5)}{9N(N-1)}}$$ which has zero mean and unit variance

In this case, the normal distribution probability is printed by UMST540. For smaller N (≤ 10) Siegel's table Q may be used. This tests not the statistic Tau, but S, upon which Tau is based.

Kendall Coefficient of Concordance (W)

$$W = \frac{S}{\frac{1}{12} K^2 (N^3 - N) - KT}$$

where N is the number of observations
K is the number of variables

$$S = \sum_{j=1}^{N} \left(R_j - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} R_i}{N}\right)^2$$

where R_j is the sum of the ranks of observations for the jth variable

$$T = \sum_{j=1}^{K} T_j \quad \text{and} \quad T_j = \sum_{m=1}^{M_j} \frac{t_m^3 - t_m}{12},$$

where t_m is the number of tied values in a tied group of observations and M_j is the number of tied groups for the jth variable

Test of Significance of W

For samples greater than 7 the statistic K(N–1)W is distributed as χ^2 with degrees of freedom equal to N–1. In this case, the chi-square probability is printed by UMST540. For small samples ($\leq$ 7) Siegel's table R may be used.

REFERENCES

1. Siegel, S., *Non-Parametric Statistics* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1956).

2. Kendall, M.G., *Rank Correlation Methods* (London: Charles Griffin & Co., Ltd., 1948).

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USER INSTRUCTIONS

System Control Card

The System Control Card will be prepared by Univ. of Minnesota personnel.

Program Control Cards

Problem Control Card

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 7		PROBLEM
8– 9	NVAR	Number of variables (does not include optional counting variable) (NVAR $\geq$ 1)
10–13	NOBS	Number of observations. For K-W ANOVA, use maximum number of elements for a variable. If NOBS is zero or blank, the counting option is used (computer counts observations).
16	NFC	Number of Format Cards $0 \leq \text{NFC} \leq 9$ (if NFC = 0 or blank, 1 Format Card is assumed)
19	KRUSYES	1: Kruskal-Wallis is desired 0: otherwise
22	IPRNRNK	1: ranking printout option is desired 0: otherwise *Warning:* Large amounts of output are generated if this option is used.
25	ISPRYES	1: Spearman correlation coefficients are desired 0: otherwise
28	KENDYES	1: Kendall correlation coefficients are desired 0: otherwise
40	KONKORD	1: Kendall coefficient concordance is desired 0: otherwise

continued

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000 0139

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
49–50	NC	The variable number in the format corresponding to where a –1 appears on the End of Data Cards. For example, if the –1 appears in Col. 9 – 10 and two data variables precede that field and three others follow it, the format could be (1X, F2.0, 1X, F2.0, 2X, I2, 3(1X, F2.0)) and NC is 3. The total number of observations is printed out at the end. $1 \leq NC \leq NVAR + 1$
51–80	NAME	Alphanumeric identification of the problem.

Format Card(s)

The Format Card(s) must provide for reading all NVAR variables for one observation at one time. The data elements may *only* be read by using *A* fields except that if the counting option is used, an I-field must be used where the –1 on the End of Data Card appears.

Input Data Cards

The Data Cards must be punched in accordance with the format given on the Format Card(s). Let X_{ni} denote the nth observation of variable i where n = 1,2, ..., NOBS and i = 1, 2, ..., NVAR. The Format Card must provide for reading in, from a set of cards, the values $X_{n1}, X_{n2}, \ldots, X_{n,NVAR}$. The program will then read in NOBS such sets of cards. The values within each variable are independent of values in another variable in the Kruskal-Wallis One Way Analysis of Variance. For this case assume a correspondence between values in different variables. Thus, if variable A has more data elements than variable B, assume missing data in variable B correspond with some of the observations in variable A. NOBS in this case is the maximum number of observations for any variable.

If decimal values are used as input data, it is important that the same number of places behind the decimal be used in all values. Example: the number 73. and .475 will be ranked as though the actual values were 73 and 475 and the resulting ranking will be wrong. Correct ranking will occur if the numbers are 73.000 and .475. Use extreme caution if input data are in decimal form.

continued

000 0139

End of Data Card

An End of Data Card observation is assumed if NOBS=0 or if NOBS is blank. NC should be the variable number on the format corresponding to where the minus sign is punched on the End of Data Card. As many blank cards as are needed to complete an observation must be included with the End of Data Card.

Finish Card

The word FINISH is punched in Col. 1 – 6.

Order of Cards

More than one problem can be processed consecutively. The following example illustrates the order of cards.

Problem Control Card for problem 1 Format Card(s) for problem 1 Data Cards for problem 1 End of Data Card for problem 1 (if necessary)	Repeat as desired for problem 2, 3, etc.

Finish Card

000 0139

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLEM 8          1  1                       1K-W ANOVA SEE SIEGEL P 190-2
(I2,8A4)
  20  35  33  32  26  31  26  25
  28  28  36  33  26  29  22  24
  33  32  26  32  29  31  22  30
  32  35  31  29  20  25  25  15
  44  23  32  33  20      12
  36  24  33  25  21      12
  19  20  29  26
  33  16  34  28
  28      32
  11      32
-1
PROBLEM 2       1  1  1  1  1                 3SPEAR+KEND RANK=SEE SIEGEL 205
(2A4,I2)
  82  42
  98  46
  87  39
  40  37
 116  65
 113  88
 111  86
  83  56
  85  62
 126  92
 106  54
 117  81
      -1
PROBLEM 3       1     1     1         1       1TEST KONKORD SCALING P234 SIEG
(I2,3(A2,2X))
   2   5   4
   9   2   2
   4   5   9
   9   9   9
   6   9   9
  15  16   9
  12  18  16
  18  13  16
  15  20  16
  20  13  20
-1
FINISH
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
UMST540  NON-PARAMETRIC RANK ORDER STATISTICS    K-W ANOVA SEE SIEGEL P 190-2

        NUMBER OF VARIABLES =     8
        MAXIMUM NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS IN ONE VARIABLE =    -0
        NUMBER OF FORMAT CARDS = -0
             KRUSKAL-WALLIS ONE-WAY ANOVA        1 = YES
             RANKING PRINT-OUT                   1 = YES
             SPEARMAN RANK CORRELATION          -0 = NO
             KENDALL RANK CORRELATION           -0 = NO
             KENDALL COEFFICIENT OF CONCORD     -0 = NO
        VARIABLE NUMBER OF COUNT VARIABLE =      1

        FORMAT = (I2,8A4)

           10 OBSERVATIONS READ

        THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIFLO LENGTH OF 0317008
```

VARIABLE	MEDIAN RANK	NO. OF OBS.	INDIVIDUAL RANKS (ZEROS ARE FOR MISSING DATA)									
1	5.25	10	3.00	4.50	7.50	6.00	10.00	9.00	2.00	7.50	4.50	1.00
2	4.50	8	7.50	5.00	6.00	7.50	3.00	4.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
3	5.00	10	7.50	10.00	1.00	3.00	5.00	7.50	2.00	9.00	5.00	5.00
4	4.75	8	5.50	7.50	5.50	4.00	7.50	1.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	0.00
5	3.75	6	4.50	4.50	6.00	1.50	1.50	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	2.75	4	3.50	2.00	3.50	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	3.50	6	6.00	3.50	3.50	5.00	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	2.50	4	3.00	2.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

MEDIAN RANK	NO. OF OBS.	INDIVIDUAL RANKS (ZEROS ARE FOR MISSING DATA)									
34.25	10	8.50	27.50	47.50	41.00	56.00	54.50	6.00	47.50	27.50	1.00
21.50	8	52.50	27.50	41.00	52.50	14.00	15.50	8.50	5.00	0.00	0.00
41.00	10	47.50	54.50	23.00	36.00	41.00	47.50	31.50	51.00	41.00	41.00
36.25	8	41.00	47.50	41.00	31.50	47.50	18.50	23.00	27.50	0.00	0.00
17.00	6	23.00	23.00	31.50	8.50	8.50	11.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.75	4	36.00	31.50	36.00	18.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

continued

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```
   12.50      6   23.00   12.50   12.50   18.50    2.50    2.50    0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00

   17.00      4   18.50   15.50   34.00    4.00    0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00

KRUSKAL-WALLIS H STATISTIC =        18.4639   CHI-SQUARE PROBABILITY =          .9920
H CORRECTED FOR TIES       =        18.5654   CHI-SQUARE PROBABILITY =          .9904
DEGREES OF FREEDOM         =              7


UMST540  NON-PARAMETRIC RANK ORDER STATISTICS   SPEAR+KEND RANK-SEE SIEGEL 205

     NUMBER OF VARIABLES =    2
     MAXIMUM NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS IN ONE VARIABLE =   -0
     NUMBER OF FORMAT CARDS =  1
          KRUSKAL-WALLIS ONE-WAY ANOVA       1 = YES
          RANKING PRINT-OUT                  1 = YES
          SPEARMAN RANK CORRELATION          1 = YES
          KENDALL RANK CORRELATION           1 = YES
          KENDALL COEFFICIENT OF CONCORD    -0 = NO
     VARIABLE NUMBER OF COUNT VARIABLE =     3

     FORMAT = (2A4,I2)

        12 OBSERVATIONS READ

     THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF 031700B

VARIABLE  MEDIAN RANK  NO. OF OBS.  INDIVIDUAL RANKS   (ZEROS ARE FOR MISSING DATA)

   1         6.50        12     2.00    6.00    5.00    1.00   10.00    9.00    8.00    3.00    4.00   12.00
                                7.00   11.00

   2         6.50        12     3.00    4.00    2.00    1.00    8.00   11.00   10.00    6.00    7.00   12.00
                                5.00    9.00

          MEDIAN RANK  NO. OF OBS.  INDIVIDUAL RANKS   (ZEROS ARE FOR MISSING DATA)

            18.50        12    11.00   18.00   15.00    3.00   22.00   21.00   20.00   12.00   13.00   24.00
                               19.00   23.00

             7.50        12     4.00    5.00    2.00    1.00    9.00   16.00   14.00    7.00    8.00   17.00
                                6.00   10.00

     KRUSKAL-WALLIS H STATISTIC =        8.6700   CHI-SQUARE PROBABILITY =          .9968
     H CORRECTED FOR TIES       =        8.6700   CHI-SQUARE PROBABILITY =          .9968
     DEGREES OF FREEDOM         =             1
  FIRST     MEDIAN   SECOND    MEDIAN      NUMBER        SPEARMAN RANK CORRELATION          KENDALL RANK CORRELATION
 VARIABLE    RANK    VARIABLE   RANK       OF OBS.        RS          T     STUDENT T PROB    TAU          Z        NORMAL PROB
     1       6.50        2      6.50         12        8.18E-01    4.50E+00     .99865     6.67E-01    3.02E+00     .99872
 VARIABLE     1          SORTED RANKS       1.00    2.00    3.00    4.00    5.00    6.00    7.00    8.00    9.00   10.00
                                           11.00   12.00

 VARIABLE     2    CORRESPONDING RANKS      1.00    3.00    6.00    7.00    2.00    4.00    5.00   10.00   11.00    8.00
                                            9.00   12.00
```

continued

```
UMST540  NON-PARAMETRIC RANK ORDER STATISTICS   TEST KONKORD SCALING P234 SIFG
           NUMBER OF VARIABLES =    3
           MAXIMUM NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS IN ONE VARIABLE =   -0
           NUMBER OF FORMAT CARDS =  1
                KRUSKAL-WALLIS ONE-WAY ANOVA      -0 = NO
                RANKING PRINT-OUT                  1 = YES
                SPEARMAN RANK CORRELATION         -0 = NO
                KENDALL RANK CORRELATION           1 = YES
                KENDALL COEFFICIENT OF CONCORD     1 = YES
           VARIABLE NUMBER OF COUNT VARIABLE =     1

           FORMAT = (I2.3(A2.2X))

              10 OBSERVATIONS READ

           THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF 031700B

VARIABLE  MEDIAN RANK  NO. OF OBS.  INDIVIDUAL RANKS   (ZEROS ARE FOR MISSING DATA)

    1          5.25        10     1.00    4.50    2.00    4.50    3.00    7.50    6.00    9.00    7.50   10.00

    2          5.50        10     2.50    1.00    2.50    4.50    4.50    8.00    9.00    6.50   10.00    6.50

    3          4.50        10     2.00    1.00    4.50    4.50    4.50    4.50    8.00    8.00    8.00   10.00

 FIRST     MEDIAN   SECOND     MEDIAN      NUMBER            KENDALL RANK CORRELATION
VARIABLE    RANK    VARIABLE    RANK       OF OBS.             TAU          Z        NORMAL PROB
    1       5.25       2        5.50         10              4.71E-01    1.89E+00     .97090
VARIABLE      1           SORTED RANKS      1.00    2.00    3.00    4.50    4.50    6.00    7.50    7.50    9.00   10.00

VARIABLE      2    CORRESPONDING RANKS      2.50    2.50    4.50    4.50    1.00    9.00    8.00   10.00    6.50    6.50

 FIRST     MEDIAN   SECOND     MEDIAN      NUMBER            KENDALL RANK CORRELATION
VARIABLE    RANK    VARIABLE    RANK       OF OBS.             TAU          Z        NORMAL PROB
    1       5.25       3        4.50         10              6.61E-01    2.66E+00     .99609
VARIABLE      1           SORTED RANKS      1.00    2.00    3.00    4.50    4.50    6.00    7.50    7.50    9.00   10.00

VARIABLE      3    CORRESPONDING RANKS      2.00    4.50    4.50    4.50    1.00    8.00    4.50    8.00    8.00   10.00

 FIRST     MEDIAN   SECOND     MEDIAN      NUMBER            KENDALL RANK CORRELATION
VARIABLE    RANK    VARIABLE    RANK       OF OBS.             TAU          Z        NORMAL PROB
    2       5.50       3        4.50         10              6.69E-01    2.69E+00     .99644
VARIABLE      2           SORTED RANKS      1.00    2.50    2.50    4.50    4.50    6.50    6.50    8.00    9.00   10.00

VARIABLE      3    CORRESPONDING RANKS      1.00    2.00    4.50    4.50    4.50   10.00    8.00    4.50    8.00    8.00

VARIABLE  MEDIAN RANK  NO. OF OBS.  INDIVIDUAL RANKS   (ZEROS ARE FOR MISSING DATA)

    1          5.25        10     1.00    4.50    2.00    4.50    3.00    7.50    6.00    9.00    7.50   10.00
```

continued

000 0139

2	5.50	10	2.50	1.00	2.50	4.50	4.50	8.00	9.00	6.50	10.00	6.50
3	4.50	10	2.00	1.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.00

KENDALL COEFFICIENT OF CONCORDANCE IS .8277 CHI-SQUARE STATISTIC = 22.3487
WITH DEGREES OF FREEDOM = 9 CHI-SQUARE PROBABILITY = .9922

000 0139

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Input, the central processor time used was 0.498 seconds. At the current rate for the University of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.), the computer time cost $0.10 plus a small charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer time + postage + network overhead

= $0.22 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST540

000 0140 (a-e)

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	FORTRAN Program for Computer Based Serials Holdings Management
CALLING NAMES	UPDATE, HOLD, PUBLSH, LANSUB
INSTALLATION NAME	Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis Research Computation Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Mrs. Alma Connell School of Medicine Library Indiana University Mrs. J. Mueller School of Medicine Library Indiana University Mrs. Judy Silence Research Computation Center, IUPUI
LANGUAGE	IBM FORTRAN IV (IBSYS)
COMPUTER	IBM 7040
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing presently available
CONTACT	Dr. David A. Neal, EIN Tech. Rep., Research Comp. Ctr., Indiana Univ.—Purdue Univ. at Indianapolis, 1100 West Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202 Tel.: (317) 639-7813

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This system is a long range project concerning the holdings of serials in the School of Medicine Library. Three overall applications are (1) updating the file to maintain a current holding list, (2) publication of selected lists using search techniques, and (3) annual publication of complete holdings list.

Several programs have been prepared for these applications. Detailed descriptions are given in Ref. 1. A general description of each program follows.

System Update Program 1

This program produces a readable list for visual checking of every item on the cards. When a set of cards has been keypunched,

continued

they are run with the System Update Program 1 using the card reader as the input unit. The output is checked and the cards are corrected. The cards are then added to the master file with the UPDATE (number 2) program.

System Update Program 2

This program builds a master tape which may be used as data for the programs that follow. UPDATE will also be used for maintaining the current file, i.e., inserting new cards as they are punched and replacing cards when new information is needed.

HOLD

HOLD can be run with the master file to produce a listing of the information on each card on that file. HOLD also provides a summary table giving the number of titles for specified categories.

PUBLSH

PUBLSH provides thirteen options for listing holdings for publication. These are (1) full list with holdings, (2 and 3) nursing list with or without holdings, (4 and 5) currently received list with or without holdings, (6 and 7) Index Medicus list with or without holdings, (8 and 9) Indexes, Abstracts and Bibliographies list with or without holdings, (10 and 11) International Nursing Index with or without holdings, and (12 and 13) microform with or without holdings. Multiple copies of output from this program are available.

LANSUB

LANSUB provides four general options for title listings. These are (1) language only, (2) one subject, (3) two subjects listed according to "and" or "or" logic, and (4) a language and a subject cross-indexed.

Listings of complete holdings or of currently received serials only can be obtained under the four options above. On complete holdings lists, currently received titles are indicated by a plus (+) to the left of the title. Multiple copies of output from this program are available.

REFERENCE

1. Indiana University Medical Center Research Computation Center Library, *Program Description* (Indianapolis, Ind: Indiana Univ., 1966, Rev. 1968). Available from the EIN Office at the cost of reproduction and mailing.

USER INSTRUCTIONS—SYSTEM UPDATE PROGRAM 1

Input Cards

UPDATE 1 produces a list of the Data Cards for verification. The data may be input in any order. After the program has been run, the cards are sorted. A full data set for one serial includes Cards 1–4.

Card 1

Columns	*Contents*
1–64	First part of entry. Keypuncher is responsible for logical break in entry if title goes on two cards
65–72	blank
73–79	Entry number; punch leading zeroes, if any
80	1

Card 2

Columns	*Contents*
1–58	Continuation of entry. Program will not print this line if Cols. 1–6 are blank.
59–66	blank
67	X: this is a cross reference blank: not a cross reference
68	S: supplements included blank: no supplements
69	+: serial is currently received blank: not currently received
70–72	Number of volumes
73–79	Entry number; punch leading zeroes
80	2

Card 3

Columns	*Contents*
1–58	Holdings and cross reference title. If Col. 67, Card 2 = X, this should be a primary–reference title; otherwise (Col. 67 = blank), this should contain the holdings information.

continued

Columns	*Contents*
59–65	blank
66	M: serial is on microform blank: not on microform
67	A: serial is indexes, abstracts or bibliographies blank: not of these types
68	N: nursing reference blank: not a nursing reference
69	Language blank: English DA: Danish DU: Dutch FR: French GE: German HE: Hebrew IT: Italian JA: Japanese RU: Russian SP: Spanish PO: Portuguese SC: Serbo-Croatian SL: Slovenian AL: Albanian NO: Norwegian PL: Polish
71	*: serial is listed in Index Medicus blank: not listed in Index Medicus
72	W: serial is listed in Inter. Nurs. Index (I.N.I.) blank: serial is not listed in I.N.I.
73–79	Entry number; punch leading zeroes
80	3

Card 4

Columns	*Contents*
1–58	Continuation of holdings & reference. This line is not printed if Cols. 1–6 are blank.
59–64	blank
65–66	First subject category, if any
67–68	Second subject category, if any

continued

000 0140 (a)

Columns	*Contents*
69–70	Third subject category, if any
71–72	Fourth subject category, if any
73–79	Entry number; punch leading zeroes
80	4

Subject Categories

Code	*Subject*	*Code*	*Subject*
BF	Psychology	WD	Deficiency diseases
H	Sociology	W2	Metabolic diseases
HD	Rehabilitation	W3	Allergy
L	Education	W4	Animal poisoning
Q	Science	W5	Plant poisoning
QA	Math	W6	Physical agents, diseases caused by
QC	Physics		
QD	Chemistry	W7	Aviation & space med.
QH	Biology	WE	Musculoskeletal system
QK	Botany	WF	Respiratory system
QL	Zoology	WG	Cardiovascular system
QP	Physiology (animal)	WH	Hemic & lymphatic systems
QS	Human anatomy	WI	Gastrointestinal system
QT	Physiology	WJ	Urogenital system
QU	Biochemistry	WK	Endocrine system
QV	Pharmacology	WL	Nervous system, sense organs
QW	Bacteriology	WM	Psychiatry
QX	Parasitology	WN	Radiology
QY	Clinical pathology	WO	Surgery, anesthesia
QZ	Pathology	WP	Gynecology
S	Agriculture	WQ	Obstetrics
SF	Veterinary medicine	WR	Dermatology
T	Human engineering	WS	Pediatrics
UH	Military medicine	WT	Geriatrics
W	Medical profession	WV	Otorhinolaryngology
WA	Public Health	WW	Ophthalmology
WB	Practice of medicine	WX	Hospitals
WC	Infectious diseases	WY	Nursing
		WZ	History of Medicine

Additional subject codes and groups of codes have been added. The only limitations on the use of additional subject codes is that they must be alphanumeric codes of no more two letters.

continued

System Control Cards

System Control Cards should be punched as they appear below.

```
↓Col. 1          ↓Col. 16
$JOB
$EXECUTE         UPDATE
$RUN INPUT 10
$OUTPUT S.SU05
$OBTAIN
    [Unsorted Input Cards]
$ENDRUN
$IBSYS
 FILE,INPUT/7,BLOCKSIZE/150,REWIND
 FILE,OUTPUT,BLOCKSIZE/150,REWIND
 RECORD,LENGTH/15,FIELD/(78,8)
 SORT,FILE/7,SEQ/C,ORD/3,FIELD/(2)
 SYSTEM,INPUT/S.SU05,MERGE/(B,C),OUTPUT/S.SU05,DISK
 OPTION,NOCKPT,NOTAPE
 END
$IBSYS
$EXECUTE         UPDATE
$RUN NOCOPY  10
$ASSIGN S.SU05    OPEN
$OBTAIN PRINT
$ENDRUN
$IBSYS
```

000 0140
(b)

USER INSTRUCTIONS—SYSTEM UPDATE PROGRAM 2

Input Cards

UPDATE 2 is used to change the master tape; adding, deleting, or correcting information. Cards correcting or adding information should follow the formats specified for UPDATE 1. Deletion Cards should be punched in the following format.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 7	$DELETE
9–16	Entry number + card number (Cols. 73–80) of the first card to be deleted (or if a single card).
18–25	Entry number + card number of the last card to be deleted; if two or more *consecutive* cards are deleted.

All of these cards (deletion, addition, correction) should be in ascending order by the numbers in Cols. 73-80.

System Control Cards

See HOLD.

000 0140 (c)

USER INSTRUCTIONS—HOLD

System Control Cards

HOLD can produce a listing of the information on each card, as well as a summary table giving the number of titles for specified categories.

System Control Cards should be punched as they appear below. The next to last card is the HOLD Control Card.

```
↓Col. 1          ↓Col. 16

$JOB
$PAUSE           MOUNT 'OLD' MASTER ON 4, 'NEW' MASTER ON 3
$EXECUTE         UPDATE
$RUN UPDATE 10
$OUTPUT S.SU04    S.SU04
$ASSIGN S.SU05    OPEN
      [UPDATE 2 Input Cards (sorted)]
$ENDRUN
$IBSYS
$PAUSE           MOUNT 'NEW' MASTER ON 3
$IBJOB
$FILE            'FTC04.',U04
      [HOLD binary deck, provided by RCC personnel]
$ENTRY
04 (Punch date, starting in Col. 4; either with slashes or
    with month spelled out.)
$IBSYS
```

USER INSTRUCTIONS—PUBLSH

Control Cards

PUBLSH provides options for listing holdings for publication.

Card 1

Columns	*Contents*
1–24	The date, punched either with slashes or with the month spelled out

If the date is not wanted, leave this card blank.

Card 2

Punch as many cards as needed. Each card should have the following format.

Columns	*Contents*
1	List option blank: full list N: nursing list +: currently received list *: Index Medicus list A: indices, abstracts & bibliographies list W: I.N.I. list M: microform list
2– 4	YES: print holdings blank: do not print holdings (this option does not apply to the full list selection)
5– 6	04
7– 9	Printed stencil option YES: pause to change printer tape to print on stencils blank: do not pause; printing is not done on stencils

System Control Cards

System Control Cards should be punched exactly as they appear below.

```
↓Col. 1        ↓Col. 16
$JOB
$PAUSE         MOUNT 'NEW' MASTER ON 4
```

continued

000 0140
(d)

↓Col. 1 *↓Col. 16*

```
$IBJOB
$FILE          'FTC04.',U05
$FILE          'FTC10.',U05
    [PUBLSH binary deck; supplied by RCC personnel]
$ENTRY
    [PUBLSH Control Cards]
$IBSYS
$EXECUTE COPIES
$COPIES nnnn U04     (where nnnn = number of print copies
$IBSYS                desired, right-justified)
```

000 0140 (d)

000 0140 (d)

USER INSTRUCTIONS—LANSUB

Input Cards

LANSUB provides options for output listings. Each selection consists of a set of Control and Title Cards

Control Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 2	Language code; see UPDATE 1, Card 3
3– 4	First subject coce; see UPDATE 1, Card 4
5– 6	Second subject code
7	+: only currently received titles desired blank: otherwise
8– 9	04
10	Logic indicator if two subjects are requested 1: "or" logic 2: "and" logic

Title Cards

There must be two Title Cards, even if blank. Information on these cards will be printed at the top of the list. Use Cols. 1–72 only. Title will be centered on the page if centered on the cards.

System Control Cards

System Control Cards should be punched exactly as they appear below.

```
↓Col. 1        ↓Col. 16

$JOB
$PAUSE         MOUNT 'NEW' MASTER ON 4
$IBJOB
$FILE          'FTC04.',U05
$FILE          'FTC10.',U04
    [LANSUB binary deck; provided by IUPUI personnel]
$ENTRY
    [LANSUB Input Cards]
$IBSYS
$EXECUTE COPIES
$COPIES nnnnU04   (where nnnn is the number of printed copies
$IBSYS             desired, right-justified)
```

000 0140

SAMPLE INPUT

SAMPLE SERIAL CARDS

```
$JOB          001002EDUCON     5 RET. TO J.SILENCE
ABT
ABSTRACTS OF BIOANALYTIC TECHNOLOGY
ACM
ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERY
AIBS BULLETIN
BIOSCIENCE
AMA AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN
AMA ARCHIVES ...
ARCHIVES ...
AMA JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN
AMA NEWS
LIBRARY RETAINS CURRENT YEAR ONLY
AORN JOURNAL
1-       1963-
ASHA MONOGRAPHS
1-       1950-
ASHA REPORTS
1-       1965-
ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DEM GESAMTGEBIETE DER MEDIZIN
1924
ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DER AUGENHEILKUNDE UND IHREN GRENZGEBIETEN
BIBLIOTHECA OPHTHALMOLOGICA
ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DER KINDERHEILKUNDE UND IHREN GRENZGEBIETEN
BIBLIOTHECA PAEDIATRICA
ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DER NEUROLOGIE, PSYCHIATRIE, PSYCHOLOGIE UND
IHREN GRENZGEBIETEN
42       1927
ABSTRACTS OF BACTERIOLOGY
1-9      1917-25
ABSTRACTS OF BIOANALYTIC TECHNOLOGY
1-13     1953-65
ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT LITERATURE ON VENEREAL DISEASE
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. DIV. OF VENEREAL DISEASE.
ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT LITERATURE ON VENEREAL DISEASE
ABSTRACTS OF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT STUDIES
1-       1965-
```

```
        00025001
X       00025002
PO      00025003
        00025004
        00050001
X       00050002
        00050003
        00050004
        00075001
X       00075002
        00075003
        00075004
        00100001
X       00100002
        00100003
        00100004
        00125001
X       00125002
        00125003
        00125004
        00150001
X       00150002
        00150003
        00150004
        00175001
+       00175002
        00175003
W       00175004
        00200001
     +00300200002
N   *   00200003
WY      00200004
        00225001
     +00700225002
    *   00225003
WV      00225004
        00250001
     +00100250002
        00250003
WV      00250004
        00275001
      00100275002
GE      00275003
WB      00275004
        00300001
X       00300002
        00300003
        00300004
        00325001
X       00325002
        00325003
        00325004
        00350001
      00100350002
GE      00350003
WLWM    00350004
        00375001
      00900375002
A       00375003
QW      00375004
        00400001
    S+00500400002
A       00400003
QY      00400004
        00425001
X       00425002
        00425003
        00425004
        00450001
     +00100450002
A       00450003
WX      00450004
```

continued

```
ABSTRACTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY                                  00475001
                                                              X           00475002
EXCERPTA MEDICA. SECTION 21. DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY AND                    00475003
TERATOLOGY                                                                00475004
ABSTRACTS OF JAPANESE MEDICINE                                            00500001
                                                                       00600500002
1-2        1960-62                                            A           00500003
                                                              WB          00500004
ABSTRACTS OF MYCOLOGY                                                     00525001
                                                                 +        00525002
111-        1967-                                             A           00525003
                                                              OW          00525004
ABSTRACTS OF SOVIET MEDICINE                                              00550001
                                                                       00200550002
5        1961                                                 A           00550003
                                                              WB          00550004
ABSTRACTS OF SOVIET MEDICINE. CANCER RESEARCH                             00575001
                                                                       00100575002
5-9        1953-56                                            A           00575003
                                                              OZ          00575004
ABSTRACTS OF SOVIET MEDICINE. PART A. BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES              00600001
                                                                       00400600002
1-4        1957-60                                            A           00600003
                                                              W           00600004
ABSTRACTS OF SOVIET MEDICINE. PART B. CLINICAL MEDICINE                   00625001
                                                                       00600625002
1-4        1957-60                                            A           00625003
                                                              WB          00625004
ABSTRACTS OF VITAMIN LITERATURE                                           00650001
                                                              X           00650002
VITAMIN ABSTRACTS                                                PO       00650003
                                                                          00650004
ABSTRACTS OF WORLD MEDICINE                                               00675001
                                                                      +02100675002
1-        1947-                                               A           00675003
                                                              WB          00675004
ABSTRACTS OF WORLD SURGERY, OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY                     00700001
                                                                       00700700002
1-11        1947-52                                           A           00700003
                                                              WOWPWQ00700004
ACADEMIE DE CHIRURGIE. PARIS. MEMOIRES                                    00725001
                                                                 +        00725002
90-        1964-                                                 FR*      00725003
        .                              .                                     .
        .                              .                                     .
        .                              .                                     .
                                                                      +00601100002
1-        1957-                                                    *      01100003
SUPPLEMENTS 1-        1959-                                   WO          01100004
ACTA ANATOMICA                                                            01125001
                                                                      +04401125002
1-        1945-                                                    *      01125003
SUPPLEMENTS 1-        1944-                                   OS          01125004
                                                                          99999991
                                                                          99999992
                                                                          99999993
                                                                          99999994

04 NOVEMBER 24,1970

FRWO    04  1
     PRINT FRENCH SURGERY SERIALS (TEST OUTPUT)

GEWL    04  1
     PRINT GERMAN - NERVOUS SYSTEM SERIALS (TEST OUTPUT)

FROHOT 04  2
     PRINT FRENCH BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY (TEST OUTPUT)

STOP

  NOVEMBER 24,1970
     04
NYES04
NYES04
M    04
STOP
```

Hold Test Data Card

Lansub Test Data Cards

Publsh Test Data Cards

SAMPLE OUTPUT——UPDATE

500104SILENCE 10 UPDATE SUMMARY 12/18/70 PAGE 1

$RUN INPUT 10

$OUTPUT S.SU04 S.SU04

ABT		00025001	INSERTED
	X	00025002	INSERTED
ABSTRACTS OF BIOANALYTIC TECHNOLOGY	PO	00025003	INSERTED
		00025004	INSERTED
ACM		00050001	INSERTED
	X	00050002	INSERTED
ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERY		00050003	INSERTED
		00050004	INSERTED
AIBS BULLETIN		00075001	INSERTED
	X	00075002	INSERTED
BIOSCIENCE		00075003	INSERTED
		00075004	INSERTED
AMA AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN		00100001	INSERTED
	X	00100002	INSERTED
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN		00100003	INSERTED
		00100004	INSERTED
AMA ARCHIVES ...		00125001	INSERTED
	X	00125002	INSERTED
ARCHIVES ...		00125003	INSERTED
		00125004	INSERTED
AMA JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN		00150001	INSERTED
	X	00150002	INSERTED
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN		00150003	INSERTED
		00150004	INSERTED
AMA NEWS		00175001	INSERTED
	+	00175002	INSERTED
LIBRARY RETAINS CURRENT YEAR ONLY		00175003	INSERTED
	W	00175004	INSERTED
AORN JOURNAL		00200001	INSERTED
		+00300200002	INSERTED
1- 1963-	N *	00200003	INSERTED
	WY	00200004	INSERTED
ASHA MONOGRAPHS		00225001	INSERTED
		+00700225002	INSERTED
1- 1950-	*	00225003	INSERTED
	WV	00225004	INSERTED
ASHA REPORTS		00250001	INSERTED
		+00100250002	INSERTED
1- 1965-		00250003	INSERTED
	WV	00250004	INSERTED
ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DEM GESAMTGEBIETE DER MEDIZIN		00275001	INSERTED
		00100275002	INSERTED
1924	GE	00275003	INSERTED
	WB	00275004	INSERTED
ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DER AUGENHEILKUNDE UND IHREN GRENZGEBIETEN		00300001	INSERTED
	X	00300002	INSERTED
BIBLIOTHECA OPHTHALMOLOGICA		00300003	INSERTED
		00300004	INSERTED
ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DER KINDERHEILKUNDE UND IHREN GRENZGEBIETEN		00325001	INSERTED
	X	00325002	INSERTED
BIBLIOTHECA PAEDIATRICA		00325003	INSERTED
		00325004	INSERTED
ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DER NEUROLOGIE, PSYCHIATRIE, PSYCHOLOGIE UND		00350001	INSERTED
IHREN GRENZGEBIETEN		00100350002	INSERTED
42 1927	GE	00350003	INSERTED
	WLWM	00350004	INSERTED
ABSTRACTS OF BACTERIOLOGY		00375001	INSERTED
		00900375002	INSERTED
1-9 1917-25	A	00375003	INSERTED
	QW	00375004	INSERTED
ABSTRACTS OF BIOANALYTIC TECHNOLOGY		00400001	INSERTED
		S+00500400002	INSERTED
1-13 1953-65	A	00400003	INSERTED
	QY	00400004	INSERTED
ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT LITERATURE ON VENEREAL DISEASE		00425001	INSERTED
	X	00425002	INSERTED

continued

500104SILENCE 10 UPDATE SUMMARY 12/18/70 PAGE 2

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. DIV. OF VENEREAL DISEASE.	00425003	INSERTED
ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT LITERATURE ON VENEREAL DISEASE	00425004	INSERTED
ABSTRACTS OF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT STUDIES	00450001	INSERTED
	+00100450002	INSERTED
1- 1965-	A 00450003	INSERTED
	WX 00450004	INSERTED
ABSTRACTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY	00475001	INSERTED
	X 00475002	INSERTED
EXCERPTA MEDICA. SECTION 21. DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY AND	00475003	INSERTED
TERATOLOGY	00475004	INSERTED
ABSTRACTS OF JAPANESE MEDICINE	00500001	INSERTED
	00600500002	INSERTED
1-2 1960-62	A 00500003	INSERTED
	WB 00500004	INSERTED
ABSTRACTS OF MYCOLOGY	00525001	INSERTED
	+ 00525002	INSERTED
(1)- 1967-	A 00525003	INSERTED
	QW 00525004	INSERTED
ABSTRACTS OF SOVIET MEDICINE	00550001	INSERTED
	C0200550002	INSERTED
5 1961	A 00550003	INSERTED
	WB 00550004	INSERTED

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500104SILENCE 10 UPDATE SUMMARY 12/18/70 PAGE 4

ACOUSTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA. JOURNAL	01025001	INSERTED
	S+00901025002	INSERTED
32- 1960-	* 01025003	INSERTED
	WV 01025004	INSERTED
ACTA ALLERGOLOGICA	01050001	INSERTED
	+01301050002	INSERTED
1- 1948-	* 01050003	INSERTED
SUPPLEMENTS 1-7 1950-60	W3 01050004	INSERTED
ACTA ANAESTHESIOLOGICA BELGICA	01075001	INSERTED
	01075002	INSERTED
SCATTERED HOLDINGS 1961-64	FR* 01075003	INSERTED
	WO 01075004	INSERTED
ACTA ANAESTHESIOLOGICA SCANDINAVICA	01100001	INSERTED
	+00601100002	INSERTED
1- 1957-	* 01100003	INSERTED
SUPPLEMENTS 1- 1959-	WO 01100004	INSERTED
ACTA ANATOMICA	01125001	INSERTED
	+04401125002	INSERTED
1- 1945-	* 01125003	INSERTED
SUPPLEMENTS 1- 1944-	QS 01125004	INSERTED
	99999991	INSERTED
	99999992	INSERTED
	99999993	INSERTED
	99999994	INSERTED

$ENDRUN

500104SILENCE 10 UPDATE SUMMARY 12/18/70 PAGE 5

SUMMARY OF RECORDS PROCESSED

INPUT FILE. RECORDS READ		0	
BCD RECORDS	0		
BIN RECORDS	0		
TRANSACTION FILE ACTIVITY			
INSERTIONS		184	
BCD RECORDS	184		
BIN RECORDS	0		
DELETIONS		0	
BCD RECORDS	0		
BIN RECORDS	0		
TOTAL RECORDS ON OUTPUT FILE INPUT + INSERTIONS - DELETIONS		184	COMPUTED
TOTAL RECORDS ON OUTPUT FILE		184	COUNTED
BCD RECORDS	184		
BIN RECORDS	0		

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SAMPLE OUTPUT—HOLD

NOVEMBER 24,1970

ABT						2500	1
	X				-0	2500	2
ABSTRACTS OF BIOANALYTIC TECHNOLOGY			PO			2500	3
						2500	4
ACM						5000	1
	X				-0	5000	2
ASSOCIATION FOR COMPUTING MACHINERY						5000	3
						5000	4
AIBS BULLETIN						7500	1
	X				-0	7500	2
BIOSCIENCE						7500	3
						7500	4
AMA AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN						10000	1
	X				-0	10000	2
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN						10000	3
						10000	4
AMA ARCHIVES ...						12500	1
	X				-0	12500	2
ARCHIVES ...						12500	3
						12500	4
AMA JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN						15000	1
	X				-0	15000	2
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF CHILDREN						15000	3
						15000	4
AMA NEWS						17500	1
			+		-0	17500	2
LIBRARY RETAINS CURRENT YEAR ONLY						17500	3
	W					17500	4
AORN JOURNAL						20000	1
			+		3	20000	2
1- 1963-		N		*		20000	3
	WY					20000	4
ASHA MONOGRAPHS						22500	1
			+		7	22500	2
1- 1950-				*		22500	3
	WV					22500	4
ASHA REPORTS						25000	1
			+		1	25000	2
1- 1965-						25000	3
	WV					25000	4

continued

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ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DEM GESAMTGEBIETE DER MEDIZIN					27500	1
				1	27500	2
1924			GE		27500	3
	WB				27500	4
ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DER AUGENHEILKUNDE UND IHREN GRENZGEBIETEN					30000	1
	X			-0	30000	2
BIBLIOTHECA OPHTHALMOLOGICA					30000	3
					30000	4
ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DER KINDERHEILKUNDE UND IHREN GRENZGEBIETEN					32500	1
	X			-0	32500	2
BIBLIOTHECA PAEDIATRICA					32500	3
					32500	4
ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DER NEUROLOGIE, PSYCHIATRIE, PSYCHOLOGIE UND					35000	1
IHREN GRENZGEBIETEN				1	35000	2
42 1927		G	E		35000	3
	WLWM				35000	4
ABSTRACTS OF BACTERIOLOGY					37500	1
				9	37500	2
1-9 1917-25	A				37500	3
	QW				37500	4
ABSTRACTS OF BIOANALYTIC TECHNOLOGY					40000	1
		S	+	5	40000	2
1-13 1953-65	A				40000	3
	QY				40000	4
ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT LITERATURE ON VENEREAL DISEASE					42500	1
	X			-0	42500	2
U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. DIV. OF VENEREAL DISEASE.					42500	3
ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT LITERATURE ON VENEREAL DISEASE					42500	4
ABSTRACTS OF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT STUDIES					45000	1
			+	1	45000	2
1- 1965-	A				45000	3
	WX				45000	4
ABSTRACTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY					47500	1
	X			-0	47500	2
EXCERPTA MEDICA. SECTION 21. DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY AND					47500	3
TERATOLOGY					47500	4
ABSTRACTS OF JAPANESE MEDICINE					50000	1
				6	50000	2
1-2 1960-62	A				50000	3
	WB				50000	4

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ABSTRACTS OF MYCOLOGY	(1)- 1967-	A QW	+	-0	52500 52500 52500 52500	1 2 3 4
ABSTRACTS OF SOVIET MEDICINE	5 1961	A WB		2	55000 55000 55000 55000	1 2 3 4
ABSTRACTS OF SOVIET MEDICINE. CANCER RESEARCH	5-9 1953-56	A QZ		1	57500 57500 57500 57500	1 2 3 4
ABSTRACTS OF SOVIET MEDICINE. PART A. BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES	1-4 1957-60	A W		4	60000 60000 60000 60000	1 2 3 4
ABSTRACTS OF SOVIET MEDICINE. PAR' B. CLINICAL MEDICINE	1-4 1957-60	A WB		6	62500 62500 62500 62500	1 2 3 4
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ACTA ALLERGOLOGICA	1- 1948- SUPPLEMENTS 1-7 1950-60	W3	+ *	13	105000 105000 105000 105000	1 2 3 4
ACTA ANAESTHESIOLOGICA BELGICA	SCATTERED HOLDINGS 1961-64	WO	FR *	-0	107500 107500 107500 107500	1 2 3 4
ACTA ANAESTHESIOLOGICA SCANDINAVICA	1- 1957- SUPPLEMENTS 1- 1959-	WO	+ *	6	110000 110000 110000 110000	1 2 3 4
ACTA ANATOMICA	1- 1945- SUPPLEMENTS 1- 1944-	QS	+ *	44	112500 112500 112500 112500	1 2 3 4

continued

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NOVEMBER 24,1970

	NUMBER OF TITLES	NUMBER OF VOLUMES
NURSING	1	3
CURRENTLY RECEIVED	16	299
INDEXES. ABSTRACTS OR BIBLIOGRAPHIES	11	62
INDEXED IN INDEX MEDICUS	10	269
INDEXED IN I.N.I.	0	0
MICROFORM	0	0
DANISH	0	0
DUTCH	0	0
FRENCH	7	368
GERMAN	1	1
HEBREW	0	0
ITALIAN	1	5
JAPANESE	0	0
RUSSIAN	0	0
SPANISH	0	0
PORTUGUESE	3	2
SERBO-COATIAN	0	0
SLOVENIAN	0	0
ALBANIAN	0	0
NORWEGIAN	0	0
POLISH	0	0
TOTAL	31	523

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  ABHANDLUNGEN AUS DER NEUROLOGIE, PSYCHIATRIE, PSYCHOLOGIE UND
       IHREN GRENZGEBIETEN
G      42      1927

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+ ABSTRACTS OF BIOANALYTIC TECHNOLOGY
       INCLUDES SUPPLEMENTS
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       U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. DIV. OF VENEREAL DISEASE.
       ABSTRACTS OF CURRENT LITERATURE ON VENEREAL DISEASE

+ ABSTRACTS OF HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT STUDIES
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ABSTRACTS OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY
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ABSTRACTS OF JAPANESE MEDICINE
1-2 1960-62

+ ABSTRACTS OF MYCOLOGY
(1)- 1967-

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1-4 1957-60

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SUPPLEMENTS 1- 1944-

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+ ACTA ANAESTHESIOLOGICA SCANDINAVICA
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ACADEMIE ROYALE DE CHIRURGIE, PARIS. MEMOIRES

ACADEMIE ROYALE DE CHIRURGIE, PARIS. MEMOIRES SUR LES SUJETS PROPOSES POUR LES PRIX

ACTA ANAESTHESIOLOGICA BELGICA

1

PRINT GERMAN - NERVOUS SYSTEM SERIALS (TEST OUTPUT)

1

PRINT FRENCH BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY (TEST OUTPUT)

+ ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES, PARIS. COMPTES RENDUS HEBDOMADAIRES DES SEANCES. SERIES D - SCIENCES NATURELLES

1

PRINT FRENCH SURGERY SERIALS (TEST OUTPUT)

+ ACADEMIE DE CHIRURGIE, PARIS. MEMOIRES

ACADEMIE ROYALE DE CHIRURGIE, PARIS. MEMOIRES

ACADEMIE ROYALE DE CHIRURGIE, PARIS. MEMOIRES SUR LES SUJETS PROPOSES POUR LES PRIX

ACTA ANAESTHESIOLOGICA BELGICA

1

PRINT GERMAN - NERVOUS SYSTEM SERIALS (TEST OUTPUT)

1

PRINT FRENCH BIOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY (TEST OUTPUT)

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(a—e)

COST ESTIMATE

Computer time may be estimated from the information presented below and multiplied by the rate for the IUPUI's IBM 7040 ($90./hr.).

Identification	*Time*
Overhead time	4 min.
UPDATE 1 and sort processing	48 serials/sec.
UPDATE 2 and HOLD	1 serial/sec.
PUBLSH	2 serials/sec.
LANSUB	5 serials/sec. (searching for one subject)

Charge to user = computer costs + network overhead

CONTENTS—UPDATE, HOLD, PUBLSH, LANSUB

000 0141

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Correlation and Orthogonal Factor Analysis
CALLING NAME	UMST550
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Minnesota University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Lawrence Liddiard University Computer Center University of Minnesota
LANGUAGE	CDC Fortran IV
COMPUTER	CDC6600 (Scope 3.1.6)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing currently available
CONTACT	William Craig, EIN Tech. Rep., Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, Univ. of Minn., 316 Walter Library, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 Tel.: (612) 376-7232

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program performs correlation analysis followed by orthogonal factor analysis. The input is read into the computer using variable format; and the input data may have one of three forms: raw data by observation, lower triangle or a correlation (or pseudo-correlation) matrix, or orthogonal factor matrix. If the input is raw data, there are twenty-one possible methods of transformation and/or generation of individual raw variables. After the above methods, or separately, one of six complete transformations may be made on all of the variables (raw and generated).

The following is always given as printed output.

If raw data input:

The standard error of a factor loading computed from the corrected formula given in Table B on page 441 of Ref. 1.

A Name Card echo print if Name Cards are used.

A Transgeneration Card echo print if transgeneration is used.

Total number of observations.

continued

000 0141

If raw data or correlation input:

The type of factor analysis component with the diagonal unchanged, common factor with squared multiple correlation on the diagonal, common factor with highest off diagonal absolute value on the diagonal, image covariance, image correlation or independent scale.

The average absolute value of the off-diagonal elements.

The trace (sum of elements on the diagonal) of the matrix to be factor analyzed.

The standard error of a factor loading times the square root of the number of observations.

The communality estimates (the diagonal of the matrix to be factor analyzed).

The eigenvalues for the principal-axis solution, the eigenvalue percent of the number of variables, accumulative percentage of the number of variables, the eigenvalue percent of the common variance (trace of the matrix), and the accumulative percentage of common variance for the computed number of factors.

For all input:

The Problem Card echo print
The Format Card(s) echo print
A message with respect to the total amount of computer core not used or needed above that alloted.

Any or all of the following may be calculated and given as output:

1. Means, standard deviations, variances, covariances, correlations and raw cross products (not usually chosen as output because of massiveness).
2. Means, standard deviations and the elements of the lower triangle of the correlation matrix.
3. An echo of the input correlation or pseudo-correlation matrix.
4. The means and standard deviations on a separate output file for factor scoring or punch output.
5. The elements of the lower triangle of the image analysis matrix (correlation, covariance or independent scale).
6. The data-to-data transformation matrix of image analysis on a separate output file for factor scoring or punch output.
7. The principal-axis factor-loading matrix for the computed number of factors; bordered on the left by the names

continued

000 0141

(if supplied), indices and communalities (sum of squared row elements) of the variables; bordered on the bottom by the variances (sum of squared column elements) and percentages of trace (variance*100/trace) of the factors.

8. The sorted principal-axis factor-loading matrix for the computed number of factors; bordered on the bottom by the variances and percentages of trace of the factors. Each column of the factor loading matrix is sorted in descending order with the corresponding variable indices or names given in a column to the left of that factor column.
9. The principal-axis factor-scoring matrix for the computed number of factors; bordered on the left by the names or indices and a line count within a variable set. This same information is also put on a separate output file for factor scoring or punch output.
10. The quartimax factor-loading matrices for a stepped range of factors and bordered as in 7.
11. The sorted quartimax factor-loading matrices for a stepped range of factors and bordered as in 8.
12. The quartimax factor-scoring matrices for a stepped range of factors and bordered as in 9. This same information is also put on a separate output file for factor scoring or punch output.
13. The varimax factor-loading matrices for a stepped range of factors and bordered as in 7.
14. The sorted varimax factor-loading matrices for a stepped range of factors and bordered as in 8.
15. The varimax factor-scoring matrices for a stepped range of factors and bordered as in 9. This same information is placed on a separate output file for factor scoring or punch output.

While UMST550 does not compute factor scores itself, auxillary programs are available which can compute and print those scores for each observation when raw data are input. A user wishing to compute factor scores must store his raw data and relevant intermediate results on scratch tape (TAPE99). When filling out the Problem Card, the user must select those options which put that data onto TAPE99. If a user desires factor score output, a note explaining the methodology a user desires to follow in computing those factor scores must accompany the user's EIN submission.

Limits inherent to UMST550

Total number of variables, $2 \leq NV \leq 250$ (approximately) for a CDC 6600 with a 65K-word core.
Total number of observations if given on Problem Card $2 \leq NOBS \leq 99999$

continued

000 0141

Number of Variable Format Cards, $1 \leq NFC \leq 9$
Number of Transgeneration Cards $0 \leq NTGC \leq 999$
Number of factors $1 \leq NF \leq NV/3$ unless a specific stepped range is chosen or forced in Cols. 59 and 60 of the Problem Card.

Limits which may be supplied by the user

Lower limit for factor eigenvalue (the principal factor variance)—a value of 1.0 may be supplied by the program
Orthogonal rotation cycle limit—a maximum of 40 or NV/2 cycle limit may be supplied by the program
Orthogonal rotation radian angle limit—.005 radians may be supplied by the program

REFERENCES

1. Harman, H.H., *Modern Factor Analysis* (Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press, 1960).

2. Anderson, D. and Frisch, M., *Statistical Programs for Use on the CDC 3600 Computer* (Minneapolis, Minn.: Univ. of Minn., Univ. Comp. Ctr., 1969).

3. Caffrey, J., "Invrs" Algorithm 66, *Comm. ACM* (July 1961), p. 322.

4. Horst, P., *Factor Analysis of Data Matrices* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1965).

5. Hotchkiss, R., "SORT2", a standard sorting routine at the Univ. Comp. Ctr. at the Univ. of Minn. based on T.H. Hibbard's "An Empirical Study of Minimal Storage Sorting," *Comm. ACM, 6,* (1968) pp. 206-212.

6. Ortega, J., "The Givens Householder Method for Symmetric Matrices," in A. Ralston and H. Wilf, *Mathematical Methods for Digital Computers, II,* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1967), pp. 94–115.

7. Wilkinson, J.H., "Householder's Method for Symmetric Matrices," Numerische Mathematik, *4* (1962), pp. 354–361.

8. Wilkinson, J.H., "Calculation of the Eigenvalues of a Symmetric Matrix by the Method of Bisection," Numerische Mathematik, *4* (1962), pp. 362–367.

9. Wilkinson, J.H., "Calculation of the Eigenvectors of a Symmetric Matrix by Inverse Iteration," Numerische Mathematik, *4* (1962), pp. 368–376.

000 0141

USER INSTRUCTIONS

Program Control Cards

Definitions

BLANK: A zero or no character in that column
DIGIT: A non-zero integer in that column

Problem Card

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 7		PROBLEM
8		BLANK: no variable Name Cards are present DIGIT: variable Name Cards are present (see section on Name Cards)
9–11	NV or NVI	If the input is a correlation or orthogonal factor matrix, this is the Number of Variables (NV) to be used in the factor analysis. If the input is raw data, this is the Number of Variables (NVI) to be read from the Input Data Cards, and NVI + K = NV where K is the number in Cols. 21–22. NVI does not include the optional counting/card-ordering variable. (NV > 1; NVI > 0)
12–16	NOBS	BLANK: computer counts observations without checking card ordering. (see Input Data Cards) 1: computer counts observations and checks that the first numeric field of the first card of each observation contains a 1. (see Input Data Cards) THE NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS: If the computer is to read in exactly NOBS observations, $2 \leq NOBS \leq 99999$. This field applies to raw data input only and otherwise may be ignored.
17	NFC	The Number of Format Cards, $1 \leq NFC \leq 9$. If the column is BLANK, NFC is set to 1.

continued

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
18–20	NTGC	The Number of Transgeneration Cards, $0 \leq NTGC \leq 999$. If 0 the columns may be left blank. If NTGC < 0, it is set to 0. This field applies to raw data input only and otherwise may be ignored.
21–22	K	The number of new variables added by generation. See section on Transgeneration Cards. This field applies to raw data input only and otherwise may be ignored.
23		BLANK: no complete transformation is to be used DIGIT: the corresponding following complete transformation is to be applied to the NV variables after all transgeneration instructions for an individual observation are completed. 1: $\log_{10}$ transformation 2: loge 3: square root 4: square 5: reciprocal 6: exponential of base e 7–9: are not implemented in UMST550 and will cause a terminating error message. This column applies only to raw data input and will be ignored otherwise
24–25		Input Option –DIGIT: correlation matrix input (or pseudo-correlation). In this case Cols. 12–16, 18–23, 57–58 are assumed to be blank and are ignored. BLANK: raw data by observation input +DIGIT: orthogonal factor matrix input (usually a principal factor matrix). In this case Cols. 12–16, 18–23, 26–27, 29–33 are assumed to be blank and are ignored. The maximum of Cols. 43–45 and 52–54 determines the number of factors to be read in.

continued

000 0141

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
26–27		Intermediate output option –3: the means and standard deviations, if raw data input was selected, are output to the scratch file, TAPE99. All the output for value –2 is also given. –2: the elements of the lower triangle of the image analysis matrix (if Col. 29 $\geq$ 4) are printed and all the output for value –1. –1: i raw data input, the means, standard deviations, variances, co-variances, correlations, and raw cross products are printed. If other than raw data input, then no printed output. *Note:* The negative option is not usually selected because of the massive amount of output. BLANK: no intermediate output +1: if raw data input, the means, standard deviations and elements of the lower triangle of the correlation matrix are printed. If correlation input, an echo of the lower triangle of the input matrix is printed. +2: the elements of the lower triangle of the image analysis matrix (if Col. 29 $\geq$ 4) are printed and all the output for value +1 +3: if raw data input was selected, the means and standard deviations are output to the scratch file, TAPE99. All the output for value +2 is also given.
28		Principal Axis output parameter This parameter along with the ones for Quartimax (Col. 39) and Varimax (Col. 48) output determine the output by a binary decomposition of the parameter DIGIT into the binary power values of 1,2,4, and 8 such that the sum of the values is the DIGIT. Thus the DIGIT 5 decomposes into 1+4, meaning that the outputs for value 1 and 4 will be given. BLANK: the program is used only as a correlation program unless Cols. 24–25 contain +DIGIT.

continued

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G 00593

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
28		1: principal–axis factor–loading matrix for the computed number of factors; bordered on the left by the variable names (if supplied), indices, and communalities and bordered on the bottom by variances and percentages of trace. 2: sorted principal–axis factor–loading matrix for the computed number of factors; bordered on the bottom by the variances and percentages of trace and each factor sorted in descending values with corresponding names or indices in a column to the left. 4: principal–axis factor–scoring matrix for the computed number of factors and bordered on the left by the variable names or indices. This matrix is also put on the scratch file, TAPE99. 8: the principal–axis computations are carried out, but no output results from this value.
29		BLANK: common factor analysis with squared multiple correlations put on the diagonal of the correlation or input matrix. If the inverse of the correlation matrix does not exist, then ones or the original diagonal elements are used. 1: component factor analysis—the diagonal of the correlation or input matrix is left unchanged 2: common factor analysis with squared multiple correlations put on the diagonal of the correlation or input matrix. If the inverse of the correlation matrix does not exist, the highest absolute value off–diagonal row element is placed on the diagonal as an estimate of the communality. 3: common factor analysis with the highest absolute value off–diagonal row elements placed on the diagonal

continued

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
29		as communality estimates. This is used when common factor analysis is desired and the inverse of the correlation matrix is known not to exist. 4: image covariance factor analysis. Used in the total approach to the communality problem when those variables with the highest multiple correlation with the other variables are to receive greater weight in the solution (see p. 365, ref. 1) 5: image correlation factor analysis. Used in the total approach (rather than just the diagonal elements) to the communality problem when all variables are to be given equal weight in the solution (see p. 369, ref. 1) 6–9: independent scale factor analysis. Used in the total approach to the communality problem when any particular scaling of the original or image variables is to be ignored in the solution (see p. 370, ref. 1)
30		BLANK: the range of factors is about that number of factors selected by the criterion of Cols. 31–33. DIGIT: the range of factors is taken from Cols. 39–47 and 48–56.
31–33		<0: the factor criterion for eigenvalues is set to 1.0, the Kaiser criterion. If Col. 29 is punched 1, then the resulting solution will be the Kaiser solution. Note that if Col. 29 is not 1 the resulting solution is not equivalent to the Kaiser solution unless the communality estimates are close to 1. ≥ 0: the factor criterion for eigenvalues is the number with decimal point between Cols. 31 and 32. Thus 092 in these columns selects the

continued

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
31–33		number of factors, NFACT, to be the number of eigenvalues greater than 0.92. Depending on the number of variables this number might range from .50 to 2.00.
34–36	LCYCLE	BLANK or negative: limit on orthogonal cycles is the maximum of 40 and NV/2 DIGIT: limit on orthogonal cycles, $1 \leq$ LCYCLE ≤ 999.
37–38	RAL	BLANK or negative: limit on orthogonal rotation angle is .005 radians or 1/4 degree. DIGIT: rotation angle limit is .001 to .099 radians depending on the number 01 to 99 in these columns. If NV is greater than 49, set RAL to at least 09 = .009 radians = 1/2 degree. This will save time in the orthogonal rotations with only a slight decrease in accuracy. (Note that this angle limit determines that the accuracy in the varimax and quartimax solutions can be at most three places.)
39		Quartimax output parameter (see Col. 28 for discussion of this parameter and its binary decomposition) BLANK: no quartimax output or calculations and Cols. 40–47 may be left blank. 1: the quartimax factor–loading matrices for the stepped range specified in the Cols. 40–47. 2: the sorted quartimax factor–loading matrices for the stepped range specified in Cols. 40–47. 4: the quartimax factor–scoring matrices for the stepped range specified in Cols. 40–47. 8: the quartimax calculations are carried out but no output results from this value.

continued

000 0141

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
40–42	KQS	The starting value of the number of factors for the quartimax stepped range if Col. 30 is DIGIT. Otherwise KQS + NFACT is the starting value. The resulting value is forced to be greater than 0 and less than NV or the computed number of factors.
43–45	KQF	The final value of the number of factors for the quartimax stepped range if Col. 30 is DIGIT. Otherwise KQF+NFACT is the final value. The resulting value is forced to be greater than 0 and less than NV or the computed number of factors.
46–47	KQD	The delta step value for the quartimax stepped range. It is set to one if negative or BLANK. *Examples:* Col. 30 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 1 2 0 2 0 0 2 7 0 2 This punching of columns would output the sorted quartimax factor loading matrices for matrices with 20, 22, 24, and 26 factors. Col. 30 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 3 - 1 0 0 0 0 0 5 This punching of columns would output both the quartimax and sorted quartimax factor–loading matrices for NFACT – 10, NFACT – 5, and NFACT factor matrices. Col. 30 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 7 This punching of columns would output the quartimax factor–loading, sorted factor–loading and factor–scoring matrices for the computed number of factors (NFACT).
48		Varimax output parameter (see Col. 28 for discussion of this parameter and its binary decomposition). BLANK: no varimax output or calculations and Cols. 49–56 may be left blank.

continued

000 0141

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
48		1: the varimax factor-loading matrices for the stepped range specified in Cols. 49–56. 2: the sorted varimax factor-loading matrices for the stepped range specified in Cols. 49–56. 4: the varimax factor-scoring matrices for the stepped range specified in Cols. 49–56. 8: the varimax calculations are carried out but no output results from this value.
49–51	KVS	The starting value of the number of factors for the varimax stepped range if Col. 30 is DIGIT. Otherwise KVS + NFACT is the starting value. The resulting value is forced to be greater than 0 and less than NV or the computed number of factors.
52–54	KVF	The final value of the number of factors for the varimax stepped range if Col. 30 is DIGIT. Otherwise KVF + NFACT is the final value. The resulting value is forced to be greater than 0 and less than NV or the computed number of factors.
55–56	KVD	The delta step value for the varimax stepped range. Set to 1 if KVD is negative or 0.
57–58	NEXTRA	The additional cells in the raw data input array X used for the intermediate results of transgenerations (see Transgeneration section). Set to 0 if negative.
59–60	NF	The number of possible factors is forced to be other than NV/3. These columns are used to force complete factor sets NF = NV and to save storage when NV is extremely large but the desired number of factors is much less than NV/3.

continued

000 0141

000 0141

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
61–80		Name of Problem, the alphanumeric identification of the problem as set by the user. This identification will appear will appear on most of the output headings.

Format Cards

Input by Observation

Variables are considered to be indexed or numbered by subscript according to the order in which they are read in from the Data Cards. The Format Card(s) must provide for reading in the NVI elements of an observation at one time using X–, E–, and F–fields. In addition if either 0 or 1 are punched in Cols. 12–16 of the Problem Card, the first field read by the Format Card shall be an I–field of at least two columns, which will be used in checking card order and/or counting observations.

Correlation matrix input

The Format Card(s) must provide for reading the longest (or last) row of the lower triangle of elements of the symmetric correlation matrix C_{ij} using X–, E–, or F– fields. The first row has the one element C_{11} to be read, the second row has the two elements C_{21} and C_{22} and the NVIth row has the NVI elements $C_{NVI,1}$, $C_{NVI,2}$, ..., $C_{NVI,NVI}$.
Warning: Because only the lower triangle is read, care must be taken to properly punch the cards. For example, if NVI = 30 and 10 variables can be punched per card, the first 10 cards contain the values for the first 10 rows, the next 20 cards contains the values for the second 10 rows, and the next 30 cards contain the values for the last 10 rows.

Orthogonal factor matrix input

The Format Card(s) must provide for reading the NVI rows of the orthogonal factor matrix OF_{ij} using X–, E–, of F– fields. The number of factors in OF_{ij} is determined by the maximum of KQF and KVF (Cols. 43–45 and 52–54 of Problem Card).

Transgeneration Cards

Each Transgeneration Card specifies the transformation or variable generation desired. Transgenerations are performed sequentially; thus, two variables may be added to create a third variable by one transgeneration and the square root of the new

continued

000 0141

variable may be done by the next transformation. Cols. 18–20 of the Problem Card determine how many of these cards are to be read in. Violation of restrictions relating to the transformations and transgenerations results in the omission of all variables of the observation for which the violation occurred and an appropriate printout indicating the observation omitted. Note the sum of Cols. 9–11 (NVI) and Cols. 21–22 (K) of the Problem Card may not exceed approximately 250 for a 65K CDC 6600 although intermediate calculations may use up to 99 extra X locations if NEXTRA (Cols. 57–58) is used.

Notation

Transformation:	the mutation of an existing variable with the mutation replacing the existing variable
Generation:	the mutation of an existing variable with the mutation replacing another existing variable or producing an additional variable to the present set of variables.
Transgeneration Card:	the instruction to transform or generate specific variables using specified variables and/or constants.
Complete Transformation:	a specific transformation applied to all of the present set of variables.
x:	the variable prior to transgeneration.
x':	the transformed variable.
c:	a constant.
A,B,:	specified variable numbers, or indices.
*:	indicates multiplication.

Code	*Transgeneration*	*Restriction*
00	$x' = x$	
01	$x' = \sqrt{x}$	$x \geq 0$
02	$x' = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x + 1}$	$x \geq 0$
03	$x' = \log_{10} x$	$x > 0$
04	$x' = e^x$	$x \leq 740$
05	$x' = \sin^{-1} x$	$-1 \leq x \leq 1$
06	$x' = \log_e x$	$x > 0$

continued

000 0141

000 0141

Code	*Transgeneration*	*Restriction*
07	$x' = \sin x$	$\lvert x \rvert < 2.2 \times 10^{14}$ x in radians
08	$x' = \cos x$	$\lvert x \rvert < 2.2 \times 10^{14}$ x in radians
09	$x' = 1/x$	$x \neq 0$
10	$x' = x + c$	
11	$x' = x * c$	
12	$x' = x^c$	$x > 0$
13	$x' = c^x$	$c > 0$
14	if $x \geq c$, $s' = 1$, else $x' = 0$	
15	if $x_A \geq x_B$, $x' = 1$, else $x' = 0$	
16	$x' = x_A + x_B$	
17	$x' = x_A - x_B$	
18	$x' = x_A * x_B$	
19	$x' = x_A/x_B$	$x_B \neq 0$
20	$x' = x_A^{x_B}$	$x_A > 0$
21	if $x = c$, $x' = 1$, else $x' = 0$	

Examples of Transgeneration

Restrictions to keep in mind: NVI, the number of input variables; $1 \leq$ NVI. K, the number of additional variables; $-9 \leq K \leq 99$. NV = NVI+K, the number of variables to be used in the analysis; $2 \leq NV \leq 250$. X(I), the individual variable in transgeneration; $1 \leq I \leq NV + NEXTRA$.

Thus the total number of variables in the factor analysis may be more or less than the number of input variables, but this set must be the compact (no gaps) set $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{NV}$.

Example 1:

NVI = 6, K = -1, NV = 5, NEXTRA (Cols. 57-58) = 1

continued

000 0141

000 0141

Transgeneration

$x_5 = x_6 + x_5$

Thus the variable x_6 is entered into the factor analysis by way of combination with x_5.

Example 2:

NVI = 10, K = 2, NV = 12, NEXTRA (Cols. 57–58) = 2

Transgenerations

x_{13} = SIN (x_6) note that x_{13} and x_{14} are intermediate variables that will not be used in the analysis since NV = 12.

x_{14} = ALOG10(x_7)

$x_{11} = x_{13}/x_{14}$

$x_{12} = x_7 + x_8 + x_9$ + SQRT (x_6) this would take four Transgeneration Cards

Thus two new variables, x_{11} and x_{12} are entered into the factor analysis.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	Variable number to be assigned to x'
4– 5	Transgeneration code
6–10	A–variable number, or variable number of x
11–20	B–variable number, or constant (keypunch decimal place if not at extreme right).

Name Cards

If Col. 8 of the Problem Card had a DIGIT punched in it, then at this point there must be [NV/10] Name Cards. Every Name Card has ten 8–character fields, each field specifying a mnemonic to identify its corresponding variable. Thus for NV = 26 there would be three cards; the first ten variable names specified on the first card, the second ten varible names on the second card and the remaining six variable names specified in the first 6 fields of the third card.

Input Data Cards

The Data Cards shall be punched in accordance with the format given on the Format Card(s).

<u>Input by observations</u>

The NVI elements of an observation are read at one time from a set of cards; each observation starting on a new set of cards.

continued

If a 0 or a 1 is punched in Cols. 12–16 of the Problem Card, there must be a non-negative integer in the first field (an I-field) read by the Format Card, for use in determining when the End or Data Card is read (and to check card ordering if 1). When a 1 is punched, it implies that more than one card is required for each observation, and that the cards for each observation are numbered in the order 1, 2, 3 in this specific I-field. Thus, finding a 2 or 3 in this I-field would mean that some cards were out of order or missing.

Correlation matrix input

The j elements of row j are read at one time from a set of cards; each row starting on a new set of cards. NVI is the total number of input rows.

Orthogonal factor matrix input

The maximum of KQF and KVF factor loadings of a row are read at one time from a set of cards, each row starting on a new set of cards. NVI rows are read into the computer.

End of Data Card(s)

This card(s) is required only if Cols. 12–16 of the Problem Card contain 0 or 1. It must have a right adjusted –1 punched where it will be read by the first field (the I-field) of the Format Card. There must be as many blank cards following this card as is necessary to complete a set of observation cards.

Finish Card

In Cols. 1–6 punch the word FINISH. This card appears after the last problem.

Order of Cards

More than one problem can be processed consecutively. The following example illustrates the order of cards for a problem set.

Program Control Cards for problem 1
  Problem Card for problem 1
  Format Card(s) for problem 1
  Transgeneration Card(s) (if any) for problem 1
  Name Card(s) (if any) for problem 1
Input Data Cards for problem 1
End of Data Card(s) for problem 1 (if required)
Program Control Cards for problem 2

continued

Input Data Cards for problem 2
End of Data Card(s) for problem 2 (if required)
:
Program Control Cards for last problem
Input Data Cards for last problem
End of Data Card(s) for last problem (if required)
Finish Card

Additional information on timing, storage and page estimates, error printouts, punch output, and mathematical procedure can be found in Ref. 2.

REFERENCES

1. Horst, P., *Factor Analysis of Data Matrices* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1965).

2. Anderson, D. and Frisch, M., *Statistical Programs for Use on the CDC 6600 Computer* (Minneapolis, Minn.: Univ. of Minn., Univ. Comp. Ctr., 1969).

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLEM1  9    01          171  -1              7            ONES,KAISER,NAMES
(I4,9F4.3)
 QUES 44 QUES 45 QUES 47 QUES 49 QUES 51 QUES 54 QUES 96 QUES 99 QUES 13
      128 181 421 506 857 746 280 178 246
      764 740 563-387-293-202 261 281 043
     -030-046 014 147-109-135 640 682 661
     -280-351-326-023-109-186 083 091-654
     -336-306-429-542-006-153-428 056-124
     -276-324-271-370-225 035 129-446-124
      057-070-016 006 152-441-166-354-033
     -010-140 326-004-258-091-410-200-101
     -303 227-014 029-102-125-086-106-074
      086 057-003 161 073 134-082-067-009
      164 106-124 234-002 227-072 025 156
      036-074-142 242 023 192-148-119 011
  -1
PROBLEM   9   121          101                  3  2  4 1    SMC, SPECIFIC RANGE
(4X,9F4.3)
      128 181 421 506 857 746 280 178 246
      764 740 563-387-293-202 261 281 043
     -030-046 014 147-109-135 640 682 661
     -280-351-326-023-109-186 083 091-654
     -336-306-429-542-006-153-428 056-124
     -276-324-271-370-225 035 129-446-124
      057-070-016 006 152-441-166-354-033
     -010-140 326-004-258-091-410-200-101
     -303 227-014 029-102-125-086-106-074
      086 057-003 161 073 134-082-067-009
      164 106-124 234-002 227-072 025 156
      036-074-142 242 023 192-148-119 011
PROBLEM   9   11           83         7         3            RAW DATA, MAX OFFDIA
(I4,9F4.3)
    1 128 181 421 506 857 746 280 178 246
    1 764 740 563-387-293-202 261 281 043
    1-030-046 014 147-109-135 640 682 661
    1-280-351-326-023-109-186 083 091-654
    1-336-306-429-542-006-153-428 056-124
    1-276-324-271-370-225 035 129-446-124
    1 057-070-016 006 152-441-166-354-033
    1-010-140 326-004-258-091-410-200-101
    1-303 227-014 029-102-125-086-106-074
    1 086 057-003 161 073 134-082-067-009
    1 164 106-124 234-002 227-072 025 156
    1 036-074-142 242 023 192-148-119 011
  -1
PROBLEM   9    1      -1  74  05                3           9IMAGE COV,FACT FORCE
(9F4.3)
1000
08291000
076807751000
0108011502721000
00330061020506361000
010801250238062607091000
0298032302960249013801901000
03090347027101830091010306541000
035103690385036902540291052705411000
PROBLEM   9    1      -1 315  -1                3 -1  1 1   4IMAGE COR,EIG RANGE
(9F4.3)
1000
08291000
076807751000
0108011502721000
00330061020506361000
010801250238062607091000
0298032302960249013801901000
03090347027101830091010306541000
035103690385036902540291052705411000
PROBLEM   9    1      -1 216  -1      5         7            INDEP SCALE,BINARY,
(9F4.3)
1000
08291000
076807751000
0108011502721000
00330061020506361000
010801250238062607091000
0298032302960249013801901000
03090347027101830091010306541000
035103690385036902540291052705411000
FINISH
```


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SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
FACTOR ANALYSIS                                    ONES,KAISER,NAMES

TOTAL VARIABLES=   9, INPUT OPTION= -0, INTERMEDIATE OUTPUT=  1, TRANSFOR...=-0, NSMC= 1, SELECT RANGE=-0

LIMITS--EIGENVALUE= 1.00, ROTATION CYCLES=  40, ROTATION ANGLE IN RADIANS= .005

PRINCIPAL-FACTOR= 7     QUARTIMAX=-0     -0,  -0,  1     VARIMAX= 7     -0,  -0,  1

EXTRA SPACE IN X ARRAY FOR TRANSGENERATION =     0 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FACTORS =   3

INPUT DATA FORMAT  (I4,9F4.3)

$$$ SAVE CORE SPACE. UMST550 CAN USE 070200B LESS FIELD LENGTH ON JOB CARD TO RUN THIS PROBLEM
NAME CARD ECHO
 QUES 44 QUES 45 QUES 47 QUES 49 QUES 51 QUES 54 QUES 86 QUES 99 QUES 13

TOTAL OBSERVATIONS=     12
```

VARIABLE NAME	I	AVERAGE(I)	STANDARD DEVIATION(I)
QUES 44	1	-4.0708177570E-16	.3013904143
QUES 45	2	-7.7715611724E-16	.3015535532
QUES 47	3	-8.3333333334E-05	.3015778079
QUES 49	4	-8.3333333333E-05	.3013214708
QUES 51	5	8.3333333333E-05	.3016100608
QUES 54	6	8.3333333333E-05	.3014376035
QUES 86	7	8.3333333332E-05	.3014659511
QUES 99	8	1.7500000000E-03	.2987690275
QUES 13	9	-1.6666666667E-04	.3013692490

CORRELATION MATRIX   ONES,KAISER,NAMES

1	1.00000								
2	.82890	1.00000							
3	.76832	.77490	1.00000						
4	.10800	.11510	.27193	1.00000					
5	.03268	.06085	.20493	.63605	1.00000				
6	.10842	.12526	.23857	.62586	.70942	1.00000			
7	.29768	.32257	.29575	.24957	.13827	.18991	1.00000		
8	.30671	.34365	.26819	.17775	.08766	.10525	.66303	1.00000	
9	.35058	.36860	.38489	.36932	.25401	.29139	.52740	.54364	1.00000

```
COMPONENT FACTOR ANALYSIS - DIAGONAL UNCHANGED

AVERAGE CORRELATION IS      .3373609942      TRACE OF FACTOR ANALYSIS MATRIX IS      9.000000000
S.E. OF A LOADING TIMES SQUARE ROOT OF THE NO. OF OBSERVATIONS IS      1.189642409
STANDARD ERROR OF A FACTOR LOADING IS      .3434201826

COMMUNALITY ESTIMATES(IE DIAGONAL OF MATRIX TO BE FACTOR ANALYZED)
  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000
```

continued

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COMPUTED NUMBER OF FACTORS = 3 RANK OF CORRELATION INVERSE = 0

I	EIGENVALUES	0/0 OF NUMBER OF VARIABLES	ACCUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	0/0 OF COMMON VARIANCE(TRACE)	ACCUMULATIVE 0/0 COMMON VARIANCE
1	3.748546	41.65	41.65	41.65	41.65
2	2.049715	22.77	64.43	22.77	64.43
3	1.340619	14.90	79.32	14.90	79.32

PRINCIPAL FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 3 FACTORS AND 0 CYCLES ONES.KAISER.NAMES

QUES 44	1	.879	-.716	-.492	-.352
QUES 45	2	.879	-.739	-.478	-.324
QUES 47	3	.850	-.772	-.295	-.408
QUES 49	4	.734	-.555	.649	-.070
QUES 51	5	.801	-.463	.745	-.180
QUES 54	6	.784	-.519	.693	-.186
QUES 86	7	.766	-.642	-.081	.589
QUES 99	8	.798	-.615	-.168	.626
QUES 13	9	.648	-.716	.033	.367
VARIANCE	10	7.139	3.749	2.050	1.341
0/0TRACE	10	79.321	41.651	22.775	14.896

SORTED PRINCIPAL FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 3 FACTORS AND 0 CYCLES ONES.KAISER.NAMES

QUES 51	-.463	QUES 51	.745	QUES 99	.626
QUES 54	-.519	QUES 54	.693	QUES 86	.589
QUES 49	-.555	QUES 49	.649	QUES 13	.367
QUES 99	-.615	QUES 13	.033	QUES 49	-.070
QUES 86	-.642	QUES 86	-.081	QUES 51	-.180
QUES 13	-.716	QUES 99	-.168	QUES 54	-.186
QUES 44	-.716	QUES 47	-.295	QUES 45	-.324
QUES 45	-.739	QUES 45	-.478	QUES 44	-.352
QUES 47	-.772	QUES 44	-.492	QUES 47	-.408
VARIANCE	3.749	VARIANCE	2.050	VARIANCE	1.341
0/0TRACE	41.651	0/0TRACE	22.775	0/0TRACE	14.896

PRINCIPAL FACTOR SCORING MATRIX 3 FACTORS. 9 VARIABLES ONES.KAISER.NAMES

QUES 44	1	-.191	-.240	-.263
QUES 45	1	-.197	-.233	-.242
QUES 47	1	-.206	-.144	-.304
QUES 49	1	-.148	.317	-.052
QUES 51	1	-.123	.363	-.135
QUES 54	1	-.138	.338	-.139
QUES 86	1	-.171	-.039	.439
QUES 99	1	-.164	-.082	.467
QUES 13	1	-.191	.016	.274

continued

VARIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 3 FACTORS AND 7 CYCLES ONES,KAISER,NAMES

QUES 44	1	.879	-.920	.003	.180
QUES 45	2	.879	-.913	.020	.214
QUES 47	3	.850	-.886	.210	.146
QUES 49	4	.734	-.071	.832	.193
QUES 51	5	.801	-.020	.894	.040
QUES 54	6	.784	-.086	.878	.074
QUES 86	7	.766	-.150	.104	.856
QUES 99	8	.798	-.157	.009	.879
QUES 13	9	.648	-.260	.287	.706
VARIANCE	10	7.139	2.592	2.400	2.147
0/0TRACE	10	79.321	28.798	26.662	23.861

SORTED VARIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 3 FACTORS AND 7 CYCLES ONES,KAISER,NAMES

QUES 51	-.020	QUES 51	.894	QUES 99	.879
QUES 49	-.071	QUES 54	.878	QUES 86	.856
QUES 54	-.086	QUES 49	.832	QUES 13	.706
QUES 86	-.150	QUES 13	.287	QUES 45	.214
QUES 99	-.157	QUES 47	.210	QUES 49	.193
QUES 13	-.260	QUES 86	.104	QUES 44	.180
QUES 47	-.886	QUES 45	.020	QUES 47	.146
QUES 45	-.913	QUES 99	.009	QUES 54	.074
QUES 44	-.920	QUES 44	.003	QUES 51	.040
VARIANCE	2.592	VARIANCE	2.400	VARIANCE	2.147
0/0TRACE	28.798	0/0TRACE	26.662	0/0TRACE	23.861

VARIMAX FACTOR SCORING MATRIX 3 FACTORS, 9 VARIABLES ONES,KAISER,NAMES

QUES 44	1	-.393	-.053	-.077
QUES 45	1	-.382	-.049	-.057
QUES 47	1	-.376	.045	-.113
QUES 49	1	.037	.351	.009
QUES 51	1	.033	.398	-.077
QUES 54	1	.008	.385	-.069
QUES 86	1	.103	-.051	.459
QUES 99	1	.101	-.097	.482
QUES 13	1	.029	.043	.330

continued

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FACTOR ANALYSIS SMC. SPECIFIC RANGE

TOTAL VARIABLES= 9. INPUT OPTION= -0, INTERMEDIATE OUTPUT= -0. TRANSFORM=-0. NSMC= 0, SELECT RANGE= 1

LIMITS--EIGENVALUE= 0.00. ROTATION CYCLES= 40. ROTATION ANGLE IN RADIANS= .005

PRINCIPAL-FACTOR= 1 QUARTIMAX=-0 -0, -0. 1 VARIMAX= 3 2. 4. 1

EXTRA SPACE IN X ARRAY FOR TRANSGENERATION = 0 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FACTORS = 4

INPUT DATA FORMAT (4X.9F4.3)

SSS SAVE CORE SPACE. UMST550 CAN USE 070100B LESS FIELD LENGTH ON JOB CARD TO RUN THIS PROBLEM
UOFM TIME 10.924 SECONDS CORRELATION

TOTAL OBSERVATIONS= 12
UOFM TIME 10.927 SECONDS INVERSE
COMMON FACTOR ANALYSIS - SQUARED MULTIPLE CORRELATIONS PUT ON DIAGONAL

AVERAGE CORRELATION IS .3373609942 TRACE OF FACTOR ANALYSIS MATRIX IS 5.249243191
S.E. OF A LOADING TIMES SQUARE ROOT OF THE NO. OF OBSERVATIONS IS 1.189642409
STANDARD ERROR OF A FACTOR LOADING IS .3434201826

COMMUNALITY ESTIMATES(IE DIAGONAL OF MATRIX TO BE FACTOR ANALYZED)
.73324 .74374 .69073 .51119 .57249 .56209 .49006 .50833 .43738

COMPUTED NUMBER OF FACTORS = 4 RANK OF CORRELATION INVERSE = 9

I	EIGENVALUES	0/0 OF NUMBER OF VARIABLES	ACCUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	0/0 OF COMMON VARIANCE(TRACE)	ACCUMULATIVE 0/0 COMMON VARIANCE
1	3.353006	37.26	37.26	63.88	63.88
2	1.650511	18.34	55.59	31.44	95.32
3	.895780	9.95	65.55	17.06	112.38
4	-.031926	-.35	65.19	-.61	111.78

PRINCIPAL FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 4 FACTORS AND 0 CYCLES SMC. SPECIFIC RANGE

	1	.791	-.721	-.453	-.255	-.024
	2	.805	-.745	-.439	-.230	-.064
	3	.749	-.763	-.256	-.307	.083
	4	.588	-.497	.576	-.066	.076
	5	.659	-.419	.671	-.175	-.044
	6	.646	-.472	.625	-.170	-.067
	7	.579	-.579	-.016	.493	-.029
	8	.605	-.558	-.090	.534	-.035
	9	.509	-.637	.073	.303	.078
VARIANCE	10	5.931	3.353	1.651	.896	.032
0/OTRACE	10	112.992	63.876	31.443	17.065	.608

continued

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VARIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 2 FACTORS AND 7 CYCLES SMC, SPECIFIC RANGE

	1	.725	-.850	-.056
	2	.748	-.864	-.032
	3	.647	-.793	.137
	4	.578	-.163	.743
	5	.627	-.050	.790
	6	.613	-.118	.774
	7	.335	-.517	.262
	8	.319	-.533	.186
	9	.411	-.525	.367
VARIANCE	10	5.004	2.968	2.036
0/0TRACE	10	95.319	56.534	38.784

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VARIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 4 FACTORS AND 1 CYCLES SMC, SPECIFIC RANGE

	1	.791	-.865	.009	.204	-.017
	2	.805	-.863	.027	.238	-.056
	3	.749	-.816	.207	.175	.094
	4	.588	-.077	.731	.196	.096
	5	.659	-.027	.809	.060	-.023
	6	.646	-.086	.792	.094	-.046
	7	.579	-.172	.122	.731	-.019
	8	.605	-.176	.039	.756	-.027
	9	.509	-.258	.271	.601	.091
VARIANCE	10	5.931	2.300	1.951	1.647	.034
0/0TRACE	10	112.992	43.823	37.159	31.368	.642

SORTED VARIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 4 FACTORS AND 1 CYCLES SMC, SPECIFIC RANGE

5	-.027	5	.809	8	.756	4	.096
4	-.077	6	.792	7	.731	3	.094
6	-.086	4	.731	9	.601	9	.091
7	-.172	9	.271	2	.238	1	-.017
8	-.176	3	.207	1	.204	7	-.019
9	-.258	7	.122	4	.196	5	-.023
3	-.816	8	.039	3	.175	8	-.027
2	-.863	2	.027	6	.094	6	-.046
1	-.865	1	.009	5	.060	2	-.056
10	2.300	10	1.951	10	1.647	10	.034
10	43.823	10	37.159	10	31.368	10	.642

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FACTOR ANALYSIS                                          RAW DATA, MAX OFFDIA
TOTAL VARIABLES=   9, INPUT OPTION= -0, INTERMEDIATE OUTPUT= -0, TRANSFORM=-0, NSMC= 3, SELECT RANGE=-0
LIMITS--EIGENVALUE=-0.00, ROTATION CYCLES=  40, ROTATION ANGLE IN RADIANS= .005
PRINCIPAL-FACTOR= 8    QUARTIMAX= 7    -0,  -0,  1    VARIMAX= 3    -0,  -0,  1
EXTRA SPACE IN X ARRAY FOR TRANSGENERATION =    0 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FACTORS =   3
INPUT DATA FORMAT  (I4,9F4.3)
$$$ SAVE CORE SPACE. UMST550 CAN USE 070100B LESS FIELD LENGTH ON JOB CARD TO RUN THIS PROBLEM
UOFM TIME    11.241 SECONDS CORRELATION
TOTAL OBSERVATIONS=     12
COMMON FACTOR ANALYSIS - HIGHEST MAGNITUDE OFF-DIAGONAL IN ROW PUT ON DIAGONAL
AVERAGE CORRELATION IS     .3373609942     TRACE OF FACTOR ANALYSIS MATRIX IS     6.357270537
S.E. OF A LOADING TIMES SQUARE ROOT OF THE NO. OF OBSERVATIONS IS     1.189642409
STANDARD ERROR OF A FACTOR LOADING IS     .3434201826
COMMUNALITY ESTIMATES(IE DIAGONAL OF MATRIX TO BE FACTOR ANALYZED)
   .82890    .82890    .77490    .63605    .70942    .70942    .66303    .66303    .54364

COMPUTED NUMBER OF FACTORS =  3  RANK OF CORRELATION INVERSE =   0
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I	EIGENVALUES	0/0 OF NUMBER OF VARIABLES	ACCUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	0/0 OF COMMON VARIANCE(TRACE)	ACCUMULATIVE 0/0 COMMON VARIANCE
1	3.467578	38.53	38.53	54.55	54.55
2	1.774331	19.71	58.24	27.91	82.46
3	1.033636	11.48	69.73	16.26	98.71

QUARTIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX   WITH   3 FACTORS AND   7 CYCLES   RAW DATA, MAX OFFDIA

	1	.826	-.902	-.005	.111
	2	.828	-.898	.014	.146
	3	.767	-.849	.198	.083
	4	.614	-.107	.759	.164
	5	.707	-.043	.839	.025
	6	.695	-.107	.825	.053
	7	.651	-.236	.135	.760
	8	.670	-.243	.049	.780
	9	.517	-.322	.288	.575
VARIANCE	10	6.276	2.584	2.104	1.588
0/0TRACE	10	98.714	40.644	33.098	24.972

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SORTED VARIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 3 FACTORS AND 7 CYCLES RAW DATA, MAX OFFDIA

5	-.024	5	.839	8	.800
4	-.077	6	.825	7	.781
6	-.085	4	.756	9	.609
7	-.165	9	.278	2	.227
8	-.171	3	.211	4	.193
9	-.263	7	.119	1	.192
3	-.834	8	.032	3	.164
2	-.881	2	.025	6	.083
1	-.888	1	.008	5	.050
10	2.400	10	2.093	10	1.782
10	37.754	10	32.926	10	28.035

FACTOR ANALYSIS IMAGE COV,FACT FORCE

TOTAL VARIABLES= 9, INPUT OPTION= -1, INTERMEDIATE OUTPUT= -0, TRANSFORM=-0, NSMC= 4, SELECT RANGE=-0

LIMITS--EIGENVALUE= .05, ROTATION CYCLES= 40, ROTATION ANGLE IN RADIANS= .005

PRINCIPAL-FACTOR= 7 QUARTIMAX=-0 -0, -0, 1 VARIMAX= 3 -0, -0, 1

EXTRA SPACE IN X ARRAY FOR TRANSGENERATION = 0 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FACTORS = 9

INPUT DATA FORMAT (9F4.3)

$$$ SAVE CORE SPACE. UMST550 CAN USE 070000B LESS FIELD LENGTH ON JOB CARD TO RUN THIS PROBLEM
UOFM TIME 11.484 SECONDS INVERSE
IMAGE COVARIANCE FACTOR ANALYSIS

AVERAGE CORRELATION IS .2922614946 TRACE OF FACTOR ANALYSIS MATRIX IS 5.229363373
S.E. OF A LOADING TIMES SQUARE ROOT OF THE NO. OF OBSERVATIONS IS 1.336519719

COMMUNALITY ESTIMATES(IE DIAGONAL OF MATRIX TO BE FACTOR ANALYZED)
.73307 .74435 .69053 .51136 .57201 .56242 .48081 .49894 .43586

COMPUTED NUMBER OF FACTORS = 6 RANK OF CORRELATION INVERSE = 9

I	EIGENVALUES	0/0 OF NUMBER OF VARIABLES	ACCUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	0/0 OF COMMON VARIANCE(TRACE)	ACCUMULATIVE 0/0 COMMON VARIANCE
1	3.013706	33.49	33.49	57.63	57.63
2	1.333692	14.82	48.30	25.50	83.13
3	.579224	6.44	54.74	11.09	94.21
4	.125416	1.39	56.13	2.40	96.61
5	.065089	.72	56.86	1.24	97.85
6	.050784	.56	57.42	.97	98.82

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PRINCIPAL FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 6 FACTORS AND 0 CYCLES IMAGE COV.FACT FORCE

	1	.718	-.713	-.399	-.189	.029	-.116	.009
	2	.740	-.733	-.383	-.171	.050	.123	-.096
	3	.682	-.748	-.233	-.235	-.076	-.014	.081
	4	.505	-.449	.531	-.059	-.012	.046	-.125
	5	.566	-.377	.604	-.145	.146	-.129	-.016
	6	.560	-.429	.562	-.147	-.155	.081	.094
	7	.475	-.525	.015	.404	.165	.063	.063
	8	.498	-.508	-.054	.430	-.202	-.084	-.066
	9	.424	-.589	.088	.254	.054	.009	.045
VARIANCE	10	5.168	3.014	1.334	.579	.125	.065	.051
0/0TRACE	10	98.825	57.630	25.504	11.076	2.398	1.245	.971

SORTED VARIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 6 FACTORS AND 17 CYCLES IMAGE COV.FACT FORCE

5	-.029	5	.722	7	.631	7	.145	6	.202	5	.089
4	-.079	6	.707	8	.615	5	.073	3	.091	1	.078
6	-.086	4	.672	9	.530	2	.037	8	.027	3	.068
7	-.194	9	.263	2	.237	9	.035	9	.004	6	.031
8	-.205	3	.192	1	.212	1	-.033	2	.001	9	.017
9	-.269	7	.131	3	.192	4	-.039	7	-.021	8	-.003
3	-.770	8	.065	4	.179	3	-.044	4	-.024	7	-.016
2	-.809	2	.044	6	.099	6	-.047	1	-.073	4	-.110
1	-.813	1	.023	5	.081	8	-.270	5	-.158	2	-.163
10	2.074	10	1.602	10	1.244	10	.108	10	.081	10	.059
10	39.666	10	30.632	10	23.784	10	2.070	10	1.550	10	1.123

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FACTOR ANALYSIS                                   IMAGE COR,EIG RANGE
TOTAL VARIABLES=   9, INPUT OPTION= -1, INTERMEDIATE OUTPUT=  3, TRANSFORM=-0, NSMC= 5, SELECT RANGE=-0
LIMITS--EIGENVALUE= 1.00, ROTATION CYCLES=  40, ROTATION ANGLE IN RADIANS= .005
PRINCIPAL-FACTOR= 1    QUARTIMAX=-0    -0,  -0,  1    VARIMAX= 3    -1,  1,  1
EXTRA SPACE IN X ARRAY FOR TRANSGENERATION =    0 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FACTORS =   4
INPUT DATA FORMAT  (9F4.3)
SSS SAVE CORE SPACE. UMST550 CAN USE 070100B LESS FIELD LENGTH ON JOB CARD TO RUN THIS PROBLEM
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CORRELATION MATRIX IMAGE COR,EIG RANGE

1	1.00000								
2	.82900	1.00000							
3	.76800	.77500	1.00000						
4	.10800	.11500	.27200	1.00000					
5	.03300	.06100	.20500	.63600	1.00000				
6	.10800	.12500	.23800	.62600	.70900	1.00000			
7	.29800	.32300	.29600	.24900	.13800	.19000	1.00000		
8	.30900	.34700	.27100	.18300	.09100	.10300	.65400	1.00000	
9	.35100	.36900	.38500	.36900	.25400	.29100	.52700	.54100	1.00000

IMAGE CORRELATION FACTOR ANALYSIS

IMAGE OR INDEPENDENT SCALE MATRIX IMAGE COR,EIG RANGE

1	1.00000								
2	.93141	1.00000							
3	.93057	.92888	1.00000						
4	.19663	.23867	.36119	1.00000					
5	.10076	.10292	.26946	.90147	1.00000				
6	.15740	.18033	.38338	.92143	.85655	1.00000			
7	.49461	.52869	.49924	.43998	.30721	.30815	1.00000		
8	.49895	.50330	.51918	.35324	.15240	.26744	.80933	1.00000	
9	.59382	.62791	.64787	.60422	.49342	.53014	.91246	.83299	1.00000

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AVERAGE CORRELATION IS     .5107049264     TRACE OF FACTOR ANALYSIS MATRIX IS     9.000000000
S.E. OF A LOADING TIMES SQUARE ROOT OF THE NO. OF OBSERVATIONS IS     .7687631267

COMMUNALITY ESTIMATES(IE DIAGONAL OF MATRIX TO BE FACTOR ANALYZED)
  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000  1.00000

COMPUTED NUMBER OF FACTORS =  4  RANK OF CORRELATION INVERSE =   9
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I	EIGENVALUES	0/0 OF NUMBER OF VARIABLES	ACCUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	0/0 OF COMMON VARIANCE(TRACE)	ACCUMULATIVE 0/0 COMMON VARIANCE
1	5.155875	57.29	57.29	57.29	57.29
2	2.235041	24.83	82.12	24.83	82.12
3	1.067853	11.87	93.99	11.87	93.99
4	.239166	2.66	96.64	2.66	96.64

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PRINCIPAL FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 4 FACTORS AND 0 CYCLES IMAGE COR.EIG RANGE

	1	.961	-.749	-.532	-.340	.031
	2	.960	-.770	-.513	-.317	.058
	3	.977	-.833	-.351	-.392	-.081
	4	.955	-.702	.675	-.078	-.029
	5	.954	-.573	.753	-.165	.178
	6	.962	-.639	.695	-.184	-.192
	7	.977	-.802	-.119	.509	.243
	8	.981	-.752	-.217	.525	-.305
	9	.971	-.932	-.005	.310	.080
VARIANCE	10	8.698	5.156	2.235	1.068	.239
O/OTRACE	10	96.644	57.287	24.834	11.865	2.657

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VARIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 4 FACTORS AND 2 CYCLES IMAGE COR.EIG RANGE

	1	.961	-.944	.027	.261	.016
	2	.960	-.934	.047	.289	.043
	3	.977	-.925	.232	.241	-.092
	4	.955	-.108	.936	.257	-.022
	5	.954	-.037	.952	.103	.188
	6	.962	-.116	.948	.131	-.184
	7	.977	-.270	.192	.903	.228
	8	.981	-.277	.089	.891	-.321
	9	.971	-.399	.401	.804	.068
VARIANCE	10	8.698	2.956	2.944	2.557	.240
O/OTRACE	10	96.644	32.841	32.715	28.416	2.672

SORTED VARIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 4 FACTORS AND 2 CYCLES IMAGE COR.EIG RANGE

5	-.037	5	.952	7	.903	7	.228
4	-.108	6	.948	8	.891	5	.188
6	-.116	4	.936	9	.804	9	.068
7	-.270	9	.401	2	.289	2	.043
8	-.277	3	.232	1	.261	1	.016
9	-.399	7	.192	4	.257	4	-.022
3	-.925	8	.089	3	.241	3	-.092
2	-.934	2	.047	6	.131	6	-.184
1	-.944	1	.027	5	.103	8	-.321
10	2.956	10	2.944	10	2.557	10	.240
10	32.841	10	32.715	10	28.416	10	2.672

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FACTOR ANALYSIS                                   INDEP SCALE,BINARY+
TOTAL VARIABLES=   9, INPUT OPTION= -1, INTERMEDIATE OUTPUT=  2, TRANSFORM=-0, NSMC= 6, SELECT RANGE=-0
LIMITS--EIGENVALUE= 1.00, ROTATION CYCLES=  40, ROTATION ANGLE IN RADIANS= .005
PRINCIPAL-FACTOR= 1    QUARTIMAX= 5    -0,  -0,  1    VARIMAX= 7    -0,  -0,  1
EXTRA SPACE IN X ARRAY FOR TRANSGENERATION =    0 MAXIMUM NUMBER OF FACTORS =   3
INPUT DATA FORMAT  (9F4.3)
$$$ SAVE CORE SPACE. UMST550 CAN USE 070100B LESS FIELD LENGTH ON JOB CARD TO RUN THIS PROBLEM
```

CORRELATION MATRIX INDEP SCALE,BINARY+

1	1.00000								
2	.82900	1.00000							
3	.76800	.77500	1.00000						
4	.10800	.11500	.27200	1.00000					
5	.03300	.06100	.20500	.63600	1.00000				
6	.10800	.12500	.23800	.62600	.70900	1.00000			
7	.29800	.32300	.29600	.24900	.13800	.19000	1.00000		
8	.30900	.34700	.27100	.18300	.09100	.10300	.65400	1.00000	
9	.35100	.36900	.38500	.36900	.25400	.29100	.52700	.54100	1.00000

INDEPENDENT SCALE FACTOR ANALYSIS

IMAGE OR INDEPENDENT SCALE MATRIX INDEP SCALE,BINARY+

1	2.74630								
2	2.63378	2.91161							
3	2.30359	2.36759	2.23132						
4	.33334	.41662	.55193	1.04652					
5	.19303	.20302	.46532	1.06613	1.33651				
6	.29572	.34886	.64926	1.06866	1.12265	1.28532			
7	.78880	.86815	.71765	.43315	.34178	.33620	.92609		
8	.82511	.85699	.77388	.36060	.17581	.30256	.77720	.99577	
9	.86470	.94177	.85065	.54331	.50139	.52829	.77183	.73063	.77261

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AVERAGE CORRELATION IS      .7586096450      TRACE OF FACTOR ANALYSIS MATRIX IS      14.25203969
S.E. OF A LOADING TIMES SQUARE ROOT OF THE NO. OF OBSERVATIONS IS      .3404075418

COMMUNALITY ESTIMATES(IE DIAGONAL OF MATRIX TO BE FACTOR ANALYZED)
  2.74630   2.91161   2.23132   1.04652   1.33651   1.28532    .92609    .99577    .77261

COMPUTED NUMBER OF FACTORS =  3  RANK OF CORRELATION INVERSE =   9
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I	EIGENVALUES	0/0 OF NUMBER OF VARIABLES	ACCUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE	0/0 OF COMMON VARIANCE(TRACE)	ACCUMULATIVE 0/0 COMMON VARIANCE
1	8.956910	99.52	99.52	62.85	62.85
2	3.295564	36.62	136.14	23.12	85.97
3	1.238341	13.76	149.90	8.69	94.66

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PRINCIPAL FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 3 FACTORS AND 0 CYCLES INDEP SCALE,BINARY,

	1	2.639	-1.540	-.486	-.181
	2	2.797	-1.602	-.457	-.145
	3	2.156	-1.437	-.144	-.264
	4	.992	-.481	.869	-.074
	5	1.235	-.398	1.011	-.232
	6	1.193	-.481	.956	-.217
	7	.844	-.646	.199	.622
	8	.893	-.648	.107	.679
	9	.741	-.703	.295	.401
VARIANCE	10	13.491	8.957	3.296	1.238
0/0TRACE	10	94.659	62.847	23.123	8.689

QUARTIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 3 FACTORS AND 3 CYCLES INDEP SCALE,BINARY,

	1	2.639	-1.624	-.048	.012
	2	2.797	-1.671	-.013	.063
	3	2.156	-1.443	.268	-.031
	4	.992	-.232	.957	.152
	5	1.235	-.134	1.103	.007
	6	1.193	-.226	1.068	.028
	7	.844	-.485	.221	.748
	8	.893	-.505	.123	.789
	9	.741	-.540	.370	.559
VARIANCE	10	13.491	8.418	3.549	1.524
0/0TRACE	10	94.659	59.064	24.903	10.692

QUARTIMAX FACTOR SCORING MATRIX 3 FACTORS, 9 VARIABLES INDEP SCALE,BINARY,

1 1	-.222	-.069	-.136
2 1	-.223	-.064	-.105
3 1	-.192	.041	-.187
4 1	.013	.275	-.006
5 1	.018	.340	-.125
6 1	.006	.324	-.114
7 1	.010	-.026	.510
8 1	.008	-.062	.550
9 1	-.010	.039	.342

continued

VARIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 3 FACTORS AND 7 CYCLES INDEP SCALE.BINARY.

	1	2.639	-1.566	.044	.429
	2	2.797	-1.596	.077	.493
	3	2.156	-1.379	.352	.361
	4	.992	-.113	.953	.266
	5	1.235	-.044	1.105	.109
	6	1.193	-.130	1.074	.151
	7	.844	-.260	.189	.860
	8	.893	-.276	.089	.899
	9	.741	-.351	.355	.701
VARIANCE	10	13.491	7.203	3.585	2.704
0/0TRACE	10	94.659	50.537	25.152	18.970

SORTED VARIMAX FACTOR LOADING MATRIX WITH 3 FACTORS AND 7 CYCLES INDEP SCALE.BINARY.

5	-.044	5	1.105	8	.899
4	-.113	6	1.074	7	.860
6	-.130	4	.953	9	.701
7	-.260	9	.355	2	.493
8	-.276	3	.352	1	.429
9	-.351	7	.189	3	.361
3	-1.379	8	.089	4	.266
1	-1.566	2	.077	6	.151
2	-1.596	1	.044	5	.109
10	7.203	10	3.585	10	2.704
10	50.537	10	25.152	10	18.970

VARIMAX FACTOR SCORING MATRIX 3 FACTORS. 9 VARIABLES INDEP SCALE.BINARY.

1	1	-.254	-.044	-.078
2	1	-.247	-.043	-.047
3	1	-.229	.066	-.128
4	1	.032	.274	.008
5	1	.011	.347	-.104
6	1	.001	.331	-.091
7	1	.138	-.067	.487
8	1	.143	-.106	.525
9	1	.080	.012	.335

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COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Output, the central processor time was 2.007 seconds. At the current rate for the Univ. of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.), the computer time cost $0.40 plus a charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead

= $1.52 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST550

000 0142

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Least Square Curve Fitting Using Orthogonal Polynomials
CALLING NAME	UMST560
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Minnesota University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Unknown
LANGUAGE	CDC Fortran IV
COMPUTER	CDC6600 (Scope 3.1.6)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing currently available
CONTACT	William Craig, EIN Tech. Rep., Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, Univ. of Minn., 311 Walter Library, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 Tel.: (612) 373-7833

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

Using a modified method of least squares, this program fits polynomials to pairs of input data vectors. It first calculates a polynomial of degree 1, then of degree 2, and so on up to the degree of the polynomial specified.

Output and Options

Different weights for each data element may be specified. After every iteration the error sum of squares and standard error of the coefficients are printed.
After every iteration observed values for both X and Y, predicted Y, observed minus predicted Y, and weights assigned to each point may be requested. In this notation X is the independent variable and Y the dependent variable. This option will be called the Full Output. It is useful information when the degree of the polynomial desired is known.
An automatic termination with the polynomial of best fit may be selected.
The coefficients of the orthogonal polynomials used in the calculation of the least squares polynomials may be printed.
The input data may be transformed and vectors added according to specifications supplied to the program. Pairs of X-Y vectors are selected for curve fitting if there are more than two variables. By use of transformation 04,

continued

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$x' = e^x$, an exponential fit of the data may be obtained of the form $y = a_0 + a_1 e^x + a_2 e^{2x} + \ldots$

A graph of the polynomial together with observed values may be printed.

Method

Let X_i denote the independent variable (abscissa), Y_i the dependent variable (ordinate), W_i the corresponding weight ($W_i = 1$ if weights are not supplied), and $P_N(X) = \sum_{i=0}^{N} B_i X^i$ the least-square polynomial of degree N. If $P_J(X)$ denotes any Jth-degree polynomial, then $P_N(X)$ is that polynomial which minimizes $\sum_{i=1}^{M} W_i [Y_i - P_J(X_i)]^2$.

Because of the much greater accuracy attainable, orthogonal polynomials, rather than the standard matrix inversion technique, are used to determine $P_N(X)$. There is no restriction on the spacing of the X_i. Calculation and printout begin with degree 1 and proceed to the highest degree selected.

If the automatic termination option is selected, the program terminates when the "error sum of squares", a standard criterion of computational accuracy, is not reduced for two consecutive higher degrees. The full output and differences are then printed out for that polynomial which resulted in the smallest "error sum of squares". This process constructively defines the polynomial of "best fit" since the probability is small that polynomials of higher degree will yield a smaller "error sum of squares."

Equations

$$M_W = \sum_{i=1}^{M} W_i \text{ ; } M = \text{number of data points}$$

$$M_N = \text{maximum of } (1, M-N-1) \text{ ; } N = \text{degree of polynomial}$$

$$P_N(X) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} B_i X^i \text{ ; least squares polynomial}$$

continued

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Means:

a. $\bar{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{M} W_i X_i / M_W$

b. $\bar{Y} = \sum_{i=1}^{M} W_i Y_i / M_W$

Total sum of squares:

$$Y_s = \sum_{i=1}^{M} W_i Y_i^2 - \bar{Y}^2 \cdot M_W$$

Standard deviations:

a. $S_X = [\sum_{i=1}^{M} W_i X_i^2 - \bar{X}^2 \cdot M_W]/(M_W - 1)$

b. $S_Y = Y_S/(M_W - 1)$

Error sum of squares:

$$E = \sum_{i=1}^{M} W_i [P_N(X_i) - Y_i]^2$$

Standard Error of Y Estimate:

$$S_E = \sqrt{E/M_N}$$

Note: S is undefined when N = M–1. In this case $M_N = 1$ is used in the calculation.

Standard Error of the Coefficients:

$SB_i = \sqrt{(\text{Variance } B_i)/M_N}$ See Ref. 1 for computation of these. See also previous note on M_N.

Back solution:

$P_N(X_i)$ = Predicted Y ; Observed Y – Predicted Y = $Y_i - P_N(X_i)$

continued

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Time Estimate

The maximum time a program will run is a function of the number of observations, the number of variables, the number of Select Cards, and the number of graphs printed. The equation given below assumes a graph size of 50 by 100 lines and a Full Output option.

$$\text{TIME} = [.15\ \text{NVAR} + \text{NSELE} * \text{NOBS}^{.38} + \text{NOBS}\ (.00036) + 4.62 * \text{NGRAF}]\ \text{Seconds}$$

Where: NSELE = the number of Select Cards
NVAR = the number of variables
NOBS = the number of observations
NGRAF = the number of 50 X 100 graphs printed out.

REFERENCES

1. Todd, J., *A Survey of Numerical Analysis* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1962), pp. 347–362.

2. Hildebrand, F.B., *Introduction to Numerical Analysis* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1956) pp. 258–287.

3. Jordan, T.L., and Vogel, R.E., "Least Squares Polynomial Fitting," *Systems Programs for CO-OP*, E2 UCSD LSQPOL, (Palo Alto, Calif: Control Data Corp.).

4. Hamming, R.W., *Numerical Methods for Scientists and Engineers* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1962).

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USER INSTRUCTIONS

System Control Cards

System Control Cards will be prepared by University of Minnesota personnel.

Program Control Cards

Problem Card

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 7	ID	PROBLEM
8–11	M	Number of data points. $M > 1$ *Warning:* It is recommended that many data points be used to get a better curve fit. A suggested value is 40*N. K data points will fit a K–1 degree polynomial exactly. That is, if only K points are used the error between the calculated curve and the data points is zero, but it is unlikely that such a curve would fit data points between the given ones so such a small number of points should be avoided.
12–14	NVAR	Number of variables. $NVAR \geq 2$
15–17	N	The highest degree polynomial wanted, $1 \leq N \leq M-1$ and $N \leq 30$.
18	NFC	Number of Format Cards. $NFC \leq 9$ If NFC is zero or blank, one Format Card is assumed.
19	W	1: weights are used 0: otherwise
20	ISW	1: orthogonal polynomials are to be printed 0: otherwise
21	IP	1: Full Output desired for polynomials of degree 1 to degree N. 0: only intermediate statistics and final Full Output will be printed.

continued

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Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
22	IA	1: curve fitting should cease when the 'best fit' is found. (See section on Method in Functional Abstract for definition of best fit.)
23–25	XNTX	The number of spaces the X coordinate of the graph will occupy. XNTX $\geq$ 1 (See section on graphing option.)
26–28	YNTY	The number of spaces the Y coordinate of the graph will occupy. 1 $\leq$ YNTY $\leq$ 125
29	MODG	0: the graph is not desired 1: graph desired with each polynomial fit 2: graph desired only on final output
30	MODREAD	0: data order is XYXY, or WXYWXY if weights are used; $X_1X_2X_3 \ldots X_1X_2X_3 \ldots$ or $WX_1X_2X_3 \ldots WX_1X_2X_3 \ldots$ if more than 2 variables are used 1: data order is YXYX, etc. or WYXWYX if weights are used. This option must be used only when NTRNGEN is 0 and when NVAR is 2.
31–33	NTRNGEN	The number of transformations. See NTRANS Cards below. NTRNGEN $\geq$ 0
34–36	KNEW	The number of new vectors added by the transformation. See NTRANS Cards below. KNEW $\geq$ 0
37–80	NAME	The alphanumeric identification of the problem.

Format Cards

The number of Format Cards is given by NFC on the Problem Card. If NFC is zero or blank, one Format Card is assumed. The Format Card(s) must provide for reading all elements in a data set using X, F, or E fields. If NTRNGEN is zero and NVAR is two, a data set consists of all M data points in reverse order (and weights if used) and thus the MODREAD option 1 is assumed (see above). If NTRNGEN is not zero and NVAR > 2, a data set consists of all variables associated with a data point.

continued

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Input Data Cards

Data Cards may be punched in one of three ways:

a. NTRNGEN $\geq$ 0 and NVAR > 2. Denote the first variable by X_1, the second variable by X_2 and so on. Then punch the cards in the form $WX_1X_2...X_m$ if weights are used, or $X_1X_2...X_m$ if weights are not used.

b. NTRNGEN = 0 and NVAR = 2 and MODREAD = 0, then let X_i denote the independent variable (abscissa of the data point), Y_i denote the dependent variable (ordinate of the data point), and W_i the corresponding weight if used. The Format Card shall provide for reading the data in the form: $W_1X_1Y_1W_2X_2Y_2...W_mX_mY_m$ or $X_1Y_1X_2Y_2...X_mY_m$

c. NTRNGEN = 0 and NVAR = 2 and MODREAD = 1. The Format Card shall provide for reading the data in the form: $W_1Y_1X_1W_2Y_2X_2...W_mY_mX_m$ or $Y_1X_1Y_2X_2...Y_mX_m$

NTRANS Card(s)

Description of Transgernation

The total number of NTRANS Cards is specified by NTRNGEN on the Problem Card. Each NTRANS Card specifies the transformation or variable generation desired. The new variable or transformed variable may replace one of the existing variables or may be added to the original set of variables. Transformations are done sequentially; thus the sum of two variables may be generated by one transformation and the square root of the sum may be done by the next transformation. All variables added by the transgeneration have weights equal to one. The total size of the array saved by the program is NVAR + KNEW. Thus, do not include in KNEW the transgenerations which replace other variables. Violation of restrictions relating to the transformations, transgenerations, and maximum value of NVAR + KNEW result in error messages, and after all the cards have been checked the problem is aborted.

Notation

x: the variable prior to transgeneration

x': the transformed variable which (depending on instructions in the NTRANS Card) replaces the original variable x or becomes a new variable

c: a constant

A,B: specified variable numbers, or indices

*: multiplication

continued

000 0142

Code	*Transformation*	*Restriction*
00	$x' = x$	
01	$x' = \sqrt{x}$	$x \geq 0$
02	$x' = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}$	$x \geq 0$
03	$x' = \log_{10} x$	$x \geq 0$
04	$x' = e^x$	$x \leq 740$
05	$x' = \sin^{-1} x$	$-1 \leq x \leq 1$
06	$x' = \log_e x$	$x > 0$
07	$x' = \sin(x)$	$\|x\| \leq 2.2 \times 10^{14}$, x in radians
08	$x' = \cos(x)$	$\|x\| \leq 2.2 \times 10^{14}$, x in radians
09	$x' = \frac{1}{x}$	$x \neq 0$
10	$x = x + c$	
11	$x' = x*c$	
12	$x' = x^c$	$x > 0$
13	$x' = c^x$	$c > 0$
14	If $x \geq c$ set $x' = 1$ If $x < c$ set $x' = 0$	
15	If $x_a \geq x_b$ set $x' = 1$ If $x_a < x_b$ set $x' = 0$	
16	$x' = x_a + x_b$	
17	$x' = x_a - x_b$	
18	$x' = x_a * x_b$	
19	$x' = x_a/x_b$	$x_b \neq 0$
20	$x' = x_a^{x_b}$	$x_a > 0$
21	If $x' = C_1$ set $x' = 1$ If $x' = C_2$ set $x' = -1$ Otherwise set $x' = 0$	

continued

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Code	*Transformation*	*Restriction*
21	(Notice that the x' variable (no. indicated in Col. 7–11) is replaced by 1, –1, or 0. If you do not want to destroy your original variable, it is necessary to create a new one by using transformation 00, then using transformation 21 on the new variable.)	

NTRANS Cards

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 6		NTRANS
7–11	x'	Variable number
12–16	LL	Transgeneration code
17–21		Variable number of x, x_a, or constant C_1 for transformation 21
22–31		Variable number of x_b, constant c, or constant C_2 for transformation 21 (keypunch decimal place if not at extreme right)

Select Card

This card gives the location of the independent and dependent variables in the array. As many Select Cards as desired may be included in any problem. If MODREAD option is used (NTRNGEN = 0, NVAR = 2) no Select Card is necessary.

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 6		SELECT
11–13	IX	The no. of the independent variable
14–16	IY	The no. of the dependent variable

Finish Card

Columns	*Content*
1– 6	FINISH

A Note on the Graphing Option

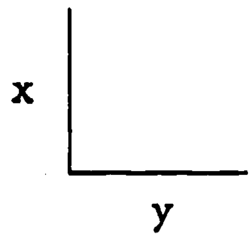
The graphing program orders the data on the independent variable, then transforms the data to the dimensions specified on the

continued

000 0142

Problem Card. It will allow more than one Y value for a given X value; thus, for example, the two points (5,3) and (5,7) will both appear on the graph. The abscissa (X axis) is the vertical axis and the ordinate (Y axis) is the horizontal axis, thus turn the output 90 degrees counter clockwise to obtain a correct picture of the polynomial. See Sample I/O for an example of the output.

Orientation



Order of Cards

More than one problem can be processed consecutively. The following example illustrates the order of cards.

Problem Card
Format Card(s)
Data Cards — repeat for additional problems
NTRANS Card(s) if necessary
Select Card(s) if necessary
Finish Card

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SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLEM    5  3  310100  0  000  3  3UMST560 TEST CHECK TRNSGEN
(3F5.0)
    1    2    2
    5    7    6
    6    8    7
    2    3    3
    6    5    7
NTRANS    1    0    1
NTRANS    4   12    1         3
NTRANS    5    9    1
SELECT      1  5
SELECT      1  2
SELECT      1  4
PROBLEM    5  2  310110 501002000000 MST 56 TEST DECK SIMPLE CASE NEGATIVE VALUES
(15F4.0)
 001-200 006 001-100 003 001 200  -6 001 100  -3 001 800 -24
FINISH
```

POLYNOMIAL CJRVE FIT OF DEGREE 1

ERROR SUM OF SQUARES = 7.2404040040E-02 STD. ERROR OF Y FST. = 1.5535340040E-01

LEAST SQUARE COEFFICIENTS. B(0), B(1), B(2), ETC.

9.7636363636E-01 -1.4242424242E-01

STANDARD ERROR OF THE COEFFICIENTS, SB(0), SB(1), SB(2), ETC.

1.4959756624E-01 3.3121457702E-02

POLYNOMIAL CJRVE FIT OF DEGREE 2

ERROR SUM OF SQUARES = 1.5748031500E-02 STD. ERROR OF Y EST. = 8.8735650094E-02

LEAST SQUARE COEFFICIENTS. B(0), B(1), B(2), ETC.

1.4375328084E+00 -5.4015748031E-01 5.5380577743E-02

STANDARD ERROR OF THE COEFFICIENTS, SB(0), SB(1), SB(2), ETC.

1.9198717707E-01 1.4947673630E-01 2.0645843470E-02

POLYNOMIAL CJRVE FIT OF DEGREF 3

ERROR SUM OF SQUARES = 1.9374423030E-27 STD. ERROR OF Y FST. = 4.4016387670E-14

LEAST SQUARE COEFFICIENTS. B(0), B(1), B(2), ETC.

1.8666666667E+00 -1.0833333333E+00 2.3333333333E-01 -1.6666666667E-02

STANDARD ERROR OF THE COEFFICIENTS, SB(0), SB(1), SB(2), ETC.

1.7811686690E-13 2.0444007660E-13 6.3252023850E-14 5.8458815350E-15

continued

000 0142

I	X(I)	OBSERVED Y	PREDICTED Y	OBS. Y - PRED. Y	WEIGHT
1	1.000000000E+00	1.000000000E+00	1.000000000E+00	7.105427358E-15	1.000000000E+00
2	5.000000000E+00	2.000000000E-01	2.000000000E-01	-1.776356839E-14	1.000000000E+00
3	6.000000000E+00	1.666666667E-01	1.666666667E-01	-1.953992523E-14	1.000000000E+00
4	2.000000000E+00	5.000000000E-01	5.000000000E-01	-2.842170943E-14	1.000000000E+00
5	6.000000000E+00	1.666666667E-01	1.666666667E-01	-1.953992523E-14	1.000000000E+00

ORTHOGONAL POLYNOMIAL COEF FOR K = 2

-4.0000000E+00 1.0000000E+00

ORTHOGONAL POLYNOMIAL COEF FOR K = 3

8.3272727E+00 -7.1818182E+00 1.0000000E+00

ORTHOGONAL POLYNOMIAL COEF FOR K = 4

-2.5748031E+01 3.2590551E+01 -1.0677165E+01 1.0000000E+00

. . .

continued

```
UMST560   LEAST SQUARE CURVE FITTING USING ORTHOGONAL POLONOMIALS   MST 56 TEST DECK SIMPLE CASE NEGATIVE VALUES

DATA POINTS      5      NUMBER OF VARIABLES     2      MAXIMUM DEGREE     3      FORMAT CARDS    1

WEIGHTS    0 = NO.      ORTHO. POLY. PRINTED    1 = YES.      FULL OUTPUT    1 = YES.      STOP AT BEST FIT    0 = NO.

NUMBER OF X SPACES     50      NUMBER OF Y SPACES    100      GRAPH    2 = LAST POLY.

NUMBER OF NTRANS CARDS      0    VECTORS ADDED BY TRANSFORMATION     0

DATA ORDER (ONLY VALID IF NUMBER OF NTRANS CARDS = 0 AND NUMBER OF VARIABLES = 2)    0 = XY OR WXY


FORMAT = (15F4.0)


       THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF ONLY 032500B


                                        MEAN                STD. DEVIATION

                          X        -1.960000000E+01        4.514753592E+01

                          Y         1.000000000E+00        1.414266594E+02


                             TOTAL SUM OF SQUARES =   8.000600000E+04


POLYNOMIAL CURVE FIT OF DEGREE   1


ERROR SUM OF SQUARES =      8.000099534E+04                STD. ERROR OF Y EST. =      1.633003320E+02


LEAST SQUARE COEFFICIENTS. B(0). B(1). B(2). ETC.
    5.143992543E-01     -2.477554825E-02


STANDARD ERROR OF THE COEFFICIENTS. SB(0). SB(1). SB(2). ETC.
    8.117812032E+01      1.808518767E+00


 I        X(I)             OBSERVED Y          PREDICTED Y        OBS. Y - PRED. Y        WEIGHT

 1    1.000000000E+00    -2.000000000E+02    4.896237060E-01    -2.004896237E+02    1.000000000E+00
 2    6.000000000E+00     1.000000000E+00    3.657459648E-01     6.342540352E-01    1.000000000E+00
 3   -1.000000000E+02     3.000000000E+00    2.991954079E+00     8.045920620E-03    1.000000000E+00
 4    1.000000000E+00     2.000000000E+02    4.896237060E-01     1.995103763E+02    1.000000000E+00
 5   -6.000000000E+00     1.000000000E+00    6.630525438E-01     3.369474562E-01    1.000000000E+00
```

continued

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POLYNOMIAL CURVE FIT OF DEGREE 2

ERROR SUM OF SQUARES = 8.000097684E+04 STD. ERROR OF Y EST. = 2.000012210E+02

LEAST SQUARE COEFFICIENTS. B(0), B(1), B(2), ETC.

5.005774899E-01 -8.863804601E-03 1.616497617E-04

STANDARD ERROR OF THE COEFFICIENTS. SB(0), SB(1), SB(2), ETC.

1.014785784E+02 2.350202346E+01 2.376977996E-01

I	X(I)	OBSERVED Y	PREDICTED Y	OBS. Y - PRED. Y	WEIGHT
1	1.000000000E+00	-2.000000000E+02	4.918753350E-01	-2.004918753E+02	1.000000000E+00
2	6.000000000E+00	1.000000000E+00	4.532140537E-01	5.467859463E-01	1.000000000E+00
3	-1.000000000E+02	3.000000000E+00	3.003455567E+00	-3.455567388E-03	1.000000000E+00
4	1.000000000E+00	2.000000000E+02	4.918753350E-01	1.995081247E+02	1.000000000E+00
5	-6.000000000E+00	1.000000000E+00	5.595797089E-01	4.404202911E-01	1.000000000E+00

POLYNOMIAL CURVE FIT OF DEGREE 3

ERROR SUM OF SQUARES = 8.000000000E+04 STD. ERROR OF Y EST. = 2.828427125E+02

LEAST SQUARE COEFFICIENTS. B(0), B(1), B(2), ETC.

-1.845909773E-02 -1.011233084E-02 2.829053049E-02 2.808980789E-04

STANDARD ERROR OF THE COEFFICIENTS. SB(0), SB(1), SB(2), ETC.

2.065392402E+02 3.323859785E+01 8.056829411E+00 8.038632014E-02

I	X(I)	OBSERVED Y	PREDICTED Y	OBS. Y - PRED. Y	WEIGHT
1	1.000000000E+00	-2.000000000E+02	9.725553696E-13	-2.000000000E+02	1.000000000E+00
2	6.000000000E+00	1.000000000E+00	1.000000000E+00	1.747935130E-12	1.000000000E+00
3	-1.000000000E+02	3.000000000E+00	3.000000000E+00	2.188471626E-12	1.000000000E+00
4	1.000000000E+00	2.000000000E+02	9.725553696E-13	2.000000000E+02	1.000000000E+00
5	-6.000000000E+00	1.000000000E+00	1.000000000E+00	2.330580173E-12	1.000000000E+00

ORTHOGONAL POLYNOMIAL COEF FOR K = 2

1.9600000E+01 1.0000000E+00

ORTHOGONAL POLYNOMIAL COEF FOR K = 3

-8.5504391E+01 9.8433449E+01 1.0000000E+00

continued

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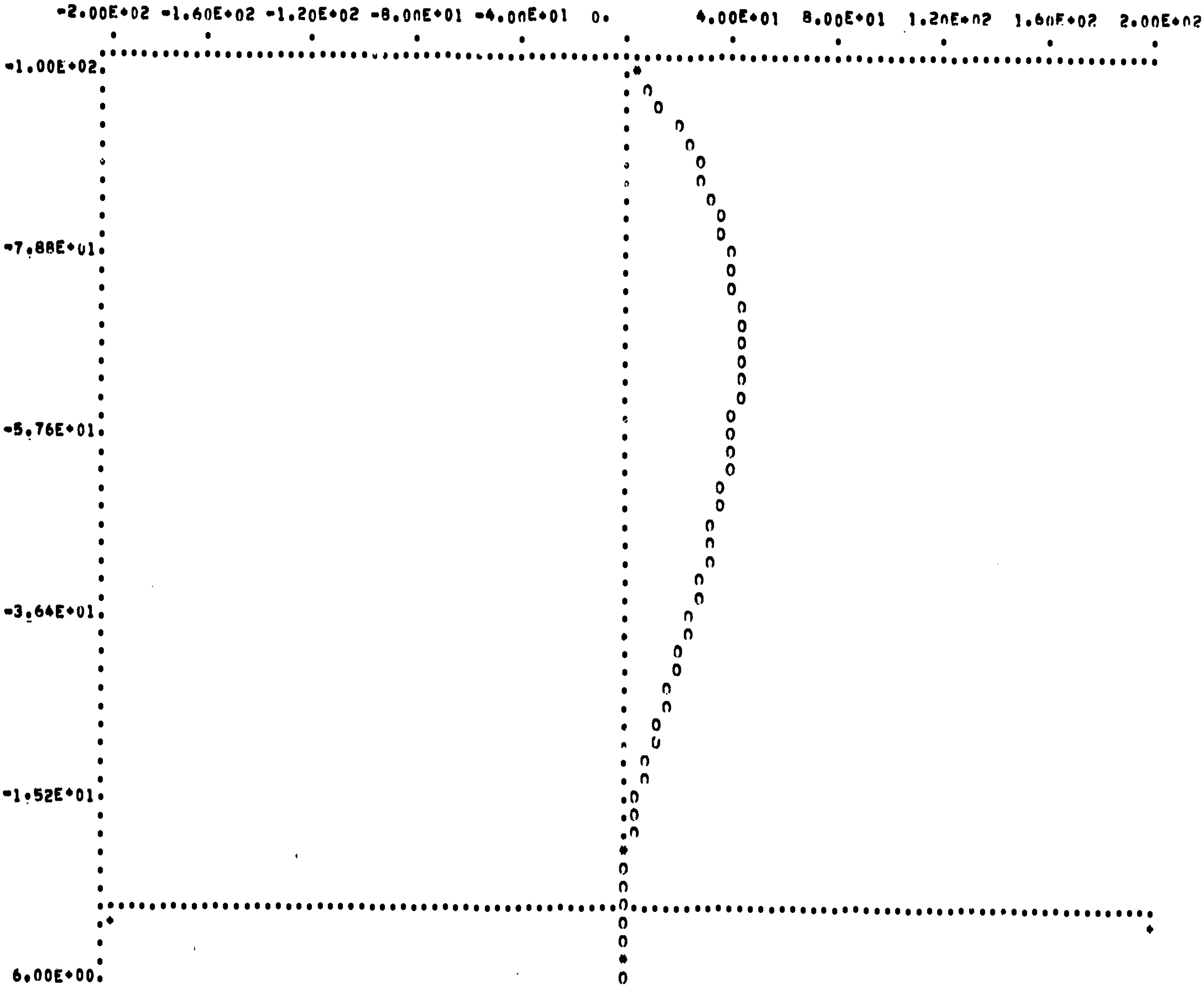
ORTHOGONAL POLYNOMIAL COEF FOR K = 4

-1.8477755E+03 -4.4447660E+00 1.0013910E+02 1.0000000E+00

GRAPH OF VARIABLE 1 VERSUS VARIABLE 2

LEGEND
- \+ OBSERVED POINT
- 0 CALCULATED POINT
- * OBSERVED AND CALCULATED POINT COINCIDE
- W CALCULATED VALUE OUTSIDE THE RANGE OF THE GRAPH

VARIABLE 2 IS PLOTTED ALONG THIS AXIS



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COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Output, the central processor time was 0.755 seconds. At the current rate for the University of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.), the computer time cost $0.15 plus a charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer time + postage + network overhead
= $0.53 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST560

635A

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DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Multivariate Analysis of Variance
CALLING NAME	UMST570
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Minnesota University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	William Walster, David Doren University Computer Center University of Minnesota
LANGUAGE	CDC Fortran IV
COMPUTER	CDC6600 (Scope 3.1.6)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing currently available
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FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program performs multivariate analysis of variance and/or covariance on a vector of dependent variables.

Input

The input data can be from one to many dependent variates and/or covariates. Each observation *must* have a complete set of scores on all the variates and covariates. It may have unequal observations in the cells of the selected design.

Options

Linear and/or eleven algebraic transformations can be made when data are read in.

The analyses of all anova designs are based on contrasts (comparisons). The program generates several main effect options for between analyses or allows freedom for the programmer to supply his own design matrix (set of contrasts). The program forces orthogonality among contrasts. All the above contrasts are for "between-cells analyses".

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Sources of Variation

a. The program automatically groups the appropriate sets of contrast estimates into main effects and appropriate interaction effects. Options are available to regroup the contrast estimates. This allows tests on specific contrasts or contrast sets other than the normal main effects and interaction effects.

b. *The order of the contrasts in the design matrix are of a specific form.* It is advised that the user acquaint himself with the section on Regrouping Cards to fully understand the "conventional" order utilized by the program. This "conventional" order may be changed by the user through the "reorder" option (see section on Special Orderings). The order of the tests of the sets of contrasts takes on special meaning since each test assumes the previous test was null.

A test of the equality of the variance-covariance matrices between cells can be performed. When there is only one dependent variate, this test is the same as the test of equality of variances.

Either weighted or unweighted means analysis may be chosen independently for each factor in the design.

A second linear transformation of variates can be performed to allow orthogonal linear combinations of original variates within each observation. The resulting analysis, utilizing proper recombinations, can give a multivariate analog to univariate repeated-measures analyses.

The recombination option allows the design analysis to be performed on selected subsets of variates (and covariates).

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USER INSTRUCTIONS

System Control Cards

System control cards will be prepared by University of Minnesota personnel.

Program Control Cards

Problem Card (Required)

Format (A7, 5I2, 2I3, 2lI2) It is *strongly* suggested that the user *completely* lay out his design and the options to be used prior to completing the Problem Card.

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 7		PROBLEM
8– 9	N	Problem number (01 through 98)
10–11	IVAR	Number of original variates for analysis of variance
12–13	ICOVAR	Number of original covariates (concomitant) variables for analysis of covariance
14–15	NFACT	Number of factors in the design
16–17	MFACT	Number of levels in the largest factor of the design
18–20	NCELLS	The number of cells in the design
21–23	NTESTS	Number of sources of variation to be tested. Ordinarily includes interactions, main effects, and almost always includes the "grand mean."
24–25	KNDEX	Blank: number "1" through "K" are to be used as indices of original variates and covariates where the number of variates plus covariates equals K 01: indices of original variates and covariates are to be supplied. (See section on Special Index Cards for original variates.)

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Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
26–27	KNDEX1	Blank: numbers "1" through "K" are to be used as indices of new variates and covariates after linear transformation No. 1, where the number of new variates plus co-variates is equal to K. 01: indices are to be supplied. (Col. 40 and 41 must be 01 if this option is used; see section on Special Index Cards for new variates).
28–29	KNDEX2	Blank: number "1" through "K" are to be used as indices of new variates and covariates after linear transformation No. 2 where the number of new variates and covariates after transformation No. 2 equals "K". 01: indices are to be supplied. (Col. 46–47 must be 01 if this option is used; see section on Special Index Cards for new variates.)
30–31	1TRANS	Blank: no algebraic transformations are used. K: *K* algebraic transformations are desired. It should be noted at this point that the algebraic transformations are made after linear transformation No. 1 and before linear transformation No. 2 so that if linear transformation No. 1 is used then the algebraic transformations are made on the new variates and/or covariates after linear transformation No. 1. Any number of algebraic transformations may be used. See sections on Algebraic Transformation Card and Constant Card.
32–33	MORE	Blank: the within-cells sum of squares is to be used as the error term. 01: other sources of variation are to be added to the within-cells sum of squares to form the error term. See section on Augmenting.

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000 0143

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
34–35	1GROUP	Blank: the degrees of freedom are not to be regrouped. 01: the degrees of freedom are to be regrouped. See sections on Regrouping and Special Ordering.
36–37	KORDER	Blank: the statistical tests are to be calculated in the "conventional" order (the conventional order will be specified in section on Regrouping) 1: a reordering of the statistical tests is desired. If reordering is desired, the regrouping feature must be used to regroup degrees of freedom for tests; i.e. Cols. 28–29 must be 01. See section on Special Ordering.
38–39	NTS	Blank: data are read from input tape and not saved. 01: data are read from the data file and saved on scratch tape. 02: data are to be read from the scratch tape. This feature allows one to run consecutive problems on the same data without having duplicate data decks.
40–41	LT1	Blank: linear transformation No. 1 is not used. 01: linear transformation No. 1 is used. Linear transformation No. 1 is made on the data as they are read in. This option allows linear transformations on data before test of equality of variance-covariance matrices, and before algebraic transformations of the data are made. It should be noted at this point that when analysis of covariance is performed that the variates must come first, then the covariates. If the data are not arranged this way on cards one can use linear transformation No. 1 to reorder the variables in the computer. See section on Linear Transformation No. 1 Cards if 01.

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Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
42–43	NTVAR1	New number of *variates* after linear transformation No. 1
44–45	NTCOV1	New number of *covariates* after linear transformation No. 1
46–47	LT2	Blank: linear transformation No. 2 is not used 01: linear transformation No. 2 is used Linear transformation No. 2 is made *after* the test of equality of variance-covariance matrices and algebraic transformations. *Note:* This option is independent of linear transformation No. 1. See section on Linear Transformation No. 2 Cards.
48–49	NTVAR2	New number of *variates* after linear transformation No. 2
50–51	NTCOV2	New number of *covariates* after linear transformation No. 2
52–53	NADM	Blank: a test of equality of variance-covariance matrices is not desired 01: a test of equality of variance-covariance matrices is desired with the correlation coefficients for each cell *not* printed out 02: the test of equality of variance-covariance matrices is desired with the correlation matrices of each cell printed out. When there is only one dependent variable this test becomes a test of equality of variances.
54–55	NSKP	Blank: analysis of variance or multivariate analysis of variance should be performed on the variates and/or covariates that result after linear transformation No. 2 01: the program should skip to recombinations of variates and covariates. See section on Recombination Analysis Cards.

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Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
56–57	LNM	Blank: no check on orthogonalization is desired 01: a check on orthogonalization is desired This is a check on the orthogonalization of the design matrix. When the cell frequencies are unequal and the number of cells is large, rounding error can enter into the orthogonalization procedure and it is a good idea to check this. The program prints out a symmetric matrix which should be very close to the identity matrix. To the extent that it is not, rounding error has entered into the orthogonalization.
58–59	NTC	Blank: no Problem Title Cards are to be used K: *K* Problem Title Cards are used. See section on Problem Title Cards.
60–61	NXM	Blank: the cell means and marginal means are to be printed out. 01: the marginal means are not to be printed out 02: both the marginal means and the cell means are not to be printed out. This option is to save paper in case the same problem is being run a number of different ways.
62–63	NXA	Blank: the adjusted cell means and adjusted marginal means are to be printed out 01: the marginal adjusted means are not be be printed out 02: both the adjusted cell means and the adjusted marginal means are not to be printed out Again this option is to save paper.
64–65	NXD	01: the design matrix is to be omitted. This option is also to save paper.
66	NFC	Number of Format Cards. $0 \leq NFC \leq 9$. If zero or blank, NFC=1 is assumed.

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000 0143

Problem Title Card(s) (Optional)

Format (10A8)
This option is included to aid in identifying different problem. NTC cards are read and 80 columns of each card will be read and printed out at the beginning of the problem output.

Contrast Option Card (Required)

Format (36I2)

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 2	NL1	Number of levels of factor 1. This is the slowest moving variable.
3– 4	IOP1	Contract option code of factor 1 (see below)
5– 6	NL2	Number of levels of factor 2
7– 8	IOP2	Contrast option code of factor 2
9–10	NL3	Number of levels of factor 3
11–12	IOP3	Contract option code of factor 3
⋮	⋮	⋮
71–72		

NFACT levels and contrast option codes are read, 18 pairs per card. Any number of factors may be used within storage limitations of the computer. An error message will be written out if too much storage is required for the particular problem.

Contrast Options

A number of options are available for setting up the design matrix. The codes and the corresponding types of contrast options are presented below. Each code is a two digit number. The first digit can either be a 0 or a 1. 0 indicates that the corresponding factor is to be weighted by the cell frequencies. If all of the factors are weighted then the analysis is a Least Squares Analysis. If the first digit of any factor is a 1 that indicates that that factor is to be unweighted. If all of the factors are unweighted the analysis would be normally called an Unweighted Means Analysis. It is possible with this program to have some factors weighted and other factors unweighted. This would be desirable in many designs where the experimenter had control over the numbers of observations in certain factors but not in others. The second digit of each contrast option code can take on the values 0 to 7.

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Code of Second Digit	*Type*
0	Nested Contrasts: This code indicates that all of more "minor" factors are to be nested in the given factor. *Note*: If there is one factor in which the rest of the factors are to be nested it has to be the first factor, factor 1, or the "major" factor. If there are two factors in which all of the rest of the factors are to be nested then those two have to be the first two factors, i.e., factors 1 and 2.
1	Nominal Contrasts: Where there are I levels in a factor, cell mean X_i is deviated from cell mean $\overline{X}_I$ for (i = 1, 2, ..., I–1).
2	Helmert Contrasts: Where there are I levels in a factor, cell mean X_i is deviated from the average of means X_{i+1} through X_I for (i = 1, 2, ..., I–1).
3	Optional one-way contrasts *on cell means* to be supplied. See section on Special One-Way Contrasts.
4	Optional one-way contrasts *on the parameters in the model* to be supplied. See section on Special One-Way Contrasts.
5	The optional design matrix to be used when Kronecker product of one-way design bases are not taken. See section on Special One-Way Contrasts.
6	Contrasts based on orthogonal polynomial coefficients. This option generates contrasts for testing linear, quadratic, ..., Ith–1 order effects. For this option it is assumed that there is an equal interval between all of the I treatment levels.
7	Contrasts based on orthogonal polynomial coefficients where there are not equal intervals. The interval widths must be specified in a card to follow. See section on Interval Width Cards.

Test Titles Cards (Required)

Format (3X,2A8)
This feature is included to ease the clerical burden of identifying results when they are printed out. The first three columns of each card are left blank so that an identifying code can be used to keep the cards in order. Sixteen characters are

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provided for the title in Cols. 4–20 of each card. The number of Title Cards must agree with Col. 21–23 of the Problem Card. When the Kronecker product scheme is used as programmed and no regrouping of the degrees of freedom is undertaken (see section on Regrouping) simply enter the title of each effect on a card with the cards in the "natural" order in which statistical tests are usually calculated. For the usual three-factor experiment, this will consist of the eight available tests in the "conventional" order: Grand Mean, C, B, BXC, A, AXC, AXB, AXBXC. AXBXC is then tested first.

Data Format Card (Required)

Format (10A8)
The Format Cards specify the format in F, E or X fields for the Data Cards. There must be NFC Format Cards (Col. 66 on Problem Card).

Special Index Card(s) for Original Variates and Covariates (Optional)
Format (18I4) Used if KNDEX = 01 (Cols. 24–25 on the Problem Card)
The standard indexing of variates is 1, 2, 3, ..., K where K is the sum of the number of variates and covariates, IVAR + ICOVAR (Cols. 10–11, Cols. 12–13 on the Problem Card). If special index numbers are desired in the output, the special indexing feature may be used.

Index numbers must be entered on the Special Index Card in the same order as the variables are entered on the Data Cards.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 4	Index of first variable
5– 8	Index of second variable
9–12	Index of third variable etc. in four-digit
⋮	fields through Col. 72.

Index numbers must be punched to the extreme right of each field. *Index number 9999 must not be used.* If there are more than 18 variables, punch as many cards as needed, 18 per card.

Special Index Card(s) for New Variables and Covariates after Linear Transformation No. 1 (Optional)
Format (18I4) Used if KNDEX1 = 01 (Cols. 26–27 on the Problem Card)
The same instructions apply for this option as above, except that these indices apply to the new variates and/or covariates

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000 0143

after linear transformation No. 1. NTVAR1 + NTCOV1 (Cols. 42–43, Cols. 44–45 on the Problem Card) is the number of indices read in, 18 per card.

Special Index Card(s) for New Variates and Covariates after Linear Transformation No. 2 (Optional)

Format (18I4) Used if KNDEX2 = 01 (Cols. 28–29 on the Problem Card)
The same instructions apply for this option as above, except that these indices apply to variables after linear transformation No. 2. NTVAR2 + NTCOV2 (Cols. 48–49, Cols. 50–51 on the Problem Card) is the number of indices read in, 18 per card.

Algebraic Transformations Card (Optional)

Format (18I4) Used if ITRANS (Cols. 30–31 on the Problem Card) is non-blank.
If algebraic transformations of the data are desired they can be indicated in the following manner.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 4	Index of variable to be transformed
5– 8	Code for transformation of same
9–12	Index of variable to be transformed
13–16	Code for transformation of same
17–20 ⋮	Etc. for 72 columns of each card. ITRANS (Cols. 30–31 on the Problem Card) is the number of transformations. If more than 9 are needed, continue punching them 9 per card.

It is important to realize that the algebraic transformations are performed *after* linear transformation No. 1. Thus the index numbers of the variables which are to be algebraically transformed must conform to the index numbers of the "new" variates and covariates after linear transformation No. 1. However, if linear transformation No. 1 is not performed then the index numbers of the original variates and covariates should be used.

It is not required that the transformations all be done on different variables. If desired, the same variable may be transformed as many times as desired.

Algebraic Data Transformations

Ten fixed options and one flexible option for transformations of data are available.

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Code	*Transformation*	*Restriction*
01	$y = 1/x$	$x \neq 0$
02	$y = \sqrt{x}$	$x \geq 0$
03	$y = \log_e x$	$x > 0$
04	$y = \sin x$	$\lvert x \rvert < 2.2 \times 10^{14}$, x in radians
05	$y = \cos x$	$\lvert x \rvert < 2.2 \times 10^{14}$, x in radians
06	$y = \tanh x$	
07	$y = e^x$	$x \leq 740$
08	$y = \arcsin x$	$\lvert x \rvert \leq 1$
09	$y = \arctan x$	
10	$y = \text{arctanh } x$	$\lvert x \rvert < 1$
11	$y = x + C$	

Note: The constant C must be supplied for each use of algebraic transformation No. 11.

These transformations may be applied to separate variables or successively to the same variable; i.e.,

$y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{x_1}}$, $y_2 = x_2$ or $y_1 = \frac{1}{x_1}$.

Constant Card(s) for Algebraic Transformation No. 11 (Optional)

Format to be supplied. (One Format Card)
If algebraic transformation 11 is used, the constant must be supplied for each use of this transformation. The constants must appear on the card or cards in the same order as they are to be used. In addition a Format Card must be supplied for the constants on the card(s). The Format Card should come immediately before the Constant Card or cards for transformation No. 11. If there are N uses of transformation No. 11, N values are immediately read using the supplied format.

Augmenting the Within-cells Sum of Squares to Obtain the Error Sum of Squares (Optional)

Format (18I4) Used if MORE = 01 (Cols. 32–33 on the Problem Card). If it is desired to augment the within-cells sum of squares from the between sums of squares this may be done. This allows the program to be used for Latin squares and for pooling of interaction terms with error. First, the columns of the design

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000 0143

matrix must be identified. (If necessary, the columns of this matrix must be reordered using the ordering feature so that the sources to be pooled appear adjacent to one another). Then the card must be made out as follows.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 4	The column number of the first contrast to be used to augment error.
5– 8	The column number of the last of the contrast to be pooled with error.

Regrouping Statistical Tests Card(s) (Optional)

Format (18I4) Used if IGROUP = 01 (Cols. 34–35 on the Problem Card).

The natural grouping of degrees of freedom or contrasts occurs when the natural ordering of statistical tests is to be used. An example of this "convention" is listed below for a three factor design.

Conventional Order	Effect	D.F.
1	Grand Mean	1
2	C	df(C)
3	B	df(B)
4	BXC	df(B)Xdf(C)
5	A	df(A)
6	AXC	df(A)Xdf(C)
7	AXB	df(A)Xdf(B)
8	AXBXC	df(A)Xdf(B)Xdf(C)

It will be noted that in an N factor design there are "conventionally" 2^N effects.

In some designs, which are essentially factorial, it sometimes is desirable to "pool" several interaction terms and test them simultaneously or to "partition" the degrees of freedom for some effect into two or more parts. As an example, a study of drugs was made involving a factor with four nominal classes: one placebo and three active drugs. It makes good sense to partition this effect into two groups: (a) placebo contrasted with the three drugs and (b) the three drugs contrasted with each other. Aside from the problem of writing appropriate contrasts for the effects, the three degrees of freedom of this factor can be partitioned into *one degree of freedom* for the placebo

versus the drugs and *two degrees of freedom between drugs* themselves. Thus we would group the design contrasts into two groups of 1 and 2 d.f. rather than one group of 3 d.f.

Columns	*Contents*
1–4 5–8 : 69–72	Enter the degrees of freedom (right-justified) in the order in which the contrasts appear in the design matrix. NTEST (Cols. 21–23 on the Problem Card) is the number of fields to be punched, 18 per card.

The reader may find some advantage in understanding this option by reading the following section.

Special Orderings of Statistical Tests (Optional)

Format (18I4) Used if KORDER = 01 (Cols. 36–37 on the Problem Card).
The "conventional ordering" of the orthogonal effects explained in the section on statistical tests cards above is GM, C, B, BXC, A, AXC, AXB, AXBXC.

With this feature, it is possible to rearrange this order to any desired order such as GM, A, B, AXB, C, AXC, BXC, AXBXC. Furthermore, it is possible to break each cluster of orthogonal estimates, say B, down into smaller clusters and arrange them into some unusual order. Suppose A has one degree of freedom, B has 3 and C has 2. Associated with these degrees of freedom are contrasts C_1, C_2, B_1, B_2, B_3, A_1. The interaction terms also have contrasts and which we shall label B_1XC_1, B_1XC_2, B_2XC_1, B_2XC_2, etc. It is quite possible that an experimenter would like to cluster these effects in some unusual manner by using the Statistical Tests Cards and also to order them in an unusual manner. For this purpose it is best to locate the column number of the orthogonal contrast in the "conventional order" as is done in the first two columns of the following table. Then, determine in what order these columns should finally appear as done in Column 3.

In this table it is supposed that contrasts B_2 and B_3 are in some way separable from contrast B_1 and that separate tests on B_2 and B_3 are desired. In addition, all tests involving C are run first (they appear at the end of the design matrix).

It is important to realize in this connection that when one has a non-orthogonal design that the ordering of the tests is of

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000 0143

great importance if a least squares analysis is to be run, i.e., if any of the factors are to be weighted. The tests of greatest interest should be run first (appear at the end of the design matrix).

Conventional Order Column	Orthogonal Estimate	New Column
1	grand mean	1
2	C_1	9
3	C_2	10
4	B_1	3
5	B_2	4
6	B_3	5
7	B_1C_1	11
8	B_1C_2	12
9	B_2C_1	13
10	B_2C_2	14
11	B_3C_1	15
12	B_3C_2	16
13	A_1	2
14	A_1C_1	17
15	A_1C_2	18
16	A_1B_1	6
17	A_1B_2	7
18	A_1B_3	8
19	$A_1B_1C_1$	19
20	$A_1B_1C_2$	20
21	$A_1B_2C_1$	21
22	$A_1B_2C_2$	22
23	$A_1B_3C_1$	23
24	$A_1B_3C_2$	24

This ordering will allow the statistics to be computed for the following tests (let D represent the contrasts B_2 and B_3): G.M., A, B_1, D, C, B_1XC, DXC, AXC, AXBXC, AXDXC.

To accomplish this ordering, merely list column 3 of the table on the Special Orderings Cards.

Columns	*Contents*
1–4	0001
5–8	0009
9–12	0010
13–16	0003
17–20	0004

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000 0143

Columns	*Contents*
21–24	0005
25–28	0002
29–32	0011
⋮	Etc. for 72 columns of the card

Continue on as many cards as necessary punching 18 per card. NCELLS (Cols. 18–20 on the Problem Card) is the number of items to be punched. *Note:* It is necessary to use the Statistical Tests Cards to make the degrees of freedom conform to the special ordering as it will finally appear.

Special One-Way Contrasts and Special Design Matrices (Optional)

Format must be supplied.
It may often happen that an experimenter either does not wish to analyze his data using the one-way contrast matrices built into the program or does not wish to use the Kronecker product scheme to develop the design basis. For this reason this option is provided.

a. Special one-way Contrast Matrices on *cell means* (Used if the second digit in a contrast option code is 3.)

After the one-way contrast matrix is decided upon, it should be written out as an (m X c) matrix where m = c = the number of levels of the factor in question (i.e. the level from the Contrast Option Card). A single Format Card must be supplied before these cards. For a three level factor with a sample contrast, the (m X c) matrix is shown below (rows are the cell means and columns are the contrasts).

$$\begin{array}{c|ccc} & C_1 & C_2 & C_3 \\ \hline \bar{x}_1 & 1 & 2 & 0 \\ \bar{x}_2 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ \bar{x}_3 & 1 & -1 & -1 \end{array}$$

The input cards would be punched as shown:

Card	Col 1234567
1	(3F2.0)
2	1 2 0
3	1–1 1
4	1–1–1

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b. Special contrast matrices on *parameters*. (Used if the second digit in a contrast option code is 4.)

After the one-way contrast matrix on the parameters is decided upon it should be written out as a (c X p) matrix where c designates contrast and p designates parameters. *Note:* the number of contrasts will be equal to the number of levels for the factor and the number or parameters would be equal to the number of levels of the factor plus one (i.e. the level from the Contrast Option Card). For three-level factor a (c X p) matrix is shown below. A single Format Card must be supplied before these cards. The input cards would be punched as shown below.

	μ	α_1	α_2	α_3
c_1	1	0	0	0
c_2	0	1	1	−2
c_3	0	1	−2	1

Card	Col. 12345678
1	(4F2.0)
2	1 0 0 0
3	0 1 1−2
4	0 1−2 1

c. Special bases for design matrices (Used if the second digit in a contrast option code is 5.)

When non-factorial designs or other designs where Kronecker products of one-way design matrices are not appropriate are used, it is possible to fabricate an appropriate design matrix and insert this into the program.

The special design basis matrix should be laid out as an (m X c) matrix having cell means appearing as rows and contrasts as columns. The matrix is then punched on cards the same way that special one-way contrast matrix on cell means is (see a. above), *preceded by a single appropriate Format Card.*

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Interval Width Card(s) for Contrast Option No. 07 (Optional)

An appropriate format must be supplied for the card(s) on one Format Card. (Used if the second digit in a contrast option code is a 7.)

If contrast option No. 07 is used it is necessary to specify the relation "distance" between the treatment levels of the given factor. For example a treatment factor might consist of different amounts of practice time, i.e. 5, 10, 15, 30 minutes.

One would enter on a card the numbers: 1, 2, 3, 6 which conveniently express the relative size of the treatments.

Linear Transformation No. 1 Cards (Optional)

A single Format Card must be supplied for these cards. (Used if LT1 = 01, Cols. 40–41, on the Problem Card.)
If linear transformation No. 1 is desired, a Pn X Po matrix of coefficients must be supplied at this point; where Po equals the number of original variates and covariates (IVAR + ICOVAR, Cols. 10–11, Cols. 12–13 on the Problem Card) and Pn equals the number of new variates and covariates (NTVAR1 + NTCOV1, Cols. 42–43, Cols. 44–45 on the Problem Card). This feature can be used for reordering the variates and covariates in order to satisfy the requirement that all variates precede covariates. Each linear transformation of the original variates corresponding to a new variate of covariate must begin on a new card, i.e. each new card is a new variate.

Cell Frequency Cards (N–Cards) and Data Cards

Format for the N–Cards is (12X,I6); format for the Data Cards was supplied above, on card following Test Titles Cards.

In order to arrange the data for input, the data must be arranged by cells of the design and entered in the natural numerical order. For example, let us consider the following experiment: A having 2 levels, B having 3 levels and C having 2 levels. The natural numerical order of the cells of the design is shown below. The data for each cell *must be preceded by an N–Card* denoting how many observations are included in that cell and *must have* this number in Cols. 13–18 punched to the far right of the field. Cols. 1–12 are available to the user. The layout of this card is not flexible.

continued

000 0143

Level of A	Level of B	Level of C
1	1	1
1	1	2
1	2	1
1	2	2
1	3	1
1	3	2
2	1	1
2	1	2
2	2	1
2	2	2
2	3	1
2	3	2
⋮	⋮	⋮
	etc.	

If a cell has no observations in it and is anticipated in the bases of the design, an N-Card must be supplied.

It will be noted that this program does *not* allow for missing observations for some variables. Each observation *must have* a complete set of scores on all the variates and covariates.

Linear Transformation No. 2 Cards (Optional)

A single Format Card must be supplied. (Used if LT2 = 01, Cols. 46–47 on the Problem Card.)
The same identical instructions hold for this option as for linear transformation No. 1. Again note that a single Format Card must be supplied before the Linear Transformation Cards. In this case, Po = IVAR + ICOVAR, Cols. 10–11, Cols. 12–13 of the Problem Card and Pn = NTVAR2 + NTCOV2, Cols. 48–49, Cols. 50–51 on the Problem Card.

However, the use to which it is put will probably be different, i.e., if one has p variates and wishes to test whether they are affected *differently* by a set of treatments, one could set up P-1 orthogonal linear combinations of the original variates and proceed with the analysis. Each effect tested could be interpreted as an "Interaction" between variates and the particular treatment. Variates can be thought of as a "factor".

Recombination Analysis Cards (Optional)

Format (18I4) (Used if NSKP = 01, Cols. 54–55 on the Problem Card.)

continued

This feature of the program is designed to allow, in the same computer run, an analysis of either a subset of the original variates and covariates and/or a permutation of variates and covariates.

Use of this feature requires at least two cards. The first card contains the number of variates and covariates involved in the new analysis. The number of variates is punched in Cols. 1–4 to the extreme right of the field; the number of covariates is punched in Cols. 5–8 to the extreme right of the field.

The second card (or remaining cards) is to be punched with the index numbers of these variables, in four-column fields. The number of items is the number of variates + number of covariates from the previous card. *Note:* Proper indices *must* be used.

There is no limit to the number of recombinations which may be made.

End of Recombination Card (Required)

Format (9999999999)
When all the Recombination Cards have been entered into the deck, or if there are no Recombination Cards, a card with nines in Cols. 1–10 must follow to signify that no other recombinations are to be expected.

Last Problem Card

This program will handle any number of separate problems with attendant *recombination analyses*. To signify that no more problems appear, a card with 9's in Cols. 1–10 must be placed after the last problem's last End of Recombination Card (or instead, a Finish Card, FINISH in Cols. 1–6 may be used). This means that two (2) "nines" cards or one "nines" card followed by a Finish Card end each UMST570 deck, (one End of Recombination Card and one Last Problem Card or one Finish Card).

<u>Order of Cards</u>

For each problem

Problem Card (Required)
Problem Title Card(s) (Optional)
Contrast Option Card(s) (Required)
Test Title Card(s) (Required)

continued

Variable Format Card (Required)
Special Index Cards for Original Data (Optional)
Special Index Cards for New Data after Linear Transformation No. 1 (Optional)
Special Index Cards for New Data after Linear Transformation No. 2 (Optional)
Algebraic Data Transformations Card (Optional)
Constant Card(s) for Algebraic Transformation No. 11 (Optional)
Augmenting Within-Cells Sum of Squares for Error (Optional)
Regrouping Statistical Tests Card(s) (Optional)
Special Ordering of Statistical Tests (Optional)
Special One-Way Contrasts and Design Matrices (Optional)
Interval Width Card(s) for Contrast Option No. 07 (Optional)
Linear Transformation No. 1 Card(s) (Optional)
N-Cards and Data Cards (Required)
Linear Transformation No. 2 Card(s) (Optional)
Recombination Analysis Cards (Optional)
End of Recombination Card (Required)

After last problem

Finish Card or Last-Problem Card (Required)

000 0143

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLEM 1 3   2 3  6  4                                  1   2
THREE UNIVARIATE ANALYSES OF VARIANCE ON A 2-WAY CROSSED CLASSIFICATION,FACTOR
A HAVING 3-LEVELS, AND FACTOR B HAVING 2-LEVELS
 3 2 2 2
   GM
   B
   A
   AB
(3F3.0)
                3
  2  3  4
  5  3  8
  2  1  3
                4
  7  6  1
  5  2  3
  1  6  9
  3  9  5
                7
  1  5  6
  9  7  2
  2  0  6
  2  8  2
  1  7  8
  8  5  1
  7  3  6
                3
  3  1  3
  3  7  2
  6  9  6
                3
  2  6  0
  5  4  1
  5  6  9
                7
  6  1  4
  8  9  1
  5  4  4
  2  1  1
  2  1  1
  6  9  4
  8  1  1
   1
   1
   1
   2
   1
   3
9999999999
9999999999
```

000 0143

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
UMST570 -- U OF M VERSION OF MANOVA

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE, GENERAL LINEAR HYPOTHESIS MODEL

PROBLEM NUMBER   1

THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF 050400B

THREE UNIVARIATE ANALYSES OF VARIANCE ON A 2-WAY CROSSED CLASSIFICATION,FACTOR

A HAVING 3-LEVELS, AND FACTOR B HAVING 2-LEVELS

CONTROL CARDS
 1 3-0 2 3  6  4-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 1-0 2-0-0-0*
  3 2 2 2
    GM
    B
    A
    AB
(3F3,0)


THERE ARE          3    OBSERVATIONS IN CELL    1
THERE ARE          4    OBSERVATIONS IN CELL    2
THERE ARE          7    OBSERVATIONS IN CELL    3
THERE ARE          3    OBSERVATIONS IN CELL    4
THERE ARE          3    OBSERVATIONS IN CELL    5
THERE ARE          7    OBSERVATIONS IN CELL    6


THE MEANS FOR EACH CELL, LISTED AS ENTERED
VAR.        1               2               3
CELL I D
 1 1
                     WITH    3 OBSERVATIONS
          3.0000        2.3333          5.0000
 1 2
                     WITH    4 OBSERVATIONS
          4.0000        5.7500          4.5000
 2 1
                     WITH    7 OBSERVATIONS
          4.2857        5.0000          4.4286
 2 2
                     WITH    3 OBSERVATIONS
          4.0000        5.6667          3.6667
 3 1
                     WITH    [illegible] OBSERVATIONS
          4.0000        5.3333          3.3333
 3 2
                     WITH    7 OBSERVATIONS
          5.2857        3.7143          2.2857


MARGINAL MEANS, ZERO DESIGNATES SUBSCRIPT SUMMED OVER
VAR.        1               2               3
MARG. I D
 0 1
                     WITH      13.000 OBSERVATIONS
          3.9231        4.4615          4.3077
 0 2
                     WITH      14.000 OBSERVATIONS
          4.6429        4.7143          3.2143
 1 0
                     WITH       7.000 OBSERVATIONS
          3.5714        4.2857          4.7143
 2 0
                     WITH      10.000 OBSERVATIONS
          4.2000        5.2000          4.2000
 3 0
                     WITH      10.000 OBSERVATIONS
          4.9000        4.2000          2.6000
 0 0
                     WITH      27.000 OBSERVATIONS
          4.2963        4.5926          3.7407
```

continued

000 0143

000 0143

BASIS OF DESIGN WITH EFFECTS EQUATIONS IN COLUMNS

EFFECTS / CELL I D	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 1	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.	1.000	0.
1 2	1.000	-1.000	1.000	0.	-1.000	0.
2 1	1.000	1.000	-.5000	1.000	-.5000	1.000
2 2	1.000	-1.000	-.5000	1.000	.5000	-1.000
3 1	1.000	1.000	-.5000	-1.000	-.5000	-1.000
3 2	1.000	-1.000	-.5000	-1.000	.5000	1.000

THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF 0503009

THE ERROR CORRELATION MATRIX

VAR.	1	2	3
1	1.0000	.1835	-.1989
2	.1835	1.0000	.0966
3	-.1989	.0966	1.0000

THE PRINCIPAL COMPONENTS (COLUMNWISE) OF THE ERROR CORRELATION MATRIX

COMP.	1 ST	2 ND	3 RD
VAR.			
1	.8482	.0402	.5282
2	.4512	.7786	-.4362
3	-.5514	.6989	.4556
ROOTS	1.2269	1.0962	.6769

continued

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U OF M VERSION OF MANOVA

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE, GENERAL LINEAR HYPOTHESIS MODEL

UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIATE 1, WITH -0 COVARIATES

	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARES	F-RATIO	P-VALUE
ANOVA ERROR	21	150.85714	7.1836735		
AB	2	2.8972050	1.4486025	.20165205	.81894354
A	2	6.3830148	3.1915074	.44427234	.64718029
B	1	3.4922670	3.4922670	.48613944	.49330191
GM	1	498.37037	498.37037	69.375421	.00000004

U OF M VERSION OF MANOVA

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE, GENERAL LINEAR HYPOTHESIS MODEL

UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIATE 2, WITH -0 COVARIATES

	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARES	F-RATIO	P-VALUE
ANOVA ERROR	21	196.17857	9.3418367		
AB	2	23.934472	11.967236	1.2810367	.29858005
A	2	7.9748686	3.9874343	.42683622	.65810636
B	1	.43060643	.43060643	4.60944076E-02	.83207546
GM	1	569.48148	569.48148	60.960333	.00000012

U OF M VERSION OF MANOVA

MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE, GENERAL LINEAR HYPOTHESIS MODEL

UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF VARIATE 3, WITH -0 COVARIATES

	DF	SUM OF SQUARES	MEAN SQUARES	F-RATIO	P-VALUE
ANOVA ERROR	21	165.47619	7.8798186		
AB	2	.28516218	.14258109	1.80944636E-02	.98208355
A	2	17.365021	8.6825105	1.1018668	.35070742
B	1	8.0588116	8.0588116	1.0227154	.32338681
GM	1	377.81481	377.81481	47.947146	.00000077

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COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Output, the central processor time was 0.332 seconds. At the current rate for the Univ. of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.), the computer time cost $0.07 plus a charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $0.29 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST570

000 0144

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Stepwise Regression
CALLING NAME	UMST580
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Minnesota University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Mr. M. Dale Fimple Sandia Corporation
LANGUAGE	CDC Fortran IV Modified for use at Univ. of Minnesota
COMPUTER	CDC6600 (Scope 3.1.6)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing currently available
CONTACT	William Craig, EIN Tech. Rep., Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, Univ. of Minn., 311 Walter Library, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 Tel.: (612) 373-7833

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program performs stepwise linear regression handling as many as 80 independent and 25 dependent variables. There is an option for using variable weights on the observations. Thirty-four methods of transformation and/or generation of individual variables as possible. This program selects a subset of independent variables by fixed F or fixed probability, deleting least significant variables one at a time.

Output includes regression and correlation parameters at each step. An optional feature of this program can compute and give as output residual information. Since the data analyzed may differ from the input data, all or part of the data analyzed may also be included as output.

Any or all of the following may be calculated and given as output:

1. Sums, sums of squares, and sums of cross products
2. Means, sums of squares, and sums of cross products
3. Correlation coefficients
4. The inverse of the correlation matrix and the inverse of the X'X matrix.

continued

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Method

The method used by UMST580 to pick the most significant subset of independent variables for each dependent variable is as follows:

1. The regression analysis is performed on the entire set of P independent variables.
2. For each variable in the analysis, the statistic, b_i^2/C_{ii}, is computed where b_i is the regression coefficient giving the relationship between the ith independent variable and the dependent variable. C_{ii} is the ith diagonal element of $(X'X)^{-1}$. This statistic gives the reduction in the regression sum of squares when X_i is deleted from the analysis.
3. The minimum of b_i^2/C_{ii} is obtained.
4. This value is divided by the error mean square at that point, and this ratio has an F distribution.
5. This value of F is tested against either a value of F or a probability level included in the control card for the problem.
6. If it is determined that this minimum sum of squares is significant, the deletion process is discontinued. Otherwise, X_i is deleted, the inverse matrix is adjusted for the deletion, and a branch is taken back to step 2.

Since the method given above for selecting the optimum subset of variables is equivalent to partially reinverting the X'X matrix, it is essential to include a check on the accuracy of the inverse. It should be pointed out that all operations are carried out on the correlation matrix which has all elements between $\pm$ 1. The basic inversion routine used throws out any variables which would cause singularity. After the correlation matrix is inverted, the norm of $(I - RB_0)$ is computed. I is the P X P identity matrix, R is the correlation matrix, and B_0 is the computed estimate of R^{-1}. The norm used is defined by

$$N(A) = \sqrt{\sum_i \sum_j a_{ij}^2}$$

If this norm does not meet the requirements specified on the control card, the option is available to use Hotelling's method[1] to obtain a better estimate of the inverse. This is an iterative technique, and the ith estimate of the inverse is given by

$$B_i = B_{i-1}(2I - RB_{i-1}).$$

continued

000 0144

If the norm mentioned above is less than 1.0, convergence to the true inverse is assured (in theory). Actually, the degree of convergence is restricted by the use of floating point arithmetic.

The following table[2] gives probability values computed by UMST580 for selected F ratios with one degree of freedom in the numerator and the number indicated in the denominator. The true probability values are given across the top.

Degress of Freedom	True Probability 0.70	0.90	0.95	0.99
1	0.6927	0.8687	0.9073	0.9386
2	0.6988	0.8950	0.9422	0.9806
3	0.6991	0.8992	0.9477	0.9869
4	0.7001	0.9005	0.9497	0.9887
5	0.7000	0.9014	0.9505	0.9895
6	0.7000	0.9020	0.9510	0.9897
7	0.6989	0 9022	0.9512	0.9899
8	0.6997	0.9025	0.9515	0.9902
9	0.6994	0.9026	0.9517	0.9903
10	0.7003	0.9025	0.9517	0.9901
12	0.6986	0.9031	0.9520	0.9903
14	0.6996	0.9030	0.9520	0.9903
16	0.6998	0.9033	0.9520	0.9903
18	0.6996	0.9035	0.9521	0.9903
20	0.6989	0.9032	0.9522	0.9903
40	0.6965	0.9041	0.9524	0.9903
100	0.6981	0.9043	0.9528	0.9903
500	0.7002	0.9045	0.9527	0.9903

REFERENCES

1. Hotelling, H., "Some New Methods in Matrix Calculation," Annals of Math. Stat., *14* (1943), pp. 1–34.

2. Kendall, M.G., *The Advanced Theory of Statistics* (2nd ed.; London: Griffin Pub. Co., 1967), *II*, Equation 21.62, p. 118.

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USER INSTRUCTIONS

System Control Cards

System Control Cards will be prepared by Univ. of Minnesota personnel.

Program Control Cards

Problem Card

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 7		PROBLEM

Columns 8–11 and 12–16 are mutually exclusive. That is, you may choose to delete insignificant variables from the regression on a constant probability basis *or* on a constant F-ratio basis.

8–11	ALFA	Probability level expressed as the area under the F curve from zero to F_0, the significant value of F. The decimal point is assumed to be to the left of Col. 8 unless it is punched. 0: otherwise
12–16	FSIG	F ratio with the decimal point assumed between Cols. 14–15 unless it is punched. 0: otherwise
17–21	NOB	Number of observations
22–26	P	Number of independent variables to be included in analysis, $P \leq 80$
27–31	Q	Number of dependent variables to be included in analysis, $Q \leq 25$
32–36	N	Number of independent variables punched on Input Data Card(s), $N \leq 800$
37–41	M	Number of dependent variables punched on Input Data Card(s) $M \leq 100$
42–44	NITMAX	006: if errors in the inverse of the correlation matrix are greater than those specified, an iterative technique is applied to improve the inverse. 000: no iteration

continued

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000 0144

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
45–46		06
47–48	IFHED	01: heading information desired (see Heading Cards) 00: otherwise
49–50	NCON	Number of constants, NCON $\leq$ 97 (see Constant Cards)
51–52	IFWT	01: weighted regression analysis 00: otherwise
53–54	INWT	(To be used only if Cols. 51–52 = 01) 01: weights included in input data 00: weights to be computed or derived from input data during data transformation
55–56		blank
57–60	TOL	Value, usually 0.001, (decimal point assumed to left of field if not punched), used in testing for singular matrix.
61–62	IFXX	00: output of sums, sums of squares, sums of cross products 01: otherwise
63–64	IFSX	00: output of means, sums of squares, sums of cross products 01: otherwise
65–66	IFCOR	00: output of correlation coefficients 01: otherwise
67–68	IFINV	00: output of inverse of correlation matrix and inverse of X'X matrix 01: otherwise
69–70	IFRES	01: output residual information 00: otherwise
71–72	IFDATO	–1: output all data analyzed 00: otherwise

Heading Card(s)

If Cols. 47–48 of the Problem Card = 01, any number of 80-column Heading Cards will be written without alteration on the output. (Col. 1 is used only for control information to the printer; i.e., 1 = new page, 0 = double space, etc.) The last such card must contain ENDHED in the first six columns.

continued

000 0144

Format Card(s)

As regards the data, the format statement must provide for reading an ID field, N independent variables ($N \leq 800$) and M dependent variables ($M \leq 100$) (Cols. 32–36, Cols. 37–41 on Problem Card). In this section N and M include variables used in transforming and generating the variables actually used in the regression. (Recall that P and Q, Cols. 22–26, Cols. 27–31 on Problem Card, are restricted to 80 and 25 respectively for the actual regression.) F, E, and X fields are used to read in all variables including the ID field. The ID field is not included as a dependent or independent variable on input.

If the Problem Card has indicated that weights are to be read in with the data, the weight for each observation will be assumed to be in the field following the last dependent variable.

A separate format statement is required for reading in constants.

The layout of a Format Card for constants or data is as follows:

Columns	*Content*
1– 3	The total number of columns including open and close parentheses used in the format statement divided by 6 (plus 1 if there is a remainder).
4– 6	blank
7–72	Format statement beginning with open parenthesis and ending with close parenthesis

If the format statement cannot be contained on one card, it may be continued on subsequent cards starting in Col. 1 of these cards. These columns continued on subsequent cards are included in the total count used to determine value in Cols. 1–3.

Constant Card(s)

If it is desired to use certain constants in any transformations of the data, they may be punched on a series of cards separate from the Data Cards. They must be preceded by Format Card(s) as described above if NCON, (Cols. 49–50 on the Problem Card) is non-blank. The number of constants is NCON.

OP Card(s)

The OP Cards allow for 34 transformations and generations of the input data. Each OP Card contains one instruction in Cols. 1–15.

continued

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Columns 16–72 may be used for comments. There *must* be at least one OP Card with operation order OUT to end the set of transgenerations. See below. The layout is as follows:

Columns	*Contents*
1– 3	OP - the operation code
4– 6	A
7– 9	B
10–12	C
13–15	D

The last OP Card must contain the operation code OUT in Cols. 1–3, followed by blanks in Cols. 4–15.

In order to make use of the transgenerations the user must at least understand where his output information is initially stored. This is done as follows:

Location	*Contents*
1–N	independent variables
801-800+M	dependent variables
901-997	any constants from constant cards
998	ID number
999	weight

After the OP instructions have been carried out, the number of independent variables in the regression is determined by Cols. 22–26 of the Problem Card (P), and they *must* be stored consecutively in locations 1 to P; the number of dependent variables is determined by Col. 27–31 (Q) and *must* be stored consecutively in locations 801 to 800+Q. Transformations are done sequentially; thus two variables may be added in one transformation and the square root of the sum may be done in the next transformation.

In the following operation code list the letter A, B, C, D refers to numbers used by the instruction itself while (A), (B), (C), (D) refers to the data in the location referred to by A, B, C, D. (i.e., (A) + B means that the variable in location A is added to the number B).

continued

000 0144

Code	*Transformation*	
ADD	(C) = (A) + (B)	
SUB	(C) = (A) − (B)	
MPY	(C) = (A) X (B)	
DVD	(C) = (A) / (B)	
ABS	(B) = $\lvert(A)\rvert$	
SQT	(B) = $\sqrt{(A)}$	(A) $\geq$ 0
EXP	(B) = $e^{(A)}$	(A) < 740
LOG	(B) log(A)	(A) > 0
MOV	A items beginning at (B) are moved to the locations beginning at (C). (C) must not be in the range (B) to (B) + A−1	

DUM	(A) is used to generate B dummy variables in locations C through D, [D = C + number of levels of the variable in the location A minus 1], as follows
	if (A) = 0, all dummy variables = 0;
	if (A) = r and C+r−1 $\leq$ D, (C+r−1) =1
	and all the rest of the dummy variables = 0	

For codes ADA through LGA the array may be truncated on the right by simply not allowing enough locations to contain the array. For ADA, SUA, MPA, DVA, ABA, SQA, EXP, LGA, A must be < B.

ADA	the data in (A) through (B) are used to form $\frac{[B-A+1]!}{2![B-A-1]!}$ two-variable sums which are stored in locations C through D in the form: C is (A) + (A+1), C+1 is (A) + (A+2), etc.
SUA	same as ADA except differences are generated
MPA	same as ADA except products are generated
DVA	same as ADA except quotients are generated (denominator must not be zero).
ABA	absolute values of (A) through (B) are stored in locations C through D
SQA	same as ABA except square roots are obtained. (Values must be $\geq$ 0)

continued

000 0144

000 0144

Code	*Transformation*
EXA	same as ABA except exponentials are obtained. (e^x; values must be < 740)
LGA	same as ABA except natural logarithms are obtained (values must be > 0)
GAS	(A) is assumed to be a normal deviate with mean zero and variance one. The area under the normal curve from $-\infty$ to (A) is obtained and put in location B
STP	(A) is used to generate B dummy "step" variables in locations C through D, as follows: the first A new variables = 1, the remainder = −1
NED	for $0 \leq (A) \leq 1.0$, (A) is assumed to be an area under a normal curve. The normal equivalent deviate corresponding to (A) is put in location B.
PBT	same as NED except the normal equivalent deviate is increased by 5.0 yielding a "PROBIT"
INT	(B) = largest integer $\leq \lvert(A)\rvert$; (B) will have the same sign as (A)
MOD	(C) = remainder upon division of (A) by (B). (B) > 0.
MAX	(C) = the larger of (A) and (B)
MIN	(C) = the smaller of (A) and (B)
SIN	(B) = sin(A); $\lvert(A)\rvert < 2.2 \times 10^{14}$, (A) in radians
COS	(B) = cos(A); $\lvert(A)\rvert < 2.2 \times 10^{14}$, (A) in radians
ATN	(B) = arctan(A)
THF	(B) = tanh(A)
ASN	(B) = arcsin(A); $\lvert(A)\rvert \leq 1$
GEX	$(C) = (A)^{(B)}$
DCT	(A) is rounded to an integer, I. If I = 0, (D) = (B). If $I \geq 1$, (D) = (C). If I < 0, error termination of problem.
POL	It is assumed that $1 \leq (A) \leq B$; B may be thought of as the number of levels of some variable in an analysis of variance, and (A) is the particular level assigned to the observation under question. C is the number of orthogonal polynomials which are stored starting at (D). C < B−1.

continued

000 0144

000 0144

Code	*Transformation*
OUT	End of set instructions

Finish Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	FINISH

Used after last problem.

Order of Cards

More than one problem can be processed consecutively. The following example illustrat^s the order of cards.

Program Control Cards for problem 1
   Problem Card
   Heading Card(s), if any
   Format Card(s) for constants, if any
   Constants Card(s), if any
   Format Card(s) for data
   Op Card(s) (at least one card with Op code OUT)
Data Cards for problem 1
Program Control Cards for problem 2
Data Cards for problem 2
:
Program Control Cards for last problem
Data Cards for last problem
Finish Card

000 0144

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLEM4000          10    5    1    6    0  6 6 1        .001        1-1
    SAMPLE PROBLEM
ENDHED
  5   (F2.0,F5.2,F6.0,2F6.2,2F6.0)
MOV  1   6801
OUT
 1 0250     25  2500    150     34    64
 2 1300     21  2100    087     36    65
 3 0350     22  2200    043     41    82
 4 0175     09  0130    180     15    23
 5 0300     23  2300    200     33    64
 6 0200     10  0060    330     13    16
 7 0550     07  0140    340     16    12
 8 0600     06  0080    500     11    27
 9 0130     08  0270    150     19    48
10 0500     18  0360    180     27    50
FINISH
```

671

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
UMST580    STEPWISE REGRESSION

PROBLEM CARD IS PRINTED BELOW

                 1111111111222222222233333333334444444444555555555566666666667777777777 8
      12345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890123456789012345678901234567890
      PROBLEM4000         10    5    1    6    0  6 6 1         .001           1-1        U58T1
   SAMPLE PROBLEM                                                               U58T1        3


       NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS =      10
       NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN ANALYSIS =       5
       NUMBER OF DEPENDENT VARIABLES IN ANALYSIS   =       1
       NUMBER OF INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN INPUT DATA =      6
       NUMBER OF DEPENDENT VARIABLES IN INPUT DATA   =      0
       TOLERANCE FACTOR FOR MATRIX INVERSION =      .0010000
       PROBABILITY LEVEL FOR DELETING VARIABLES =  .400000

       SUMS OF X VALUES
 ( 1)   4.355000E+01     ( 2)   1.490000E+02     ( 3)   1.014000E+02     ( 4)   2.160000E+01
 ( 5)   2.450000E+02     (

       RAW XX MATRIX
( 1, 1)  2.9650250E+02     ( 1, 2)  6.9215000E+02     ( 1, 3)  5.1898500E+02     ( 1, 4)  9.1965000E+01
( 1, 5)  1.1614500E+03     (
( 2, 2)  2.7330000E+03     ( 2, 3)  2.1977000E+03     ( 2, 4)  2.5863000E+02     ( 2, 5)  4.3480000E+03
( 3, 3)  2.1039000E+03     ( 3, 4)  1.3484000E+02     ( 3, 5)  3.4740000E+03     (
( 4, 4)  6.3371800E+01     ( 4, 5)  4.2235000E+02     (
( 5, 5)  7.0830000E+03     (

       XY CROSS PRODUCTS

Y( 1)
       X( 1)  2.096650E+03          X( 2)  8.138000E+03          X( 3)  6.628500E+03          X( 4)  7.478100E+02
       X( 5)  1.329400E+04          X(

       SUMS OF Y SQUARED
 ( 1)   2.560300E+04     (

       SUMS OF Y VALUES
 ( 1)   4.510000E+02     (

       WEIGHTED DEGREES OF FREEDOM=    10



       MEAN VALUES OF X
 ( 1)   4.355000E+00     ( 2)   1.490000E+01     ( 3)   1.014000E+01     ( 4)   2.160000E+00
 ( 5)   2.450000E+01     (
       SUM (XX),CORRECTED FOR MEANS
( 1, 1)  1.0684225E+02     ( 1, 2)  4.3255000E+01     ( 1, 3)  7.7388000E+01     ( 1, 4) -2.1030000E+00
( 1, 5)  9.4475000E+01     (
( 2, 2)  5.1290000E+02     ( 2, 3)  6.8684000E+02     ( 2, 4) -6.3210000E+01     ( 2, 5)  6.9750000E+02
( 3, 3)  1.0757040E+03     ( 3, 4) -8.4184000E+01     ( 3, 5)  9.8970000E+02     (
( 4, 4)  1.6715800E+01     ( 4, 5) -1.0685000E+02     (
( 5, 5)  1.0805000E+03     (
       SUM (XY),CORRECTED FOR MEANS

Y( 1)
       X( 1)  1.325450E+02          X( 2)  1.418100E+03          X( 3)  2.055360E+03          X( 4) -2.263500E+02
       X( 5)  2.244500E+03          X(
       SUM (YY),CORRECTED FOR MEANS
 ( 1)   5.262900E+03     (
       MEAN VALUES OF Y
 ( 1)   4.510000E+01     (
```

continued

```
        XY CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS

Y( 1)
        X( 1)   .176758          X( 2)   .863133          X( 3)   .863831          X( 4)  -.763140
        X( 5)   .941228          X(

        CORRELATION MATRIX
( 1, 1)  1.0000000E+00    ( 1, 2)  1.8477723E-01    ( 1, 3)  2.2827362E-01    ( 1, 4) -4.9762728E-02
( 1, 5)  2.7805647E-01    (
( 2, 2)  1.0000000E+00    ( 2, 3)  9.2468293E-01    ( 2, 4) -6.8266220E-01    ( 2, 5)  9.3694797E-01
( 3, 3)  1.0000000E+00    ( 3, 4) -6.2779750E-01    ( 3, 5)  9.1800446E-01    (
( 4, 4)  1.0000000E+00    ( 4, 5) -7.9505753E-01    (
( 5, 5)  1.0000000E+00    (
        DETERMINANT=   3.2918988*10**    -3

        REQUIRED NORM=   5.000000E-06
        NORM(     1)=   6.241462E-13
        DESIRED INVERSE OBTAINED DURING ITERATION NO.    1
        INVERSE OF CORRELATION MATRIX
( 1, 1)  1.3582070E+00    ( 1, 2)  1.1156399E+00    ( 1, 3)  3.7573487E-01    ( 1, 4) -9.2553338E-01
( 1, 5) -2.5037333E+00    (
( 2, 2)  1.1526399E+01    ( 2, 3) -3.5820155E+00    ( 2, 4) -1.4765574E+00    ( 2, 5) -8.9954886E+00
( 3, 3)  9.2856371E+00    ( 3, 4) -2.1449873E+00    ( 3, 5) -6.9779579E+00    (
( 4, 4)  3.9942703E+00    ( 4, 5)  6.7855906E+00    (
( 5, 5)  2.1925216E+01    (
        INVERSE OF XPRIMEX MATRIX
( 1, 1)  1.2712265E-02    ( 1, 2)  4.7658039E-03    ( 1, 3)  1.1083160E-03    ( 1, 4) -2.1900649E-02
( 1, 5) -7.3689257E-03    (
( 2, 2)  2.2472994E-02    ( 2, 3) -4.8224165E-03    ( 2, 4) -1.5946685E-02    ( 2, 5) -1.2083591E-02
( 3, 3)  8.6321489E-03    ( 3, 4) -1.5996123E-02    ( 3, 5) -6.4724629E-03    (
( 4, 4)  2.3895179E-01    ( 4, 5)  5.0490734E-02    (
( 5, 5)  2.0291731E-02    (


REGRESSION ANALYSIS ON Y( 1)

          ANOVA

SOURCE        SUM OF SQUARES     DEGREES OF FREEDOM

TOTAL         5.26290000E+03        9
REGRESSION    4.74195556E+03        5
ERROR         5.20944442E+02        4


VARIANCE              = 1.30236110E+02
STANDARD DEVIATION    = 1.14121037E+01
CORRELATION COEF.     = 9.49218471E-01
R SQUARED             = 9.01015706E-01

          COEFFICIENT      STANDARD ERROR        T RATIO        F RATIO      SUM OF SQUARES
 ( 0)    -6.8388448E+00     3.3008716E+01      -.2071830       .0429248
 ( 1)    -8.6101962E-01     1.2866996E+00      -.6691691       .4477873      5.8318073E+01
 ( 2)    -9.2325407E-01     1.7107879E+00      -.5396660       .2912394      3.7929885E+01
 ( 3)     1.4368595E-01     1.0602912E+00       .1355156       .0183645      2.3917165E+00
 ( 4)     8.4510838E-01     5.5785438E+00       .1514926       .0229500      2.9889217E+00
 ( 5)     2.7005168E+00     1.6256433E+00      1.6611988      2.7595816      3.5939718E+02

REQUIRED PROBABILITY= .400000
PROBABILITY FOR X( 3)= .270070
DELETE X( 3)

          ANOVA

SOURCE        SUM OF SQUARES     DEGREES OF FREEDOM

TOTAL         5.26290000E+03        9
REGRESSION    4.73956384E+03        4
ERROR         5.23336158E+02        5


VARIANCE              = 1.04667232E+02
STANDARD DEVIATION    = 1.02307004E+01
CORRELATION COEF.     = 9.48979061E-01
R SQUARED             = 9.00561257E-01
```

continued

	COEFFICIENT	STANDARD ERROR	T RATIO	F RATIO	SUM OF SQUARES
(0)	-9.7122524E+00	2.2679049E+01	-.4282478	.1833962	
(1)	-8.7946804E-01	1.1470237E+00	-.7667392	.5878890	6.1532717E+01
(2)	-8.4298281E-01	1.4388204E+00	-.5858847	.3432608	3.5928161E+01
(4)	1.1113710E+00	4.6805827E+00	.2374429	.0563791	5.9010458E+00
(5)	2.8082538E+00	1.2711875E+00	2.2091578	4.8803783	5.1081569E+02

REQUIRED PROBABILITY= .400000
PROBABILITY FOR X(4)= .344249
DELETE X(4)

ANOVA

SOURCE	SUM OF SQUARES	DEGREES OF FREEDOM
TOTAL	5.26290000E+03	9
REGRESSION	4.73366280E+03	3
ERROR	5.29237204E+02	6

VARIANCE = 8.82062006E+01
STANDARD DEVIATION = 9.39181562E+00
CORRELATION COEF. = 9.48388108E-01
R SQUARED = 8.99440004E-01

	COEFFICIENT	STANDARD ERROR	T RATIO	F RATIO	SUM OF SQUARES
(0)	-4.7312901E+00	7.9120436E+00	-.5979858	.3575871	
(1)	-7.7408726E-01	9.7095548E-01	-.7972428	.6355961	5.6063515E+01
(2)	-7.1086133E-01	1.2180710E+00	-.5835959	.3405842	3.0041641E+01
(5)	2.6038479E+00	8.5863077E-01	3.0325584	9.1964102	8.1118040E+02

ALL VARIABLES HAVE PROBABILITIES EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN .400000

RESIDUAL INFORMATION

RUN NO.	Y(1)	PREDICTION	DIFFERENCE	DIF/STD DEV.	WEIGHT	STD. ERROR	DIF/STD.ERR
1	6.400000E+01	6.409279E+01	-9.278764E-02	-.009880	1.000000	11.351700	-.008174
2	6.500000E+01	6.401601E+01	9.839875E-01	.104771	1.000000	12.650930	.077780
3	8.200000E+01	8.367822E+01	-1.678220E+00	-.178690	1.000000	12.136578	-.138278
4	2.300000E+01	2.657402E+01	-3.574024E+00	-.380547	1.000000	10.354827	-.345155
5	6.400000E+01	6.252362E+01	1.476381E+00	.157199	1.000000	10.690141	.138107
6	1.600000E+01	2.046195E+01	-4.461945E+00	-.475089	1.000000	10.824578	-.412205
7	1.200000E+01	2.769677E+01	-1.569677E+01	-1.671324	1.000000	10.606269	-1.479952
8	2.700000E+01	1.500135E+01	1.199865E+01	1.277565	1.000000	10.917972	1.098982
9	4.800000E+01	3.804862E+01	9.951384E+00	1.059580	1.000000	11.269045	.883073
10	5.000000E+01	4.890666E+01	1.093337E+00	.116414	1.000000	10.065968	.108617

LISTING OF THE DATA ANALYZED

1	2.50000	25.00000	25.00000	1.50000	34.00000	64.00000
2	13.00000	21.00000	21.00000	.87000	36.00000	65.00000
3	3.50000	22.00000	22.00000	.43000	41.00000	82.00000
4	1.75000	9.00000	1.30000	1.80000	15.00000	23.00000
5	3.00000	23.00000	23.00000	2.00000	33.00000	64.00000
6	2.00000	10.00000	.60000	3.30000	13.00000	16.00000
7	5.50000	7.00000	1.40000	3.40000	16.00000	12.00000
8	6.00000	6.00000	.80000	5.00000	11.00000	27.00000
9	1.30000	8.00000	2.70000	1.50000	19.00000	48.00000
10	5.00000	18.00000	3.60000	1.80000	27.00000	50.00000

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COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Output, the central processor unit time was 0.612 seconds. At the current rate for the University of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.), the computer time cost $0.12 plus a small charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $0.30 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST580

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Cross Classification
CALLING NAME	UMST590
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Minnesota University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Robert Ellis, Department of Journalism University of South Dakota
LANGUAGE	CDC Fortran IV
COMPUTER	CDC6600 (Scope 3.1.6)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing currently available
CONTACT	William Craig, EIN Tech. Rep., Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, Univ. of Minn., 311 Walter Library, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 Tel.: (612) 373-7833

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program generates a cross-tabulation, i.e. a bivariate frequency distribution, for pairs of variables. As an option, a distribution may be formed for each value of a third variable or for each pair of values of a third and a fourth variable, i.e., using one or two control variables. Missing data options may interpret blanks and non-numerics as missing data, or read missing data tags, or convert plus and minus punches to numeric values. The data may be used as given, or they may be grouped into intervals before a plot is formed. The data may be real or integer numbers. A transgeneration subprogram is included.

The following may be selected as output.

1. Chi square and contingency coefficient C.
2. Column and row percentages and percentages to the overall total of the table.
3. Nonparametric correlation coefficients: Kendall tau with associated z; Goodman—Kruskal gamma, and Somers dyx and dxy. (Note: for a 2X2 table, gamma = Yule's Q.)

Limitations

1. Number of variables $2 \leq NVAR \leq 80$
   Number of observations $NOBS \leq 40{,}000$

continued

2. Total data input (NOBS X NV) $\leq$ 40,000 where NV is the largest integer contained in $\frac{NVAR + 9}{10}$;
   e.g., 10,000 observations on 40 variables, or
   5,000 observations on 80 variables.
3. The number of levels on any variable must be $\leq$ 20, not including missing data. Values taken on may be any real number, but only 20 distinct values may occur. In order to meet this restriction, Maximum and Minimum Cards, transgeneration or one of the recoding options (Interval or PICK) may be used.
4. Maximum table size is 20 X 20.

Formulae

Let x_{ij} be the data element in the ith row and jth column.

Sums of columns:

$$n_{.j} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} X_{ij} \text{ where r is the number of rows.}$$

Sums of rows:

$$n_{i.} = \sum_{j=1}^{c} X_{ij} \text{ where c is the number of columns.}$$

Total:

$$N = \sum_{j=1}^{c} n_{.j}$$

Chi square:

$$\text{Chi square} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{c} \left[\frac{[X_{ij} - \frac{n_{.j}n_{i.}}{N}]^2}{\frac{n_{.j}n_{i.}}{N}} \right] = N\left[\left\langle \sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{c} \frac{X_{ij}^{2}}{n_{i.}n_{.j}} \right\rangle - 1\right]$$

The latter form is used in the program.

Degrees of freedom: d.f. = (r−1)(c−1)
Where missing data or subtables result in zero rows or columns, the message 'ADJUSTED TO ______ FOR THIS TABLE' will appear.

Yates' continuity correction, applied to 2 X 2 tables:

If $X_{ij} < f_{ij}$ then use X_{ij} + 1/2

continued

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If $X_{ij} > f_{ij}$ then use $X_{ij} - 1/2$

If $X_{ij} = f_{ij}$ then use X_{ij}

Expected frequencies:

$$f_{ij} = n_{i.} \times n_{.j}/N$$

Contingency coefficient:

$$C = \sqrt{\text{Chi square} / (N + \text{Chi square})}$$

where Chi square has not been corrected for continuity in the case of a 2 X 2 table.

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} \sum_{j=2}^{c} (X_{ij} X_{kl}) \quad \text{where } k = (i+1), \ldots, r \text{ and } l = 1, \ldots, (j-1)$$

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^{r-1} \sum_{j=1}^{c-1} (X_{ij} X_{kl}) \quad \text{where } k = (i+1), \ldots, r \text{ and } l = (j+1), \ldots, c$$

$$S = P - Q$$

Kendall Tau:

1. For square table (i.e., r = c):

$$\text{Tau B} = \frac{S}{\sqrt{1/2N(N-1)-T} \quad \sqrt{1/2N(N-1)-U}}$$

$$\text{where } T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{r} n_{i.}(n_{i.} - 1)$$

$$\text{and } U = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{c} n_{.j}(n_{.j} - 1)$$

2. For non-square table (i.e., $r \neq c$):

$$\text{Tau C} = \frac{2S}{N^2 (\frac{m-1}{m})} \quad \text{where m is smaller of r, c}$$

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Sampling variance of S:

$$\mathrm{Var} = \frac{1}{18}\left[N(N-1)(2N+S) - \sum_{i=1}^{r} n_{i.}(n_{i.}-1)(2n_{i.}+5) - \sum_{j=1}^{c} n_{.j}(n_{.j}-1)(2n_{.j}+5)\right]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{9N(N-1)(N-2)}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_{i.}(n_{i.}-1)(n_{i.}-2)\right]$$

$$\left[\sum_{j=1}^{c} n_{.j}(n_{.j}-1)(n_{.j}-2)\right] + \frac{1}{2N(N-1)}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_{i.}(n_{i.}-1)\right]$$

$$\left[\sum_{j=1}^{c} n_{.j}(n_{.j}-1)\right]$$

Normal deviate:

$$Z(s) = \frac{S}{\sqrt{\mathrm{Var}}}$$

(Continuity correction): Given a 2 X 2 table the absolute value of S is reduced by 1/2 N with the restriction that if $|S| \leq 1/2\ N$, S = 0. For all other tables, $|S|$ is reduced by 1.

Goodman-Kruskal Gamma:

Gamma = S/(P+Q)

Somers d:

$$d_{xy} = \frac{S}{\frac{1}{2}\left[N^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{r} n_{i.}^2\right)\right]} \qquad d_{xy} = \frac{S}{\frac{1}{2}\left[N^2 - \left(\sum_{j=1}^{c} n_{.j}^2\right)\right]}$$

continued

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REFERENCES

Hays, W.L., *Statistics for Psychologists* (New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston Inc., 1963), pp. 652-656.

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McNemar, Q., *Psychological Statistics* (3rd ed.; New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1962).

Somers, R.H., "A New Asymmetric Measure of Association for Ordinal Variables," Am. Soc. Rev., *27* (1962), pp. 799–816.

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USER INSTRUCTIONS

System Control Cards

System Control Cards will be prepared by Univ. of Minnesota personnel.

Program Control Cards

Problem Card

* indicates information which must be provided. Other fields are options and may be left blank if not desired.

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
*1-- 8		PROBLEM
*8–12	NOBS	Positive integer: the number of observations or sets of Data Cards to be read in. 0 or blank: number of observations is counted by computer. An I field must be provided for counting and an End of Data Card must follow the data (see Optional Cards). The I field must be the first field read and is not counted as a variable.
*13–14	NVAR	Number of variables (does not include the optional counting variable; NVAR $\leq$ 80).
*15–16	NFC	Number of Variable Format Cards. If zero or blank, NFC = 1 is assumed. 0 $\leq$ NFC $\leq$ 9.
17–18	NTGC	Number of Transgeneration Cards (optional).
19–20	NVA	Number of variables added by transgenerations (optional).
21–22	NLV	Number of labeled variables (optional).
*23–24	MODE	1: input of NVAR variables (no missing data). Format Card must read data with X, F or E fields. 2: input of NVAR variables. All blank and all non-numerical fields are considered as missing data.

continued

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
*23–24		Format Cards must read data with X or A fields. Data must be integers only. 3: input of NVAR variables, first reading a Missing Data Tag Card (see Optional Cards). Then identity between Tag Card and data indicates missing data. Blanks are read as zeros. Format Card must read data with X, F or E fields. 4: input of NVAR variables. A minus punch is converted to a value of 11, a plus punch to a value 12. Data must be read with X or A format fields. 5: same as mode = 4 except that in addition a 0 is converted to a value of 10.
25–26	NIC	Number of Interval Cards to be read. NIC $\leq$ NVAR + NVA (optional).
27–28	NPC	Number of Pick Cards to be read, NPC $\leq$ NVAR + NVA (optional).
*29–30	NSC	Number of Select Cards to be read. NSC $\leq$ 99.
31	MAP	1: table output is suppressed. 0 or blank: table is printed.
32	NCHI	1: Chi square and contingency coefficient printed. 2: expected Frequencies and Chi square contingency printed. 0 or blank: otherwise.
33	NPCT	1: table of percentages to overall total is desired. 0 or blank: otherwise.
34	NPCTR	1: percentages of row total are desired. 0 or blank: otherwise.
35	NPCTC	1: percentages of column total are desired. 0 or blank: otherwise.
36	NTAU	1: nonparametric correlation coefficients are desired. 0 or blank: otherwise.

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Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
37	MAXMIN	1: Maximum and Minimum Value Cards are to be read. (see Optional Cards) 0 or blank: otherwise
38	LTAPE	1: data tape is to be rewound before the data is read. This must not be used if data tape is on cards or it will destroy the computer program for that run. 0: data tape is not to be rewound by the program.
39	KORD	0 or blank: tables will be printed so that values on the vertical axis run from high at top to low at bottom (axes in same directions as a correlation diagram). 1: values on vertical axis are reversed in order so low values are at top, high at bottom.
40		blank
41–80	IDENT	Alphanumeric identification of the problem.

Format Cards

The Format Cards must provide for reading one value for every variable one observation at a time. The variables are considered to be indexed or numbered by a subscript assigned according to the order in which they are read from the Data Cards. The Format Cards must contain only X, E, or F fields unless an I field is needed for counting (see Optional Cards), or the missing data mode requires A fields to be used.

Data Input

The Data Cards must be punched in accordance with the format given on the Format Card. One observation must be read for each variable from one card or set of cards. If NOBS is not given on the program, there must be a non-negative integer in the first field (an I field) read by the Format Card for use in counting observations. (See also End of Data Cards).

Select Cards

These cards specify table construction. The number of cards must be punched in Cols. 29–30 of the Problem Card. The maximum

continued

table size is 20 X 20. Note that the amount of computer time used is directly proportional to the number of Select Cards.

Columns	*Contents*
1–6	SELECT
7–9	The index number of the dependent[α] (row) variable. I.e., the order number corresponding to the order in which that variable is read from the Data Card.
10–12	Number of the first control variable, if any.
13–15	Number of the second control variable, if any.
16–18	The number of independent variables to be read from the following list, ≤ 30.
19–20	blank
21–22	The number of the first independent variable.
23–24	The number of the second independent variable.
⋮	⋮
79–80	The number of the thirtieth independent variable.

[α]This variable will be referred to as the dependent variable although it need not be such to the user. It will always appear on the vertical axis of the table.

Note: A bivariate distribution will be formed between the dependent variable and each of the independent variables in turn. If a variable is indicated for the first control variable a distribution will be formed for each level of the first control variable, e.g., if the first control variable has five levels, five tables will be formed between each independent variable and the dependent variable. Each of these sub-tables will be based only on observations having the same value on the control variable. If two control variables are specified, a sub-table will be formed for each combination of levels on the two controlled variables, e.g., if the first control variable has five levels and the second control variable has four, then twenty sub-tables will be formed.

Caution: The ingenious user will find it theoretically possible to generate 1.2 million tables (and 2.4 million pages of output) for each Problem Card. Therefore, considerable self-restraint is required in the selection of tables and especially sub-tables.

continued

Output of percentages should be requested only if necessary, and then only that one set (by row, column, or entire table) which will be most useful. As a general rule, no more than 100 to 200 tables (depending on tables size and output options) should be requested by any one job. Users who insist on requesting large numbers of tables should do one or all of the following:

a. do preliminary analysis with a straight correlation program;
b. suppress table printout of this program by placing a 1 in Col. 31 of the Problem Card thereby obtaining statistics only;
c. advise the computer operator by a prominent note attached to the job deck how many pages of output are expected, and be prepared to wait.

Finish Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	FINISH

This card terminates the program.

Optional Cards

Transgeneration Cards

Each Transgeneration Card specifies the transformation or variable generation desired. The number of Transgeneration Cards must be specified in Cols. 17–18 of the Problem Card. The new variable or transformed variable may replace one of the existing variables or may be added to the original set of variables. Transformations are done sequentially; thus, two variables may be added in one transformation and the square root of the sum may be done in the next transformation. The number of variables added (NVA) to the original set must be specified in Cols. 19–20 of the Problem Card. There are NVAR variables originally read into the problem from input cards, to which NVA variables are added, resulting in NFVAR final variables. NFVAR must be $\leq$ 80. Any of the NFVAR variables can be changed or relocated as desired by the appropriate indication on a Transgeneration Card. At no point in the program may an index number larger than NFVAR be used. This option handles missing data; the result of the transgeneration will be a missing data code whenever any of the elements used in the transgeneration for a particular observation is missing, e.g., if variables x and y are to be added together, the result for observation n will be a missing

continued

data code if either x or y (or both) is missing for that observation. If many variables are to be summed and only the sum used thereafter, it is recommended that the user do this in a separate program and use the resulting data file (containing only those variables to be cross-classified) as input to this program.

Notation

x:	the variable prior to transgeneration
x':	the transformed variable which (depending on the instruction in the Transgeneration Card) replaces the original variable x or becomes a new variable
c:	a constant
A,B:	specified variable numbers, or indices
*:	indicates multiplication

Code	*Transgeneration*	*Restrictions*
01	$x' = \sqrt{x}$	$x \geq 0$
02	$x' = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}$	$x \geq 0$
03	$x' = \log_{10}(x)$	$x > 0$
04	$x' = e^{x}$	$x < 740$
05	$x' = \arcsin \sqrt{x}$	$-1 \leq x \leq 1$
06	not defined	
07	$x' = 1/x$	$x \neq 0$
08	$x' = x + c$	
09	$x' = x*c$	
10	$x' = x^{c}$	$x > 0$
11	$x' = x_A + x_B$	
12	$x' = x_A - x_B$	
13	$x' = x_A * x_B$	
14	$x' = x_A / x_B$	$x_B \neq 0$

continued

Code	*Transgeneration*	*Restriction*
15	if $x \leq c$, set $x' = 1$ otherwise, $x' = 0$	
16	if $x_A \geq x_B$, set $x' = 1$ otherwise, $x' = 0$	
17	$x' = \log_e(x)$	$x > 0$
18	not defined	
19	not defined	
20	$x' = \sin(x)$	$\lvert x\rvert < 2.2 \times 10^{14}$, x in radians
21	$x' = \cos(x)$	$\lvert x\rvert < 2.2 \times 10^{14}$, x in radians
22	$x' = \arctan(x)$	
23	$x' = {x_A}^{x_B}$	$x_A > 0$
24	$x' = c^x$	$c > 0$
25	if $x = c$, set x' to missing data code	
26	if $x \geq c$, set x' to missing data code	
27	if $x < c$, set x' to missing data code	
28*	if $x < 0$, set $x' = 11$ if $x > 0$, set $x' = 12$ otherwise, $x' = x$	
29*	if $x = 0$, set $x' = 10$ if $x < 0$, set $x' = 11$ if $x > 0$, set $x' = 12$ otherwise, $x' = x$	

**Note*: Codes 28 and 29 simulate Mode 4 and Mode 5 for particular variables. These variables must be read in an A format with Mode = 1 and all other variables must be read in an F format. Non-numerics other than those specified will be treated as missing data. Maximum and Minimum Value Cards may not be used. Pick Cards may not be used with these variables. These Transgeneration Cards must preceed any others involving the same

continued

variables. Interval Cards may be used. The use of these codes is not recommended unless absolutely necessary, and then the user should see a consultant familiar with the program.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	TRNGEN
7– 9	Variable number to be assigned to x' ($\leq$ NVAR + NVA)
10–11	Transgeneration code (01...29)
12–14	Variable index number A, or index number of x
15–20	Variable index number B, or constant c (punched right-justified in Col. 20, unless decimal point is punched)

Label Cards

Identification labels may be printed as part of the table for any or all of the variables. The number of labels to be read, if any, must be punched in Cols. 21–22 of the Problem Card. The labels are punched one to seven to a card in accordance with the format below and may be in any order; any of the five fields on the card may be used or left blank so long as the other labels and corresponding variable numbers are in the correct column. Variables for which a label is not provided will be labelled with blanks.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 5	LABEL
6– 8	blank
9–10	Variable number for following label.
11–20	Any 1–10 character identification for the preceding variable number
21–23	blank
24–25	Another variable number
26–35	Corresponding identification
36–38	blank
39–40	Variable number
41–50	Corresponding identification
51–53	blank

continued

Columns	*Contents*
54–55	Variable number
56–65	Corresponding identification
66–68	blank
69–70	Variable number
71–80	Corresponding identification

Interval Cards

These cards instruct the computer to collapse data into intervals as specified on the cards and set maximum and minimum values. One card is required for each variable to be grouped. The number of such cards must be punched in Cols. 25–26 of the Problem Card. The upper limits for each interval to be formed are specified on the card, except that any value less than the smallest value or greater than that largest value will be treated as missing data. The upper limit of the first interval will be the second smallest value. The values on the card may be in any order. The values are read with a format of F5.0, i.e., the decimal point is assumed to be at the right unless it is punched.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	INTRVL
7– 8	Variable number
9–10	Number of interval values to be read ($\leq$ 21), i.e., the number of intervals plus one.
11–15	The minimum value, below which any data are considered as missing.
16–20	Largest value to be included in the first (lowest) interval.
21–25	Largest value to be included in second interval.
⋮	Continue in 5–columns fields for the number of values punched in Cols. 9–10, beginning in Col. 1 of second card if necessary. End with largest value to be included in the highest interval. Higher values will be interpreted as missing data.

Pick Cards

These cards provide a means for common data-reordering problems which otherwise would be quite difficult with standard transgenerations. The card contains 20 fields corresponding to data

continued

input values of 0...19. The number punched by the user is the value to be given to the corresponding input value. For example, if the user wishes to recode all 0's, 2's, and 4's to a value of 1, and all 1's, 3's, and 5's to a value of 2, then the number "1" should be punched in fields 0, 2 and 4, and the "2" in fields 1, 3, and 5. Input values for which a number is not supplied by the user will be treated as missing data. The number of cards of this type must be punched in Cols. 27–28 of the Problem Card.
Note: Input values less than 0 or greater than 19 will be treated as missing data. Floating point numbers within the above range will be truncated to integers before recoding, e.g., 5.307 will be truncated to 5.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 4	PICK
5– 6	blank
7– 8	Variable number
9–10	blank
11–12	Value to be given to an input value of 0 (Caution: If field is not used, leave blank, do not fill with 00's unless conversion to 0 is desired.)
13–14	Value to be given to an input value of 1
15–16	Value to be given to an input value of 2
⋮	⋮
49–50	Value to be given to an input value of 19
51–80	blank

PICK and INTRVL options may not be used for the same variables.

Missing Data Identification Card(s)

This card is required if MODE = 3 in Cols. 23–24 of the Problem Card. It is punched exactly the same as the Data Cards and is read from File 2 by the input format specified by the user. One value is read off this card for each variable. Each Data Card set is matched with the Missing Identification set to identify missing values. If the value of a variable on a Data Card set is the same as the value for that variable on the Missing Data Identification set, the value of the variable on the Data Card is identified as missing.

continued

Identification of an input data value for observation n of variable x as missing results in observation n being dropped for all distributions (and subsequent statistics) involving variable x but the observation is retained for distributions not involving variable x.

Maximum and Minimum Value Cards

These cards are required if Col. 37 of the Problem Card = 1. One value is read off this card for each variable according to the data input format specified by the user. The cards are punched in exactly the same format as the Data Cards. Each Data Card set is matched with the Maximum Value set and the Minimum Value set to identify missing (out of range) data. If the value of a variable in the data set is less than the value for that variable on the Minimum Value set or greater than the value of that variable on the Maximum Value set, the value of the variable on the Data Card will be identified as missing. The Maximum Value set is read first, then the Minimum Value set. If the Maximum Value for a given variable is less than the Minimum Value for the same variable, an error message will be issued and the job aborted. If the maximum and minimum values for the same variable are equal (including both blank), the maximum will be set to 9.0×10^{100} and the minimum value to -9.0×10^{100}.

End of Data Cards (This card is used only if NOBS is 0 or blank) It must have a -1 punched in the first (I) field as specified by the Format Card. If the Format Card specified more than one Data Card read as a set, the -1 card must be followed by the appropriate number of blank cards, to make a complete set.

Order of Cards

More than one problem can be processed consecutively. The following example illustrates the order of cards.

Program Control Cards for problem 1
- Problem Card
- Format Card(s)
- Transgeneration Cards (optional)
- Label Cards (optional)
- Interval Cards (optional)
- Pick Cards (optional)
- Missing Data Value Cards (optional)
- Maximum Value Cards (optional)
- Minimum Value Cards (optional)

continued

Data Cards for problem 1 (unless separate data file is used)
End of Data Card for problem 1 (optional)
Select Cards for problem 1
Program Control Cards for problem 2
Data Cards for problem 2
End of Data Card for problem 2
Select Cards for problem 2
.
.
.
Finish Card

Processing Order

The use of several program options in the same problem may result in complex interactions among them, and, if care is not excerised, unwanted results. The program uses the following processing order in converting data:

1. Any conversion specified by Mode (including detection of blanks and non-numerics or missing data value comparison, as opted).
2. Check against maximum and minimum values (if opted).
3. Recoding specified by PICK Card (if opted).
4. Conversion by TRNGEN Cards (if opted).
5. Conversion by INTRVL Cards (if opted).
6. A frequency distribution of current values is formed for each variable. At this point the number of different values for a given variable (excluding missing data) must not exceed 20; if it does, an error message will be issued and the job aborted.
7. Construction of tables according to SELECT Cards.

Note 1: A missing identification code (7HMISSING), once generated, will cause the element to be by-passed in subsequent transgenerations or other data conversions.
Note 2: PICK and INTRVL options are mutually exclusive for a given variable.

REFERENCE

1. Anderson, D., and Frisch, M., *UMST Computer Programs Manual: Statistical Programs for Use on the Control Data Corporation 6600 Computer* (Revised; Minneapolis, Minn.: Univ. of Minn., Univ. Comp. Ctr., Fall 1969), Introduction, Sec. VII.

000 0145

```
SAMPLE INPUT
PROBLEM        2 1        1      1 21111    KRAM TEST NEXT GOOD PROBLEM
(I2,8X,2F1)
           39
           11
           11
           31
           31
           19
           39
           51
           21
           23
           51
           10
           29
           31
           32
           32
            1
           11
           11
           11
           31
           51
-1
SELECT  1        1   2
FINISH
```


000 0145

000 0145

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
UMST590 (SSRFC) CROSS CLASSIFICATION                    KRAM TEST NEXT GOOD PROBLEM

        NOBS =    -0   NVAR =  2   NFC =  1   NTGC = -0   NVA = -0   NLV = -0
        MODE =  1   NIC = -0   NPC = -0   NSC =  1   OPTIONS = -0 2 1 1 1 1-0-0-0
        INPUT FORMAT IS (I2,8X,2F1)

        NO. OF OBSERVATIONS READ =    22
        THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF 00043300
```

continued

000 0145

000 0145

ROW VARIABLE 1 BY COL VARIABLE 2

VALUES	TOTAL	0	1	2	3	9
5.000	3	0	3	0	0	0
3.000	8	0	4	2	0	2
2.000	3	0	1	0	1	1
1.000	7	1	5	0	0	1
-0.	1	0	1	0	0	0
TOTAL	22	1	14	2	1	4

EXPECTED FREQUENCIES (ROUNDED)

5.000	.1	1.9	.3	.1	.5
3.000	.4	5.1	.7	.4	1.5
2.000	.1	1.9	.3	.1	.5
1.000	.3	4.5	.6	.3	1.3
-0.	.0	.6	.1	.0	.2

CHI SQUARE = 14.910 C = .636 DF = 16

TAU-B = .098 Z(S) = .484 S = 1.500E+01
GAMMA = .152 DYX = .113 DXY = .085

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL

5.000		0.0	13.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.000		0.0	18.2	9.1	0.0	9.1
2.000		0.0	4.5	0.0	4.5	4.5
1.000		4.5	22.7	0.0	0.0	4.5
-0.		0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	22					

PERCENTAGE OF COLUMN TOTAL

5.000	0.0	21.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.000	0.0	28.6	100.0	0.0	50.0
2.000	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	25.0
1.000	100.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	25.0
-0.	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	1	14	2	1	4

PERCENTAGE OF ROW TOTAL

5.000	3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
3.000	8	0.0	50.0	25.0	0.0	25.0
2.000	3	0.0	33.3	0.0	33.3	33.3
1.000	7	14.3	71.4	0.0	0.0	14.3
-0.	1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

000 0145

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Output, the central processor time was 0.306 seconds. At the current rate for the Univ. of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.), the computer time cost $0.06 plus a charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $0.16 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST590

000 0146

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Descriptive Statistics
CALLING NAME	UMST600
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Minnesota University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Unknown
LANGUAGE	CDC Fortran IV
COMPUTER	CDC6600 (Scope 3.1.6)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listings currently available
CONTACT	William Craig, EIN Tech. Rep. Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, Univ. of Minn., 311 Walter Library, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 Tel.: (612) 373-7833

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

UMST600 provides a nearly complete description of the distribution of each of up to 999 variables. For each variable (X) the following measures are calculated: $\sum X$, $\sum X^2$, $\sum(X-\bar{X})^2$, mean, variance, and standard deviation. Each measure is produced after reading in all observations, but options exist to identify missing data so that the measures may pertain to a different subset of the total number of observations for each variable. The count of non-missing observations is output for each variable. There is no limit on the number of observations to be processed.

Several options are available which make the program more useful. The user may opt to produce $\sum X^3$, $\sum X^4$, $\sum(X-\bar{X})^3$ and $\sum(X-\bar{X})^4$. He may also opt to print the maximum and minimum value for each variable. X value (from largest to smallest), frequency, cumulative frequency, cumulative proportion and absolute proportion for each variable may be output. Choosing this option limits the size of the job that can be processed in one use of the program to 400 variables and 100 observations or 10 variables and 4000 observations. Variables may also be named, attaching an eight-character label to each variable's output.

continued

Notation and Computations

N = the number of observations

Variance formula 1

$$s^2 = \frac{N \Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}{N(N-1)} \quad \text{(unbiased)}$$

Variance formula 2

$$s^2 = \frac{N \Sigma X^2 - (\Sigma X)^2}{N^2} \quad \text{(biased)}$$

$$\Sigma(X - \bar{X})^2 = \Sigma X^2 - N\bar{X}^2$$

$$\Sigma(X - \bar{X})^3 = \Sigma X^3 - 3\bar{X}\Sigma X^2 + 2N\bar{X}^3$$

$$\Sigma(X - \bar{X})^4 = \Sigma X^4 - 4\bar{X}\Sigma X^3 + 6\bar{X}^2 \Sigma X^2 - 3N\bar{X}^4$$

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USER INSTRUCTIONS

System Control Cards

System Control Cards will be prepared by Univ. of Minnesota personnel.

Program Control Cards

Problem Card

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 7		PROBLEM
8–10	NVAR	Number of variables to be read in ($1 \leq NVAR \leq 999$; does not include the optional counting variable)
11–14	NOBS	Number of Data Cards or sets of Data Cards to be read in. If blank or zero, computer will count observations and an End of Data Card must be supplied. See End of Data Cards. ($0 \leq NOBS \leq 9999$)
15		blank
16	NFC	Number of Format Cards ($NFC \leq 9$) If zero or blank, NFC = 1 is assumed.
17–18	NN	1: Name Cards to be read in 0: no Name Cards used
19–20	MODE	1: read NVAR variables, with F or X fields. No missing data. 2: read NVAR variables with A or X fields. All blanks and all non-numeric fields are considered as missing data. Data must be integers. 3: read NVAR variables with F or X fields. Data must be preceded by Missing Data Identification Cards. See below.
21	N1	1: output third and fourth moments 0: otherwise
22	N2	1: output maximum and minimum values 0: otherwise
23	N3	1: output frequency distribution 0: otherwise

continued

000 0146

Columns	Parameter	Contents
24	BIAS	1: use formula 1, unbiased estimate, for variance 0: use formula 2, biased estimate, for variance
25–80	IDENT	Alphanumeric identification of the problem

Format Card(s)

Variables are considered to be indexed, or numbered, by a subscript according to the order in which they are read in from the Data Cards. Data Cards are read from the first file (default name TAPE2). The first variable read is No. 1, the second is No. 2, etc., and they are denoted by X_1, X_2, ..., X_J. The Format Card must provide for reading in the J elements of an observation at one time in F or X fields, unless MODE = 2 is used, in which case all data are in A fields, of 10 columns or less. In addition, if Cols. 11–14 of the Problem Card are blank, the first field read by the Format Card shall be an integer field of at least 2 columns. This field is used in counting observations.

Name Card(s) (Necessary if NN=1, Cols. 17–18, Problem Card)

An alphabetic identification of up to 8 characters may be given to each variable by reading in Name Cards.

Columns	Contents
1– 8	Name for variable 1
9–16	Name for variable 2
⋮	⋮
73–80	Name for variable 10

This format is repeated with 10 names to a card until each of the NVAR variables has been assigned a name.

Missing Data Identification Card(s) (Necessary for input MODE = 3)

A Missing Data Identification Card is a card or set of cards which has a value punched for every variable to be read. This value must be the missing data value; i.e., a value which is not an actual data value. All missing pieces of data must be punched with this value. The value may be different for each variable. Blanks in the Data Cards are read as zeros and

continued

000 0146

considered as data unless zero is the missing value. Missing Data Identification Cards are read by the same format as supplied on the Format Cards.

Input Data Cards

The Data Cards must be punched in accordance with the format given on the Format Card. One value for each variable is read at a time from a set of Data Cards. Each set of values starts on a new set of cards. If Cols. 11–14 of the Problem Card are blank, there must be a non-negative integer in the first field (an I field) read by the Format Card, for use in counting observations.

End of Data Card(s)

This card (or set of cards) is required only if Cols. 11–14 of the Problem Card are 0 or blank. It must have –1 punched where it will be read by the first (i.e. integer) field of the Format Card. If the Format Card indicates reading data from more than one card, the –1 card must be followed by enough blank cards to form a data set.

Finish Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	FINISH

Used after last problem.

Order of Cards

More than one problem can be processed consecutively. The following example illustrates the order of cards.

Program Control Cards for problem 1
- Problem Card for problem 1
- Format Card(s) for problem 1
- Name Card(s) for problem 1 (if any)
- Missing Data Identification Card(s) for problem 1 (if required)

Data Cards for problem 1
End of Data Card(s) for problem 1 (if required)
Program Control Cards for problem 2
Data Cards for problem 2

continued

End of Data Card(s) for problem 2 (if required)

⋮

Program Control Cards for last problem
Data Cards for last problem
End of Data Card(s) for last problem (if required)
Finish Card

Note: It is important not to request unnecessary options for output as this may generate huge quantities of paper.

000 0146

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLEM  6      1 1 10001 UMST600--BASIC OUTPUT
(I2,2X,F2.0,2X,F3.0,4F4.0)
AGE      IQ      SPELLINGARITH   ENGLISH READING
01   10  100  16  98   8 5.0
02   10  104  16  98   8 5.5
03   10  104  20  72   7 6.5
04   12   94  14  90   8 5.0
05   12  100  20  89   7 5.5
06   10  102  17  92   7 5.0
-1
PROBLEM  4    6 1 0 11111 UMSTAT60--FREQUENCY OUTPUT
(11X,4F4.0)
01   10  100  16  98   8 5.0
02   10  104  16  98   8 5.5
03   10  104  20  72   7 6.5
04   12   94  14  90   8 5.0
05   12  100  20  89   7 5.5
06   10  102  17  92   7 5.0
FINISH
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
UMST600                 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS  UMST600--BASIC OUTPUT

     6 VARIABLES      -0 OBSERVATIONS     1 FORMAT CARDS
    NAME CARD OPTION      1 = YES    MODE =  1
    3RD AND 4TH MOMENTS  OPTION     0 = NO
    MAX AND MIN VALUE    OPTION     0 = NO
    FREQUENCY DISTRIB    OPTION     0 = NO
    UNBIASED VARIANCE    OPTION     1 = YES

   FORMAT = (I2,2X,F2.0,2X,F3.0,4F4.0)

   THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF 0304008

     6 OBSERVATIONS COUNTED
```

VARIABLE	NOBS	MEAN	ST. DEV.	VARIANCE	SUM(X)	SUM(X2)	SUM(X-XB)2
1 AGE	6	1.066667E+01	1.032796E+00	1.066667E+00	6.400000000E+01	6.880000000E+02	5.333333333E+00
2 IQ	6	1.006667E+02	3.723797E+00	1.386667E+01	6.040000000E+02	6.087200000E+04	6.933333333E+01
3 SPELLING	6	1.716667E+01	2.401388E+00	5.766667E+00	1.030000000E+02	1.797000000E+03	2.883333333E+01
4 ARITH	6	8.983333E+01	9.558591E+00	9.136667E+01	5.390000000E+02	4.887700000E+04	4.568333333E+02
5 ENGLISH	6	7.500000E+00	5.477226E-01	3.000000E-01	4.500000000E+01	3.390000000E+02	1.500000000E+00
6 READING	6	5.416667E+00	5.845226E-01	3.416667E-01	3.250000000E+01	1.777500000E+02	1.708333333E+00

continued

UMST600 DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS UMSTAT60--FREQUENCY OUTPUT

```
4 VARIABLES      6 OBSERVATIONS     1 FORMAT CARDS
NAME CARD OPTION      0 = NO     MODE =  1
3RD AND 4TH MOMENTS   OPTION     1 = YES
MAX AND MIN VALUE     OPTION     1 = YES
FREQUENCY DISTRIB     OPTION     1 = YES
UNBIASED VARIANCE     OPTION     1 = YES

FORMAT = (11X,4F4.0)

THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF 030400B
```

VARIABLE	NOBS	MEAN	ST. DEV.	VARIANCE	SUM(X)	SUM(X2)	SUM(X-XB)2
1	6	1.716667E+01	2.401388E+00	5.766667E+00	1.030000000E+02	1.797000000E+03	2.883333333E+01
2	6	8.983333E+01	9.558591E+00	9.136667E+01	5.390000000E+02	4.887700000E+04	4.568333333E+02
3	6	7.500000E+00	5.477226E-01	3.000000E-01	4.500000000E+01	3.390000000E+02	1.500000000E+00
4	6	5.416667E+00	5.845226E-01	3.416667E-01	3.250000000E+01	1.777500000E+02	1.708333333E+00

VARIABLE	SUM(X3)	SUM(X4)	SUM(X-XB)3	SUM(X-XB)4	MAX. VALUE	MIN. VALUE
1	3.1849000E+04	5.7300900E+05	1.0555556E+01	2.3315278E+02	2.00000E+01	1.40000E+01
2	4.4682890E+06	4.1133902E+08	-4.5725556E+03	1.1006049E+05	9.80000E+01	7.20000E+01
3	2.5650000E+03	1.9491000E+04	0.	3.7500000E-01	8.00000E+00	7.00000E+00
4	9.8237500E+02	5.4901875E+03	1.0555556E+00	1.4678819E+00	6.50000E+00	5.00000E+00

FREQUENCY TABLE FOR VARIABLE 1

VALUE	FREQ	CUM FREQ	CUM PROP	ABS PROP
2.0000000E+01	2	6	1.0000	.3333
1.7000000E+01	1	4	.6667	.1667
1.6000000E+01	2	3	.5000	.3333
1.4000000E+01	1	1	.1667	.1667

FREQUENCY TABLE FOR VARIABLE 2

VALUE	FREQ	CUM FREQ	CUM PROP	ABS PROP
9.8000000E+01	2	6	1.0000	.3333
9.2000000E+01	1	4	.6667	.1667
9.0000000E+01	1	3	.5000	.1667
8.9000000E+01	1	2	.3333	.1667
7.2000000E+01	1	1	.1667	.1667

FREQUENCY TABLE FOR VARIABLE 3

VALUE	FREQ	CUM FREQ	CUM PROP	ABS PROP
8.0000000E+00	3	6	1.0000	.5000
7.0000000E+00	3	3	.5000	.5000

FREQUENCY TABLE FOR VARIABLE 4

VALUE	FREQ	CUM FREQ	CUM PROP	ABS PROP
6.5000000E+00	1	6	1.0000	.1667
5.5000000E+00	2	5	.8333	.3333
5.0000000E+00	3	3	.5000	.5000

000 0146

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Output, the central processor time was 0.221 seconds. At the current rate for the Univ. of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.), the computer time cost $0.04 plus a charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $0.12 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST600

000 0147

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Chi Square from Raw Data
CALLING NAME	UMST620
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Minnesota University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Unknown
LANGUAGE	CDC Fortran IV
COMPUTER	CDC6600 (Scope 3.1.6)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Decks and listing currently available
CONTACT	William Craig, EIN. Tech. Rep., Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, Univ. of Minn., 311 Walter Library, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 Tel.: (612) 373-7833

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program computes and prints a frequency distribution of two variables based on intervals supplied to the program.

Optional outputs include:

1. A check of all the frequencies as calculated above to determine if all are equal to or above the given frequency supplied to the program. If cell frequencies are below this value, they are printed out and the problem terminated.
2. The chi-square statistic with its associated degrees of freedom.
3. Marginal sums of the calculated frequencies.
4. Expected frequencies based on the marginal sums and the total frequency.

Input data consist of observations to be grouped in a contingency table, commonly referred to as an r X c table with $r \geq 2$ and $c > 2$. Yates' continuity correction is applied in the case of 2 X 2 tables.

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Formulae

Let x_{ij} be the data element in the ith row and jth column.

Sums of columns: $n_{.j} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} x_{ij}$ where r is the number of rows.

Sums of rows: $n_{i.} = \sum_{j=1}^{c} x_{ij}$ where c is the number of columns.

Total: $N = \sum_{j=1}^{c} n_{.j}$

Chi square:

$$\text{Chi square} = \sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{c} \frac{\left(x_{ij} - \frac{n_{.j}n_{i.}}{N}\right)^2}{\frac{n_{.j}n_{i.}}{N}}$$

$$= N\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{r} \sum_{j=1}^{c} \frac{x_{ij}^{2}}{n_{i.}n_{.j}}\right) - 1\right]$$

The latter form is used in the program.

Degrees of freedom: d.f. = (r–1) (c–1)

Yates' continuity corrections:

Given the 2 X 2 table:

	a	b	a+b
	c	d	c+d
total	a+c	b+d	r

Use this table if (a+c)(a+b)/r = a

If (a+c)(a+b)/r > a, then use

a + 1/2	b – 1/2
c – 1/2	d + 1/2

instead of

a	b
c	d

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If (a+c)(a+b)/r < a, then use

a − 1/2	b + 1/2	instead of	a	b
c + 1/2	d − 1/2		c	d

Expected frequencies: $f_{ij} = n_{.j}n_{i.}/N$

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USER INSTRUCTIONS

System Control Cards

System Control Cards will be prepared by Univ. of Minnesota personnel.

Program Control Cards

Problem Card

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 7		PROBLEM
8–10	NVAR	Number of variables to be read from Data Cards (does not include the optional counting variable). NVAR $\geq$ 2
11–15	NOBS	Number of observations or Data Cards to be read in. If blank or zero, an End of Data Card must be used and computer will count observations. NOBS $\geq$ 0
16–17	NCHI	Number of Chi-square Selection Cards following data. NCHI $\geq$ 1.
18	NAME	1: Name Cards provided 0: otherwise
19	MODE	Data Input Mode. 1: input of NVAR variables with no check for missing data. 2: input of NVAR variables with all blank and all non-numeric fields considered as missing data. *Warning:* Non-numeric characters are eliminated. Thus, 4.0 and 0.4 become 40 and 4 respectively. 3: input of NVAR variables after reading a missing data identification tag for each variable.
20	NOP1	1: output chi-square statistic 0: otherwise
21	NOP2	1: output the marginal sums 0: otherwise
22	NOP3	1: output expected frequencies 0: otherwise

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Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
23	XF	n: check all frequencies to be n or greater; printout of any which are not and suppression of chi-square calculation in those cases. $0 \leq n \leq 9$ 0: no check
24	NFC	Number of Format Cards. If zero or blank, NFC = 1 is assumed.
25–80	IDENT	Alphanumeric identification of the problem.

Format Card(s)

The Format Card must provide for reading one observation for each of NVAR variables using X, F, or E fields except in case of Input Mode 2 where A and X fields must be used. In addition, if NOBS is not given on the Problem Card, the first field read by the Format Card shall be an I field of at least two columns and an End of Data Card must be supplied. This field is used in counting observations. See End of Data Cards. If NFC = 0, NFC = 1 is assumed.

Name Card(s)

An alphabetic identification of 1 to 10 characters may be given to each variable by reading in Name Cards.

Columns	*Contents*
1–10	Name for variable 1
11–20	Name for variable 2
⋮	⋮
71–80	Name for variable 8

The format is repeated with 8 names to a card until each variable has been assigned a name.

Missing Data Identification Card(s) (Necessary for Input Mode 3)

Missing Data Identification Cards give a value for each variable, in accordance with the Format Card(s). If the value of a variable on a Data Card is the same as the value for that variable on the Missing Identification Card(s), the value of the variable on the data will be identified as missing. Each Data Card set is matched with the Missing Identification Card set to identify missing values.

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Input Data Cards

The Data Cards must be punched in accordance with the format given on the Format Card. One observation for each variable is read from a Data Card or Data Card set. Each observation starts on a new card or set of cards.

End of Data Card(s)

This card is required only if NOBS is not given on the Problem Card; i.e., NOBS is zero or blank. It must have –1 punched where it will be read by the first (i.e. integer) field of the Format Card. If the Format Card indicates that data is read from more than one card, the –1 card must be followed by enough blanks to form a data set. For example, if 4 cards are read in each data set, the –1 card should have 3 blank cards following it.

Chi-square Selection Cards

There must be as many Selection Cards as indicated by Cols. 16–17 of the Problem Card.

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 6		SELECT
7–10	NPROB	Identification number for this Selection Card.
11–14	NXX	Number of the X variable. $1 \le X \le NVAR$
15–18	NYY(1)	Number of the first Y variable if the solution mode (MODSEL) is 0 or 2. $0 \le NYY(1) \le NVAR$ (If NYY(1) = 0 or NYY(1) = NXX, no run is made.)
19–20	MODSEL	0: only one Y variable is to be selected with the given X variable and the given endpoints. 1: all variables other than NXX are run against NXX using the given endpoints. 2: up to ten additional variables may be run against NXX using the given endpoints.
21–24	XMIN	Minimum endpoint for X.
25–28	XMAX	Maximum endpoint for X. XMAX > XMIN The right-hand value of each interval is the endpoint, and the first and last intervals are open-ended. Thus,

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Columns	*Parameters*	*Contents*
25–28		if there are 2 intervals 1, 2, and 3, 4, then XMIN = 2, XMAX = 4, XDEL = 2. Values < 1 go into the first interval and values > 4 go into the last interval.
29–32	XDEL	Interval size for X;(LX = $\left[\frac{XMAX-XMIN}{XDEL} + 1\right]$ must be an integer $\geq$ 2, where LX is the number of intervals). XDEL > 0
33–36	YMIN	Minimum endpoint for Y.
37–40	YMAX	Maximum endpoint for Y. YMAX > YMIN The right-hand value of each interval is the endpoint, and the first and last intervals are open-ended.
41–44	YDEL	Interval size for Y; (LY = $\left[\frac{YMAX-YMIN}{YDEL} + 1\right]$ must be an integer $\geq$ 2, where LY is the number of intervals). YDEL > 0

Note: XMIN, XMAX, XDEL, YMIN, YMAX are read in F4.0 fields.

45–48	NYY(2)	The second Y variable to be run against the given X variable using the given endpoints if MODSEL is 2. 0 $\leq$ NYY(2) $\leq$ NVAR (If NYY(2) = 0 or NXX, no run is made.)
49–52	NYY(3)	The third variable to be run against the given X variable using the given endpoints if MODSEL is 2. 0 $\leq$ NYY(3) $\leq$ NVAR (If NYY(3) = 0 or NYY(3) = NXX, no run is made.)
⋮		⋮
77–80	NYY(10)	The tenth Y variable to run against the given X variable using the given endpoints if MODSEL is 2. 0 $\leq$ NYY(10) $\leq$ NVAR (If NYY(10) = 0 or NYY(10) = NXX, no run is made.)

If MODSEL = 2, the number of NYY's to run against NXX is found by assuming there are 10 and ignoring those whose value of NYY(i) = 0 or NYY(i) = NXX.

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Use of the selection mode option (MODSEL) on the Selection Card should obviate the necessity of having a large number of Selection and Endpoint Cards.

Endpoint Cards

If X and/or Y are to be converted according to unequal intervals, give an array of endpoints on another card in the following manner; *ordered from smallest to largest.* The righthand value of each interval is the endpoint, and the first and last intervals are open-ended. If both X and Y are to be given this way, the X cards precede the Y cards. If either XDEL or YDEL or both are left blank on the Chi-square Selection Card an Endpoint Card is assumed for each blank value.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	ENDPTS
7– 8	LX or LY: number of endpoints following (2 ≤ LX or LY).
9–12	Smallest endpoint.
13–16	Second endpoint.
⋮	⋮
77–80	18th endpoint.

Continue punching additional cards using four-column fields until all endpoints have been punched. Endpoints are read with F4.0 fields.
Caution: This program will allow an open frequency cell with no error printout. Make sure that the largest data element lies within the largest endpoint.

Finish Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	FINISH

Used after last problem.

Order of Cards

More than one problem can be processed consecutively. The following example illustrates the order of the cards.

continued

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLEM  4       401111 1UMST620 SAMPLE PROBLEM
(I2,4F4.0)
     2   1   9 107
     2   2   7 141
     2   2   4 135
     1   1   2 101
     2   2   4 110
     1   1   4 104
     2   1   9 111
     2   2   3 120
     1   1   4  97
     1   2   4  91
     1   1   3  87
     1   1   3  90
     2   2   8  93
     1   2   7  94
     1   1   7  90
-1
SELECT    1   1   2 0   1   2   1   1   2   1
SELECT    2   1   3 0   1   2   1
ENDPTS 2   4  10
SELECT6666   4   1 1                 1   2   1
ENDPTS 2  94 200
SELECT6667   1   2 2   1   2   1   1   2   1   2   2   2
FINISH
```

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
UMST620        CHI-SQUARE  FROM RAW DATA                    UMST620 SAMPLE PROBLEM

PROBLEM CARD

            4 VARIABLES
           -0 OBSERVATIONS
            4 SELECT CARDS (PROBLEMS)
         NAME CARDS  0 = NO
         MODE = 1
         CHI-SQUARE OUTPUT  1 = YES
         MARGINAL SUMS OUTPUT  1 = YES
         EXPECTED FREQUENCY OUTPUT  1 = YES
         FREQUENCY CHECK OUTPUT = -0
            1 FORMAT CARDS

         FORMAT = (I2,4F4.0)

         NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS COUNTED =    15

SELECT CARD
         NPROB =    1   NXX =    1   NYY(1) =    2   MODSEL =  0
         XMIN =    1.0000   XMAX =    2.0000   XDEL =    1.0000   YMIN =    1.0000   YMAX =    2.0000   YDEL =    1.0000
         NYY(2 THRU 10) =    -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0

VARIABLE       1 CONVERTED TO FREQUENCIES FOR VALUES FROM  1.000000E+00  TO 2.000000E+00 IN INTERVALS OF 1.000000E+00

VARIABLES NYY(I) CONVERTED TO FREQUENCIES FOR VALUES FROM 1.000000E+00  TO 2.000000E+00 IN INTERVALS OF 1.000000E+00

         THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF   027500

**** PROBLEM    1   VARIABLE      1.            (X)    AND VARIABLE      2.            (Y)

OBSERVED FREQUENCIES

ROW  1        6       2

ROW  2        2       5

         CHI-SQUARE =      1.6370        DEGREES OF FREEDOM =    1

        ROW TOTALS          I =   2
                 8          7
```

continued

```
COLUMN TOTALS        J =   2
              8         7

GRAND TOTAL =          15


EXPECTED FREQUENCIES
ROW   1         4.267      3.733
ROW   2         3.733      3.267


SELECT CARD
         NPROB =    2   NXX =    1   NYY(1) =    3   MODSEL =  0
         XMIN =    1.0000   XMAX =    2.0000   XDEL =    1.0000   YMIN =    -0.0000   YMAX =    -0.0000   YDEL =    -0.0000
         NYY(2 THRU 10) =    -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0

VARIABLE      1 CONVERTED TO FREQUENCIES FOR VALUES FROM  1.000000E+00  TO 2.000000E+00 IN INTERVALS OF 1.000000E+00

VARIABLES NYY(I) CONVERTED TO FREQUENCIES FOR   2 ENDPOINTS

 4.0000E+00  1.0000E+01

         THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF   027500


**** PROBLEM    2   VARIABLE      1.            (X)   AND VARIABLE      3.            (Y)

OBSERVED FREQUENCIES
ROW  1        6        3
ROW  2        2        4

         CHI-SQUARE =        .5469        DEGREES OF FREEDOM =    1
          .             .
          .             .
          .             .

EXPECTED FREQUENCIES
ROW   1         4.800      4.200
ROW   2         3.200      2.800
```

continued

```
SELECT CARD

         NPROB = 6666   NXX =    4   NYY(1) =    1   MODSEL = 1
         XMIN =   -0.0000   XMAX =   -0.0000   XDEL =   -0.0000   YMIN =   1.0000   YMAX =   2.0000   YDEL =   1.0000
         NYY(2 THRU 10) =   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0

VARIABLE     4 CONVERTED TO FREQUENCIES FOR   2  ENDPOINTS

 9.4000E+01  2.0000E+02

VARIABLES NYY(I) CONVERTED TO FREQUENCIES FOR VALUES FROM 1.000000E+00  TO 2.000000E+00 IN INTERVALS OF 1.000000E+00

         THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF   027500


**** PROBLEM 6666   VARIABLE      4.             (X)   AND VARIABLE      1.             (Y)

OBSERVED FREQUENCIES

ROW  1        5        3

ROW  2        1        6

         CHI-SQUARE =        1.8862         DEGREES OF FREEDOM =    1


        ROW TOTALS          I =   2
                 8          7

        COLUMN TOTALS       J =   2
                 6          9

        GRAND TOTAL =          15


EXPECTED FREQUENCIES

ROW   1          3.200       4.800

ROW   2          2.800       4.200
```

continued

**** PROBLEM 6666 VARIABLE 4, (X) AND VARIABLE 2, (Y)

OBSERVED FREQUENCIES

ROW 1	3	5
ROW 2	3	4

CHI-SQUARE = .1004 DEGREES OF FREEDOM = 1

ROW TOTALS I = 2

8 7

COLUMN TOTALS J = 2

6 9

GRAND TOTAL = 15

EXPECTED FREQUENCIES

ROW 1	3.200	4.800
ROW 2	2.800	4.200

**** PROBLEM 6666 VARIABLE 4, (X) AND VARIABLE 3, (Y)

OBSERVED FREQUENCIES

ROW 1	0	0
ROW 2	6	9

CHI-SQUARE = 0.0000 DEGREES OF FREEDOM = 1

ROW TOTALS I = 2

0 15

COLUMN TOTALS J = 2

6 9

GRAND TOTAL = 15

EXPECTED FREQUENCIES

ROW 1	0.000	0.000
ROW 2	6.000	9.000

continued

```
SELECT CARD

        NPROB = 6667   NXX =    1   NYY(1) =    2   MODSEL =  2
        XMIN =    1.0000   XMAX =    2.0000   XDEL =    1.0000   YMIN =    1.0000   YMAX =    2.0000   YDEL =    1.0000
        NYY(2 THRU 10) =    2    2    2   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0   -0

VARIABLE     1 CONVERTED TO FREQUENCIES FOR VALUES FROM  1.000000E+00  TO 2.000000E+00 IN INTERVALS OF 1.000000E+00

VARIABLES NYY(I) CONVERTED TO FREQUENCIES FOR VALUES FROM 1.000000E+00  TO 2.000000E+00 IN INTERVALS OF 1.000000E+00

        THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF    027500


**** PROBLEM 6667   VARIABLE     1.          (X)   AND VARIABLE     2.          (Y)

OBSERVED FREQUENCIES

ROW  1        6      2

ROW  2        2      5

        CHI-SQUARE =       1.6370        DEGREES OF FREEDOM =    1
      .                .
      .                .
      .                .

EXPECTED FREQUENCIES

ROW   1      4.267     3.733

ROW   2      3.733     3.267


**** PROBLEM 6667   VARIABLE     1.          (X)   AND VARIABLE     2.          (Y)

OBSERVED FREQUENCIES

ROW  1        6      2

ROW  2        2      5

        CHI-SQUARE =       1.6370        DEGREES OF FREEDOM =    1
      .                .
      .                .
      .                .
EXPECTED FREQUENCIES

ROW   1      4.267     3.733

ROW   2      3.733     3.267
```

continued

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**** PROBLEM 6667 VARIABLE 1, (X) AND VARIABLE 2, (Y)

OBSERVED FREQUENCIES

ROW 1	6	2
ROW 2	2	5

CHI-SQUARE = 1.6370 DEGREES OF FREEDOM = 1

ROW TOTALS I = 2

8 7

COLUMN TOTALS J = 2

8 7

GRAND TOTAL = 15

EXPECTED FREQUENCIES

ROW 1	4.267	3.733
ROW 2	3.733	3.267

**** PROBLEM 6667 VARIABLE 1, (X) AND VARIABLE 2, (Y)

OBSERVED FREQUENCIES

ROW 1	6	2
ROW 2	2	5

CHI-SQUARE = 1.6370 DEGREES OF FREEDOM = 1

ROW TOTALS I = 2

8 7

COLUMN TOTALS J = 2

8 7

GRAND TOTAL = 15

EXPECTED FREQUENCIES

ROW 1	4.267	3.733
ROW 2	3.733	3.267

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COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Output, the central processor time was 0.371 seconds. At the current rate for the Univ. of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.), the computer time cost $0.07 plus a charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $0.29 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST620

000 0148

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	General Linear Hypothesis for Anova, Unequal Frequencies
CALLING NAME	UMST610
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Minnesota University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Modified version of BMD05V from Health Sciences Comp. Fac., UCLA
LANGUAGE	CDC Fortran IV
COMPUTER	CDC6600 (Scope 3.1.6)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing currently available
CONTACT	William Craig, EIN Tech. Rep., Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, Univ. of Minn., 311 Walter Lib., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 Tel.: (612) 376-7232

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This program (a modification of UCLA's program BMD05V) analyzes the statistical significance of dependent variables for those experimental designs that can be formulated in terms of the General Linear Hypothesis model. It allows processing of the same design for as many dependent variables as field length will allow, where all variables are read in at once and the calculations are performed on the variables one at a time.

This program does *not* allow analysis of covariance. It does *not* allow transformation or transgeneration. The program can analyze unbalanced analysis of variance designs according to stated hypotheses.

Description of Model

Suppose we have n observations (values assumed by n random variables) $y_1, y_2, \ldots, y_n$, which have the linear structure

$$y_\alpha = x_{1\alpha}\beta_1 + x_{2\alpha}\beta_2 + \ldots + x_{\ell\alpha}\beta_\ell + e_\alpha,$$

$$\alpha = 1, 2, \ldots, n$$

continued

where $\{x_{i\alpha}\}$ are known constants, $\{\beta_i\}$ are unknown variables, and $\{e_\alpha\}$ are uncorrelated random variables, with means 0 and variances σ^2.

The program is designed so that

$$x_{ij} = x_{i2}, x_{i2}, \ldots, x_{in}$$

is the design or analysis of variance type. The analysis of variance parameters are to be represented by the numbers 0, 1, −1 (or actually −9 to +9).

Using this program it is possible to process a great variety of analysis of variance designs; for example, full factorials, partial factorials, unbalanced designs, and experimental designs with missing values.

For a given set $y_\alpha, x_{1\alpha}, \ldots, x_{\ell\alpha}$ the program computes the least squares estimates,

$$\hat{\beta}_i, \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, \ell,$$

the residual sum of squares

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{n} (y_\alpha - \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} x_{i\alpha}\hat{\beta}_i)^2,$$

and the degrees of freedom for this sum of squares. Hypotheses of the form,

$$H: \beta_{i_1} = \beta_{i_2} = \ldots = \beta_{i_k} = 0,$$

where $(i_1, i_2, \ldots, i_k)$ is any subset of $(1, 2, \ldots, \ell)$ may be stated. Least-squares estimates of the β's under these hypotheses are computed along with the residual sums of squares, and the degrees of freedom for these sums.

If we now make the assumption that the e_α are normally distributed, then the above information is sufficient to compute the usual F tests for the hypotheses stated, with the proper degrees of freedom.

000 0148

USER INSTRUCTIONS

System Control Cards

System Control Cards will be prepared by Univ. of Minnesota personnel.

Program Control Cards

Problem Card

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 7		PROBLEM
11–13	N	Number of variables to be read for processing under this design. $N \geq 1$
14–16	ND	Number of Design Cards (see Design Cards) (same as the number of cells). $ND \geq 2$
17–19	NP	Number of analysis of variance parameters (see Functional Abstract, Description of Model) (same as the number of cells, i.e., ND) $NP \geq 2$
20–22	NH	Number of Hypothesis Card Groups supplied to the program (see Hypothesis Card Groups) $NH \geq 0$
23–24	NFC	Number of variable Format Cards. If zero or blank, NFC = 1 is assumed. $NFC \geq 0$.
25–26	NA	01: test of accuracy of coefficients is desired. 00: test is not desired
27–80		Name (alphanumeric identification).

Format Card(s)

The Format Card provides for reading in one observation of the Data Cards for each variable with F or X–fields.

Design Cards

Columns	*Contents*
1– 4	R: the number of subjects or replicates in this cell.

continued

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Columns	*Contents*
5– 6	00, 01, or –1 according to design specifications.
7– 8	00, 01, or –1 according to specifications.
⋮	⋮
79–80	00, 01, or –1 according to specifications. (Actually –9 to +9 are allowed as long as the Design Card columns add up to either 0 or ND.)

If there are more than 38 parameters, continue punching on following cards using 2 columns per parameter. Number of subjects is *not* repeated on following cards. (See Example and Card Preparation.)

Data Cards

On these cards are punched the values of the N dependent variables in accordance with the Format Card. The number of groups of N is R, as punched in Col. 1–4 on the Design Card.

Example: N = 2. Denote the two variables by x_i and y_i. Suppose the cell being considered has R = 3 replicates. The values of the variables could be punched on three cards, as X_1 Y_1 on the first, X_2 Y_2 on the second, X_3 Y_3 on the third, and read by a format such as (F3.0, F4.0), or could be punched on six cards, as

$$X_1;\ Y_1;\ X_2;\ Y_2;\ X_3;\ Y_3$$

and read by a format such as (F3.0/F4.0).

Hypothesis Card Groups

Columns	*Contents*
1	1 or 0 according to the hypothesis.
2	1 or 0 according to the hypothesis.
⋮	⋮
NP	1 or 0 according to the hypothesis.

The total number of ones and zeros punched must equal the number of analysis of variance parameters, NP, and the Hypothesis Card Group may be continued on more than one card with up to 80 values per card.

continued

The number of Hypothesis Card Groups supplied for the problem must agree with the number specified in Col. 20–22 of the Problem Card. (See Example and Card Preparation.)

Finish Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	FINISH

This card is used after last problem.

Order of Cards

More than one problem can be processed consecutively. The following example illustrates the order of cards.

Program Control Cards for problem 1
   Problem Card for problem 1
   Format Card(s)
Design Cards and Data Cards for problem 1
   Design Card
   Data Cards corresponding to the Design Card
   Note: The combination of Design and Data Cards should be repeated for each cell in the problem.
Hypothesis Card Groups for problem 1
Program Control Cards for problem 2
   ⋮
Hypothesis Card Groups for problem 2
   ⋮
Program Control Cards for last problem
   ⋮
Design Cards and Data Cards for last problem
   ⋮
Hypothesis Card Groups for last problem
   ⋮
Finish Card

Length and Time Estimates

The problem length is a function only of the number of Design Cards and the number of Hypothesis Card Groups. Timing is dependent on the number of variables, N, on the number of Design Cards, ND, on the number of Hypothesis Card Groups, NH, and on the R-values (number of subjects in each cell) on each Design Card.

continued

Example and Card Preparation

Example

2 X 2 factorial with 3 replications and 2 missing values.

	B_1	B_2
A_1	y_{111} missing	$y_{112} = 6$
	$y_{211} = 5$	$y_{212} = 5$
	$y_{311} = 3$	$y_{312} = 7$
A_2	$y_{121} = 13$	$y_{122} = 12$
	$y_{221} = 14$	y_{222} missing
	$y_{321} = 15$	$y_{322} = 10$

The model is

$$E\, y_{rij} = m + a_i + b_j + d_{ij},$$

where a and b are variable effects, d is interaction effects, $i = 1, 2$, $j = 1, 2$, r = number of replicates;

$$\sum_{i=1}^{2} a_i = \sum_{j=1}^{2} b_j = \sum_{i=1}^{2} d_{ij} = \sum_{j=1}^{2} d_{ij} = 0.$$

This may be written as

$$Ey_{r11} = m + a_1 + b_1 + d_{11}\,, \quad r = 2, 3;$$
$$Ey_{r12} = m + a_1 + b_2 + d_{12}\,, \quad r = 1, 2, 3;$$
$$Ey_{r21} = m + a_2 + b_1 + d_{21}\,, \quad r = 1, 2, 3;$$
$$Ey_{r22} = m + a_2 + b_2 + d_{22}\,, \quad r = 1, 3;$$

and

$$a_2 = -a_1$$
$$b_2 = -b_1$$

continued

$$d_{11} = -d_{12}$$
$$d_{21} = -d_{22}$$
$$d_{12} = -d_{22}$$

Hence,

$$Ey_{r11} = 1 \cdot m + 1 \cdot a_1 + 1 \cdot b_1 + 1 \cdot d_{22}, \quad r = 2, 3$$
$$Ey_{r12} = 1 \cdot m + 1 \cdot a_1 - 1 \cdot b_1 - 1 \cdot d_{22}, \quad r = 1, 2, 3$$
$$Ey_{r21} = 1 \cdot m - 1 \cdot a_1 + 1 \cdot b_1 - 1 \cdot d_{22}, \quad r = 1, 2, 3$$
$$Ey_{r22} = 1 \cdot m - 1 \cdot a_1 - 1 \cdot b_1 + 1 \cdot d_{22}, \quad r = 1, 3$$

Preparation of Design Cards

The values that are to be entered on the Design Cards may be obtained from the last set of equations.

	Column											
Cell	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
11				2		1		1		1		1
12				3		1		1	–	1	–	1
21				3		1	–	1		1	–	1
22				2		1	–	1	–	1		1
				R		m		a_1		b_1		d_{22}

Note: Here, Col. 6 must sum to 4 and Cols. 8, 10, 12 must sum to zero.

Preparation of Data Cards

Following each Design Card(s) there must be one or more Data Cards containing the values of the dependent variables for every replicate specified in the first four columns of this Design Card. The Data Cards in this case will have the format of (F3.0) Let us assume that least square estimates of the a_i, b_j, d_{ij} are desired. Then the cards are arranged as follows:

continued

Column

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	...	
			2		1		1		1		1				Design Card 1
		5													
		3													
			3		1		1	−	1	−	1				Design Card 2
		6													
		5													
		7													
			3		1	−	1		1	−	1				Design Card 3
	1	3													
	1	4													
	1	5													
			2		1	−	1	−	1		1				Design Card 4
	1	2													
	1	0													

Preparation of Hypothesis Card Groups

Each Hypothesis Card is used to define a hypothesis on the β_i, $i = 1, 2, \ldots, \ell$. In our example the hypothesis of interest are:

1. $a_1 = a_2 = 0$ or equivalently, $a_1 = 0$
2. $b_1 = b_2 = 0$ or equivalently, $b_1 = 0$
3. $d_{11} = d_{12} = d_{21} = d_{22} = 0$ or equivalently, $d_{22} = 0$

The Hypothesis Card Groups corresponding to the hypotheses 1–3 above are:

Hypothesis	*Columns* 1	2	3	4	*Effect Tested*
1	1	0	1	1	Column
2	1	1	0	1	Row
3	1	1	1	0	Interaction
	m	a	b	d	

In general, if the hypothesis

$$H: \beta_{i_1} = \beta_{i_2} = \ldots = \beta_{i_k} = 0$$

continued

000 0148

is of interest, simply enter a Hypothesis Card Group with zeros appearing in columns i_1, i_2, ..., i_k and ones in the remaining ℓ–k columns.

Information Provided by the Program

The program lists the various hypotheses to be analyzed, using the zero-one code described in the Preparation of Hypothesis Card Groups. These hypotheses are listed in a table titled HYPOTHESES. The first two rows of the table are:

1. 00000...0
2. 11111...1

The last row is

h + 3   10000...0,

where h is the number of Hypothesis Card Groups. These three hypotheses are automatically included and need not be prepared by the user.

Following this table there appears the table titled ESTIMATE OF COEFFICIENTS, RESIDUAL SUMS OF SQUARES, AND F–TESTS.

Missing Data Note

In cases where data are missing (y_{111}, y_{222} in this example), note that Data Cards were *not* prepared for the missing data. Also note that the value of R (Col. 4 on the Design Cards) is used to indicate the amount of data present for each design.

000 0148

000 0148

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLEM      1  4  4  3 1  TEST PROBLEM
(F3.0)
   2 1 1 1 1
  5
  3
   3 1 1-1-1
  6
  5
  7
   3 1-1 1-1
 13
 14
 15
   2 1-1-1 1
 12
 10
1011
1101
1110
FINISH
```

000 0148

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
UMST610     ANOVA--GENERAL LINEAR HYPOTHESIS                    TEST PROBLEM

          1 VARIABLES
          4 DESIGN CARDS
          4 PARAMETERS
          3 HYPOTHESIS CARDS
          1 FORMAT CARDS
       TEST OF ACCURACY OF COEFFICIENTS    =0 = NO

          FORMAT = (F3.0)


DESIGN PATTERNS

   1     1 1 1 1
   2     1 1-1-1
   3     1-1 1-1
   4     1-1-1 1

          THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF ONLY 033500R


.................VARIABLE NO.   1............................


          NO. OF        MEAN         STD. DEV.
          CASES          Y              Y
   1        2         4.00000        1.41421
   2        3         6.00000        1.00000
   3        3        14.00000        1.00000
   4        2        11.00000        1.41421


HYPOTHESES AND SUMS OF SQUARES EXPLAINED BY HYPOTHESES

   1      0000          0.00000
   2      1111        970.00000
   3      1011        835.00000
   4      1101        969.40000
   5      1110        955.00000
   6      1000        810.00000
```

ESTIMATES OF COEFFICIENTS, RESIDUAL SUMS OF SQUARES, AND F TESTS

HYPOTHESIS	1	2	3	4	5	6
VARIABLE						
1	0.00000	8.75000	8.75000	8.75000	9.00000	9.00000
2	0.00000	-3.75000	0.00000	-3.80000	-3.75000	0.00000
3	0.00000	.25000	1.00000	0.00000	.25000	0.00000
4	0.00000	-1.25000	-1.25000	-1.25000	0.00000	0.00000
RESIDUAL SUM SQS.	978.00000	8.00000	143.00000	8.60000	23.00000	168.00000
DEGREES OF FREEDOM OF RESIDUALS	10	6	7	7	7	9
F TESTS			101.25000	.45000	11.25000	40.00000
DEGREES OF FREEDOM OF F TESTS			1 6	1 6	1 6	3 6

000 0148

000 0148

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Output, the central processor time was 0.164 seconds. At the current rate for the Univ. of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.), the computer time cost $0.03 plus a charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $0.07 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST610

000 0149

DESCRIPTIVE TITLE	Single and Simultaneous Equation (TSLS, LISE) Regression Package
CALLING NAME	UMST630
INSTALLATION NAME	University of Minnesota University Computer Center
AUTHOR(S) AND AFFILIATION(S)	Morris Norman University of California, Santa Barbara James Weatherby University of Texas
LANGUAGE	CDC Fortran IV
COMPUTER	CDC6600 (Scope 3.1.6)
PROGRAM AVAILABILITY	Deck and listing currently available
CONTACT	William Craig, EIN Tech. Rep., Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, Univ. of Minn., 311 Walter Library, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455 Tel.: (612) 373-7833

FUNCTIONAL ABSTRACT

This is a multipurpose program designed to estimate the coefficients of a multiple regression model or a simultaneous equation model. Three estimation techniques are available to the user: ordinary least squares (OLS)[1,2]; two stage least squares (TSLS)[3,4]; and limited information maximum likelihood (LISE)[5,6]. The program has variable input format and a transformation routine with nine options including a provision to lag variables one period. For the computational methods used see Ref. 7.

The standard printout for each equation estimated is as follows:

a. Augmented moment matrix (raw cross-product matrix)
b. Variance-covariance matrix of the coefficients
c. Regression coefficients and their asymptotic standard errors
d. Variance and standard deviation of the equation
e. R^2 adjusted for degrees of freedom
f. R^2 not adjusted for degrees of freedom
g. t test for each regression coefficient; H_0: $B = 0$, H_1: $B \neq 0$
h. F test; H_0: $(B_1,\ldots,B_n) = 0$ H_1: $(B_1,\ldots,B_n) \neq 0$.

continued

000 0149

000 0149

The optional printout for each equation estimated is as follows:

a. Covariance and correlation matrix for all of the variables
b. Graph of actual and predicted value of the dependent variable versus the corresponding observation
c. Durbin-Watson statistic
d. Scatter diagrams of values of the dependent variable plotted against the values of selected independent variable(s)
e. Elasticities of each independent variable with respect to the dependent variable (taken about the means)
f. Standard partial regression coefficient for each independent variable
g. If the transformation routine is used, a table describing the indicated transformation is printed. The number of transformations is restricted to forty.

Formulae of Selected Statistics

Moment Matrix of all the variables (optional)

$$= \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{n} Z_{ik}Z_{jk} - \frac{n\,\bar{Z}_i\,\bar{Z}_j}{(n-1)}}{n}$$

Correlation Matrix of all the variables (optional)

$$= \frac{\text{Moment Matrix}}{(\sigma_i \times \sigma_j)}$$

Variance–Covariance Matrix of Coefficient[8]

$$S_{cb,cb} = S^2 \frac{Y_1' X(X'X)^{-1}X'Y_1}{X_1'Y_1} \frac{Y_1'X_1}{X_1'X_1}$$

This is the analogue of $E(\beta - E\beta)(\beta - E\beta)$. The standard errors given are the square roots of the diagonal elements of the matrix (these are given in parentheses).

Unadjusted R^2

$$R^2 = 1 - \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (y_t - \hat{y}_t)^2}{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (y_t - \bar{y})^2}$$

continued

000 0149

Adjusted R^2

$$\tilde{R}^2 = 1 - \frac{\dfrac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (y_t - \hat{y}_t)^2}{n - m - 1}}{\dfrac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (y_t - \bar{y})^2}{n - 1}}$$

$$\beta_j = \frac{\hat{\beta}_j \; SE_j}{\sqrt{\dfrac{\sum_{t=1}^{n} (y_t - \hat{y}_t)^2}{n - m - 1}}}$$

Elasticity of y_t with respect to X_j

$$X_j = \frac{\bar{X}_j}{\bar{y}} \hat{\beta}_j$$

Symbols:

Z_j = the dependent or independent variable

y_t = dependent variable

$\hat{y}_t$ = estimated value of y_t

$\bar{y}$ = mean of y_t

n = number of observations

m = number of independent variables

$\hat{\beta}_j$ = estimate of β_j, the regression coefficient of the jth independent variable

SE_j = the standard error of $\hat{\beta}_j$

$\bar{X}_j$ = the mean of the jth independent variable

continued

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REFERENCES

1. Goldberger, A.S., *Econometric Theory* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1964), Ch. 4.

2. Johnston, J., *Econometric Methods* (New York: McGraw Hill, Inc., 1963), Ch. 4.

3. Goldberger, pp. 329–336.

4. Johnston, pp. 258–260.

5. Goldberger, pp. 338–345.

6. Johnston, pp. 254–258.

7. Christ, C.F., *Econometric Models and Methods* (New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1966), Ch. 9, Sec. 9–10.

8. Goldberger, p. 333.

000 0149

USER INSTRUCTIONS

System Control Card

System Control Cards will be prepared by Univ. of Minnesota personnel.

Program Control Cards

Problem Card

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 7		PROBLEM
8–11	ND	Number of observations
12–13	MN	Number of variables read in
14–15	NX	Number of exogenous variables (use only if running TSLS or LISE). Do not count the constant term. This is the final number of exogenous variables following transgeneration.
16–17	N1	01: output moment matrix and correlation matrix for all of the variables (those read off cards plus those generated by the transformation routine). blank: this option is not desired.
18–19	N2	Number of NEW variables ADDED by the transformations ($1 \leq NZ \leq 40$). blank: no transformations are necessary.
20–21	N3	01: running TSLS or LISE and the variables were not read in the correct order, i.e., *exogenous first, then endogenous*. blank: the variables were read in the correct order or running only OLS.
22–23	NFC	Number of Variable Format Cards. If zero or blank, NFC = 1 is assumed. $NFC \geq 0$
24–25	NEAM	01: output the elas..icities of the dependent variable for each independent variable. blank: this option is not desired.

continued

000 0149

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
26–27	NSPRC	01: output the standard partial regression coefficients. blank: this option is not desired.
28–78	IDENT	Alphanumeric description of the problem.

Format Cards

Punch the format of the data to be read from cards, starting in Col. 1 of the first card and continuing on additional cards, until finished. The format must be preceded by a left parenthesis and followed by a right parenthesis. The number of cards the format occupies is the parameter in Cols. 22–23 of the Problem Card.

Input Data Cards

Punch the input data according to the format specified on the Format Cards.

Transformation Cards

Options Available	Transformation Code
Variable + variable	0001
Variable – variable	0002
Variable X variable	0003
Variable / variable (variable $\neq$ 0)	0004
Variable + constant	0005
Variable X constant	0006
Natural log of variable (variable > 0)	0007
Log_{10} of variable (variable > 0)	0008
Lagged variable	0009

Use of the Transformation Routine

The use of transformations requires specifying to the routine three pieces of information: the transformation code, the variable number of the variable to be created, and the variable number(s) and/or the constant being used to form the new variable. Specifically, transformation codes 0001–0004 require specification of two variable numbers, codes 0005 and 0006 require specification of one variable number and a constant, and codes 0007–0009 require specification of one variable number.

Each Transformation Card provides for all of the above parameters. However, all of the information need not be punched on the

continued

000 0149

Transformation Card to specify the information for a particular transformation. The only information needed for every TRANS Card is NOPTN and NVARN, the remaining fields can be specified as needed.

Columns	*Parameter*	*Contents*
1– 5		TRANS
6– 8		blank
9–12	NOPTN	Transformation code
13–16	NVARN	Resulting variable number
17–20	NV1	First variable used in transformation
21–24	NV2	Second variable used in transformation
25–34	CONST	Constant used in transformation

Examples

Assume that 10 variables and 20 observations have been read and that the following transformations are needed (let V stand for variable).

1. Lag V1 one period
2. Lag V7 one period
3. Subtract V7 from V9
4. Add V3 and V4
5. Deflate V6 by 1000
6. Take the natural log of V8.

Since six transformations are called for, the parameter in Cols. 18–19 if the Problem Card should equai 6.

Assume that all of the variables used to form the new variables are needed in the analysis except V6. In the case of V6, thus, it is not necessary to create a new variable. Therefore simply replace V6 by V6/1000. Since the rest of the original variables are needed in the analysis, new variables must be created as the necessary transformations are performed. Symbolically the transformation will look as follows:

$$V11 = V1_{-1}$$

$$V12 = V7_{-1}$$

$$V13 = V7-V9$$
$$V14 = V3+V4$$
$$V6 = V6/1000.$$
$$V8 = \log_e(V8)$$

continued

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and the TRANS Cards will be:

	NOPTN	NVARN	NV1	NV2	CONST[α]
TRANS	0009	0011	0001	blank	blank
TRANS	0009	0012	0007	blank	blank
TRANS	0002	0013	0007	0009	blank
TRANS	0001	0014	0003	0004	blank
TRANS	0004	0006	0006	blank	1000.
TRANS	0008	0015	0008	blank	blank

Note: V13 could not be used in an equation with both V7 and V9 since the cross-product matrix would then be singular. The same is true of V14 with V3 and V4.

[α]The input format for the CONST. is F10.0 thus the decimal *must be punched.*

As will be recalled, when lagging variables one observation is lost. The program takes this into account. Thus after the transformations have been completed there will be 15 variables (the original nine, one replaced, five new) and 19 observations. With respect to the lagged variable, the last card is the newest reading. This transformation routine only allows one period lags, more than this must be placed as a separate variable on the Data Cards.

The program will print the data read from cards, then a table indicating the desired transformations, and finally the data after the transformations.

The following is included as an example of how the user may make more complicated transformations. Ten variables and 40 observations are read in; and the following transformation is desired:

$$V11 = [(V2 - V6 + V7)/V4]_{-1}$$

This new variable requires 4 TRANS Cards as follows:

	NOPTN	NVARN	NV1	NV2	CONST
TRANS	0002	0011	0002	0006	blank
TRANS	0001	0011	0011	0007	blank
TRANS	0004	0011	0011	0004	blank
TRANS	0009	0011	0011	blank	blank

It will be noted that V11 is used as a dummy storage location for the first three transformations. The fourth transformation creates the desired variable and stores the result in V11 which can now be used in the analysis.

continued

Label Card(s)

Columns	*Contents*
1– 5	LABEL
6–10	First variable name
11–15	Second variable name
⋮	⋮
76–80	15th variable name

If more than 15 variables are used, the names are continued on the next card as follows.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 5	LABEL
6–10	16th variable name
⋮	⋮

Location Card

Necessary only if Cols. 20–21 of Problem Card = 01.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	LOCATN
7– 8	blank
9–10 11–12 ⋮	In fields of two, punch the variable number of each exogenous variable, then the location of the constant term (the total number of variables plus 1), and then ~~the variable~~ numbers of each of the endogenous variables.

Analysis Card(s)

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	ANALYS
7	Estimating option 0: OLS 1: TSLS 2: TSLS and LISE
8	1: this is last ANALYS Card for this problem blank or zero: otherwise

continued

000 0149

Columns	*Contents*
9–10	Number of endogenous variables minus one in equation (i.e., number of $\hat{y}$'s) if running TLSL or LISE.
11–12	Number of variables in this equation not including constant.
13– x	In fields of 2, punch the number of the field in which the variables in this equation appeared in the input data matrix. For OLS, the order is the independent variables' location, then the dependent variable's location. For TSLS and LISE, the explanatory endogenous variables' locations, then the exogenous variables' location, i.e., in terms of TSLS notation *the order is $\hat{y}$'s, the exogenus, then the dependent y.*
x+1,x+2	This field is the next field of 2 after the location numbers. 01: graph of actual versus predicted and the Durbin–Watson d statistic are output 02: Durbin-Watson d statistic only is output 03: graph of actual versus predicted and the Durbin–Watson d statistic plus scatter diagrams of the dependent variable against up to 10 independent variables are output. In this case, in Cols. x+5, x+6 punch the number of variables and then their locations in fields of two.
x+3,x+4	01: suppress constant term blank: otherwise
x+5,x+6	01: scatter diagram of dependent with first independent is output. However, if Cols. x+1, x+2 = 03, punch the number of variables to be scattered against the dependent variable, then their locations (still in fields of two).

After specifying the entire analysis, there may not be enough room on one ANALYS Card. If this is the case, simply finish specifying the analysis on a second ANALYS Card as follows.

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	ANALYS
7– x	Fill in the remaining information in two-column fields.

continued

000 0149

Finish Card

Columns	*Contents*
1– 6	FINISH

Used after last problem.

Order of Cards

More than one problem may be processed consecutively. The following example illustrates the order of cards.

```
Program Control Cards
  Problem Card                                    ┐
  Format Card(s)                                  │
  Data Cards                                      │ Repeat for
  Transformation Card(s) (if necessary)           │ additional problems
  Label Card(s)                                   │
  Location Card (if necessary)                    │
  Analysis Card(s)                                ┘
Finish Card
```

000 0149

SAMPLE INPUT

```
PROBLEM  11 4 2 1 1 1 1 1 1  THIS IS JOHNSON PR.PAGF 269. TEST OF PROGRAM
(5X.4(F5.0.2X))
1348 13895  10706   1024   2165      1
1949 14377  10940   1078   2359      1
1950 14843  11250   1123   2470      1
1951 15307  11089   1052   3166      1
1952 15360  11023    980   3357      1
1953 15951  11474   1073   3404      1
1954 16680  12023   1281   3376      1
1955 17237  12443   1474   3320      1
1956 17547  12548   1591   3408      1
1957 17788  12602   1668   3318      1
1958 17699  13096   1709   2894      1
TRANS      9   5   3
LABELGDOPRCONEXGFCF EXOG LAG1
LOCATN   4 5 6 1 2 3
ANALYS2  1 2 1 2 3 0 1 1
ANALYS2  1 3 1 5 3 3 0 2 1 5
FINISH
```


000 0149

SAMPLE OUTPUT

```
    UMST630 -- ECONOMETRICS PROGRAM   THIS IS JOHNSON PR.PAGE 269. TEST OF PROGRAM
NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS=   11NUMBER OF VARIABLES=  4NUMBER OF FORMAT CARDS=  1
NUMBER OF EXOGENOUS VARIABLES=  2 NUMBER OF TRANSFORMATIONS=  1
         OPTIONS
MOMENT MATRIX AND CORRELATION MATRIX FOR ALL THE VARIABLES YES.
VARIABLES NOT IN ASSUMED ORDER               YES.
ELASTICITIES YES.
PARTIAL REGRESSION COEFFICIENTS YES.
   FORMAT=   (5X,4(F5.0,2X))

        THIS PROBLEM REQUIRES A FIELD LENGTH OF 041000B
```

	1	2	3	4
1	13895.00	10706.00	1024.00	2165.00
2	14377.00	10940.00	1078.00	2359.00
3	14843.00	11250.00	1123.00	2470.00
4	15307.00	11089.00	1052.00	3166.00
5	15360.00	11023.00	980.00	3357.00
6	15951.00	11474.00	1073.00	3404.00
7	16686.00	12023.00	1281.00	3376.00
8	17237.00	12443.00	1474.00	3320.00
9	17547.00	12548.00	1591.00	3408.00
10	17788.00	12802.00	1668.00	3318.00
11	17699.00	13096.00	1709.00	2894.00

TRANSFORMATION TABLE

OPTION	RESULTING VARIABLE NUMBER	FORMED BY FIRST VARIABLE	FORMED BY SECOND VARIABLE	CONSTANT
LAGGED VARIABLE	5	3	-0	-0.000000

A ZERO UNDER THE HEADING FORMED BY MEANS THAT THIS ITEM IS NOT USED IN THE OPTION IN QUESTION

continued

000 0149

	1	2	3	4	5
1	14377.00	10940.00	1078.00	2359.00	1024.00
2	14843.00	11250.00	1123.00	2470.00	1078.00
3	15307.00	11089.00	1052.00	3166.00	1123.00
4	15360.00	11023.00	980.00	3357.00	1052.00
5	15951.00	11474.00	1073.00	3404.00	980.00
6	16680.00	12023.00	1281.00	3376.00	1073.00
7	17237.00	12443.00	1474.00	3320.00	1281.00
8	17547.00	12548.00	1591.00	3408.00	1474.00
9	17788.00	12802.00	1668.00	3318.00	1591.00
10	17699.00	13096.00	1709.00	2894.00	1668.00

LOCATION CARD
4 5 6 1 2

MOMENT MATRIX

	GOOPR	CONEX	GFCF	EXOG	LAG1
GOOPR	1.61739E+06				
CONEX	9.93766E+05	6.57399E+05			
GFCF	3.27796E+05	2.23262E+05	7.93317E+04		
EXOG	2.95827E+05	1.13104E+05	2.52024E+04	1.57520E+05	
LAG1	2.69075E+05	1.84809E+05	6.75117E+04	1.67546E+04	6.44367E+04
CONS	1.62789E+04	1.18688E+04	1.30290E+03	3.10720E+03	1.23440E+03

CORRELATION MATRIX

	GOOPR	CONEX	GFCF	EXOG
CONEX	.96			
GFCF	.92	.98		
EXOG	.59	.35	.23	
LAG1	.83	.90	.94	.17

THE EXOGENOUS VARIABLES FOR THIS SYSTEM ARE
EXOG LAG1 CONS

THE ENDOGENOUS VARIABLES ARE
GOOPR CONEX GFCF

continued

```
EQUATION NUMBER            1    NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS   10
 TOTAL NUMBER OF VARIABLES    5       THIS IS JOHNSON PR.PAGE 269. TEST OF PROGRAM
ESTIMATING OPTION  2
NUMBER OF Y HATS IN THIS EQUATION IS  1
NUMBER OF VARIABLES IN THIS EQUATION IS  2
GRAPHING AND THE DURBIN WATSON OPTION IS  3
SUPPRESS CONSTANT TERM  0
VARIABLES USED IN THE SCATTER DIAGRAM
 1

 LIMITED-INFORMATION SINGLE EQUATION
 NUMBER OF ITERATION    9                    .26176              .26176

                1            2            3
   1  2.66314E+09  1.62789E+05  1.93992E+09
   2  1.62789E+05  1.00000E+01  1.18688E+05
   3  1.94105E+09  1.18688E+05  1.41460E+09
    VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX OF COEFFICIENT

 7.41708E-03
-1.20742E+02  1.97527E+06

   DEPENDENT VARIABLE     CONEX

    A( GDOPR  )=       .45789280      T=  5.317     BETA COEF. =      .00012646     ELASTICITY(ABOUT THE MEAN)=      .62803241
                 (     .08612246)

    A( CONS   )=  4414.80891838       T=  3.141
                 ( 1405.44245474)

   VARIANCE= 9.72384284E+04

   STAND DEV=3.11830769E+02

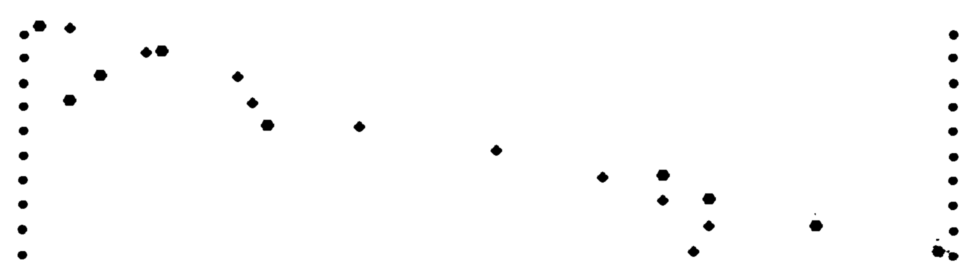
   R-SQUARED=     .8521          (ADJUSTED FOR D. OF FREEDOM)

   F-TEST(  1,  8)=    52.8462

   R-SQUARED=     .8685          (NOT ADJUSTED FOR DEGREES OF FREEDOM)

    ACTUALS      PREDICTED      RESIDUALS      0/0 ERROR                    RANGE 10940.00  TO 13096.00

  10940.000      10997.934       -57.934        -.530    1
  11250.000      11211.312        38.688         .344    2
  11089.000      11423.774      -334.774       -3.019    3
  11023.000      11448.042      -425.042       -3.856    4
  11474.000      11718.657      -244.657       -2.132    5
  12023.000      12052.461       -29.461        -.245    6
  12443.000      12307.507       135.493        1.089    7
  12548.000      12449.454        98.546         .785    8
  12802.000      12559.806       242.194        1.892    9
  13096.000      12519.054       576.946        4.406   10
DURBIN-WATSON D STATISTIC=    .51044
```



continued

EQUATION NUMBER 1 NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS 10
TOTAL NUMBER OF VARIABLES 5 THIS IS JOHNSON PR.PAGE 269. TEST OF PROGRAM

TWO STAGE LEAST SQUARES

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX OF COEFFICIENT

4.06531E-03
-6.61788E+01 1.08265E+06

DEPENDENT VARIABLE CONEX

A(GDOPR)= .59563978 T= 9.342 BETA COEF. = .00016451 ELASTICITY(ABOUT THE MEAN)= .81696216
(.06375979)

A(CONS)= 2172.43954157 T= 2.088
(1040.50351171)

VARIANCE= 5.32965252E+04

STAND DEV=2.30860402E+02

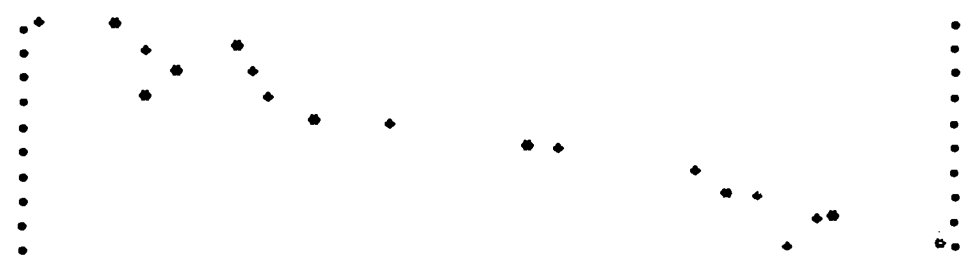
R-SQUARED= .9189 (ADJUSTED FOR D. OF FREEDOM)

F-TEST(1, 8)= 103.0127

R-SQUARED= .9279 (NOT ADJUSTED FOR DEGREES OF FREEDOM)

RANGE 10735.95 TO 13096.00

ACTUALS	PREDICTED	RESIDUALS	0/0 ERROR	
10940.000	10735.953	204.047	1.865	1
11250.000	11013.521	236.479	2.102	2
11089.000	11289.898	-200.898	-1.812	3
11023.000	11321.467	-298.467	-2.708	4
11474.000	11673.490	-199.490	-1.739	5
12023.000	12107.711	-84.711	-.705	6
12443.000	12439.482	3.518	.028	7
12548.000	12624.131	-76.131	-.607	8
12802.000	12767.680	34.320	.268	9
13096.000	12714.668	381.332	2.912	10



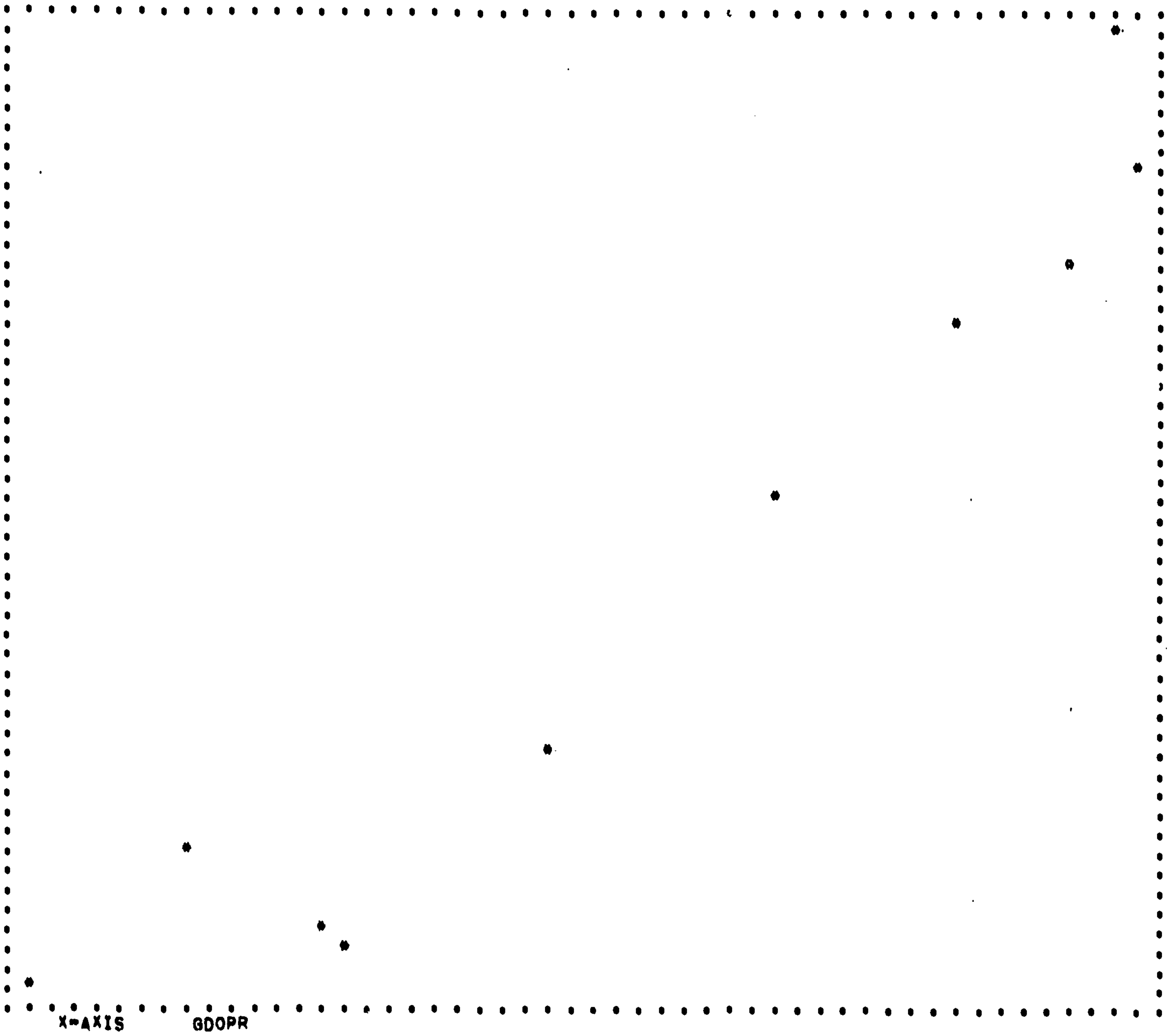
DURBIN-WATSON D STATISTIC= .87150

continued

000 0149

SCATTER DIAGRAM WITH VARYING SCALE

Y-AXIS	CONEX	RANGE	10940.000	13096.000
X-AXIS	GDOPR	RANGE	14377.000	17788.000
CODE OF SYMBOL	*=1	•=2	$=OVER 4	



continued

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EQUATION NUMBER            2    NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS   10
 TOTAL NUMBER OF VARIABLES    5       THIS IS JOHNSON PR.PAGE 269. TEST OF PROGRAM
ESTIMATING OPTION  2
NUMBER OF Y HATS IN THIS EQUATION IS  1
NUMBER OF VARIABLES IN THIS EQUATION IS  3
GRAPHING AND THE DURBIN WATSON OPTION IS  3
SUPPRESS CONSTANT TERM  0
VARIABLES USED IN THE SCATTER DIAGRAM
 1  5

 LIMITED-INFORMATION SINGLE EQUATION
 NUMBER OF ITERATION    2       720732880605.27344   720732880604.96484

              1            2            3            4
   1  2.66314E+09  2.03368E+08  1.62789E+05  2.14737E+08
   2  2.03368E+08  1.58174E+07  1.23440E+04  1.66906E+07
   3  1.62789E+05  1.23440E+04  1.00000E+01  1.30290E+04
   4  2.15048E+08  1.66906E+07  1.30290E+04  1.76895E+07
    VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX OF COFFFICIENT

  2.59799E-03
 -1.08487E-02  5.87310E-02
 -2.87008E+01  1.04108E+02  3.42742E+05


   DEPENDENT VARIABLE      GFCF

    A( GDOPR  )=       .03386220      T=   .664     BETA COEF. =       .00001956     ELASTICITY(ABOUT THE MEAN)=      .42308653
                   (   .05097052)

    A( LAG1   )=       .90631927      T=  3.740     BETA COEF. =       .00248890     ELASTICITY(ABOUT THE MEAN)=      .85866952
                   (   .24234480)

    A( CONS   )=   -367.09994743      T=  -.627
                   (  585.44173162)

   VARIANCE= 7.78781074E+03

   STAND DEV=8.82485736E+01

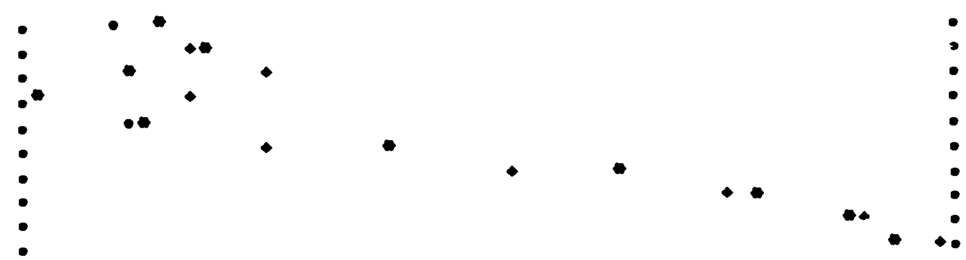
   R-SQUARED=      .9018          (ADJUSTED FOR D. OF FREEDOM)

   F-TEST(  2,  7)=     42.3399

   R-SQUARED=      .9236          (NOT ADJUSTED FOR DEGREES OF FREEDOM)

   ACTUALS      PREDICTED      RESIDUALS      0/0 ERROR                        RANGE   980.00  TO  1743.97

  1078.000      1047.808        30.192         2.801    1
  1123.000      1112.529        10.471          .932    2
  1052.000      1169.025      -117.025       -11.124    3
   980.000      1106.471      -126.471       -12.905    4
  1073.000      1061.229        11.771         1.097    5
  1281.000      1170.202       110.798         8.649    6
  1474.000      1377.578        96.422         6.542    7
  1591.000      1562.995        28.005         1.760    8
  1668.000      1677.195        -9.195         -.551    9
  1709.000      1743.968       -34.968        -2.046   10
 DURBIN-WATSON D STATISTIC=    .96463
```



continued

EQUATION NUMBER 2 NUMBER OF OBSERVATIONS 10
TOTAL NUMBER OF VARIABLES 5 THIS IS JOHNSON PR.PAGE 269. TEST OF PROGRAM

TWO STAGE LEAST SQUARES

VARIANCE-COVARIANCE MATRIX OF COEFFICIENT

```
 2.59799E-03
-1.08487E-02  5.87310E-02
-2.89008E+01  1.04108E+02  3.42742E+05
```

DEPENDENT VARIABLE GFCF

```
A( GDOPR )=      .03386220     T=  .664    BETA COEF. =   .00001956   ELASTICITY(ABOUT THE MEAN)=   .42308653
          (      .05097052)

A( LAG1  )=      .90631927     T= 3.740    BETA COEF. =   .00248890   ELASTICITY(ABOUT THE MEAN)=   .85866952
          (      .24234480)

A( CONS  )=  -367.09994742     T= -.627
          (   585.44173162)
```

VARIANCE= 7.78781074E+03

STAND DEV=8.82485736E+01

R-SQUARED= .9018 (ADJUSTED FOR D. OF FREEDOM)

F-TEST(2, 7)= 42.3399

R-SQUARED= .9236 (NOT ADJUSTED FOR DEGREES OF FREEDOM)

ACTUALS	PREDICTED	RESIDUALS	0/0 ERROR	
1078.000	1047.808	30.192	2.801	1
1123.000	1112.529	10.471	.932	2
1052.000	1169.025	-117.025	-11.124	3
980.000	1106.471	-126.471	-12.905	4
1073.000	1061.229	11.771	1.097	5
1281.000	1170.202	110.798	8.649	6
1474.000	1377.578	96.422	6.542	7
1591.000	1562.995	28.005	1.760	8
1668.000	1677.195	-9.195	-.551	9
1709.000	1743.968	-34.968	-2.046	10

RANGE: 980.00 TO 1743.97

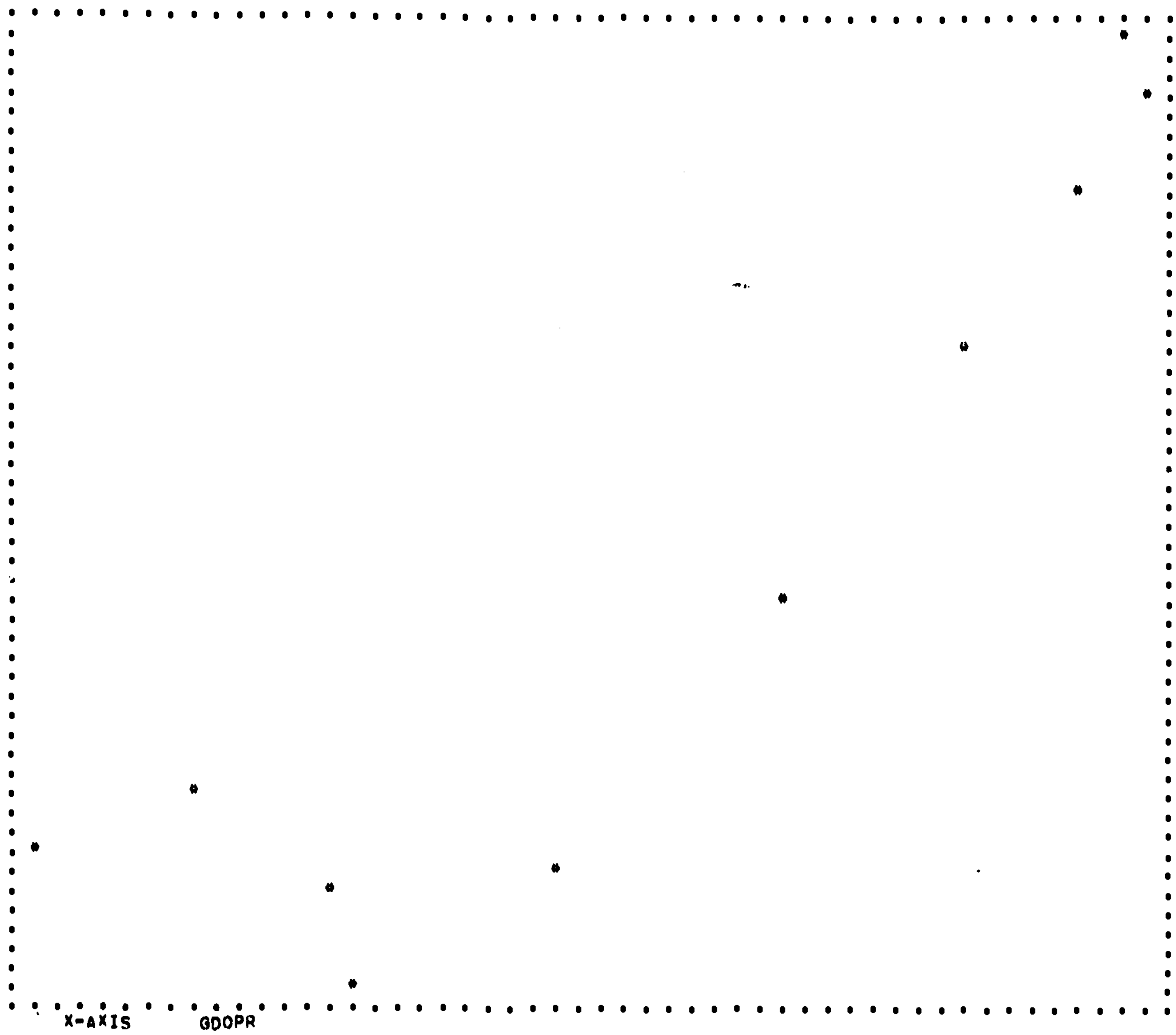
DURBIN-WATSON D STATISTIC= .96463

continued

SCATTER DIAGRAM WITH VARYING SCALE

Y-AXIS	GFCF	RANGE	980.000	1709.000
X-AXIS	GDOPR	RANGE	14377.000	17788.000

CODE OF SYMBOL *=1 +=2 $=OVER 4



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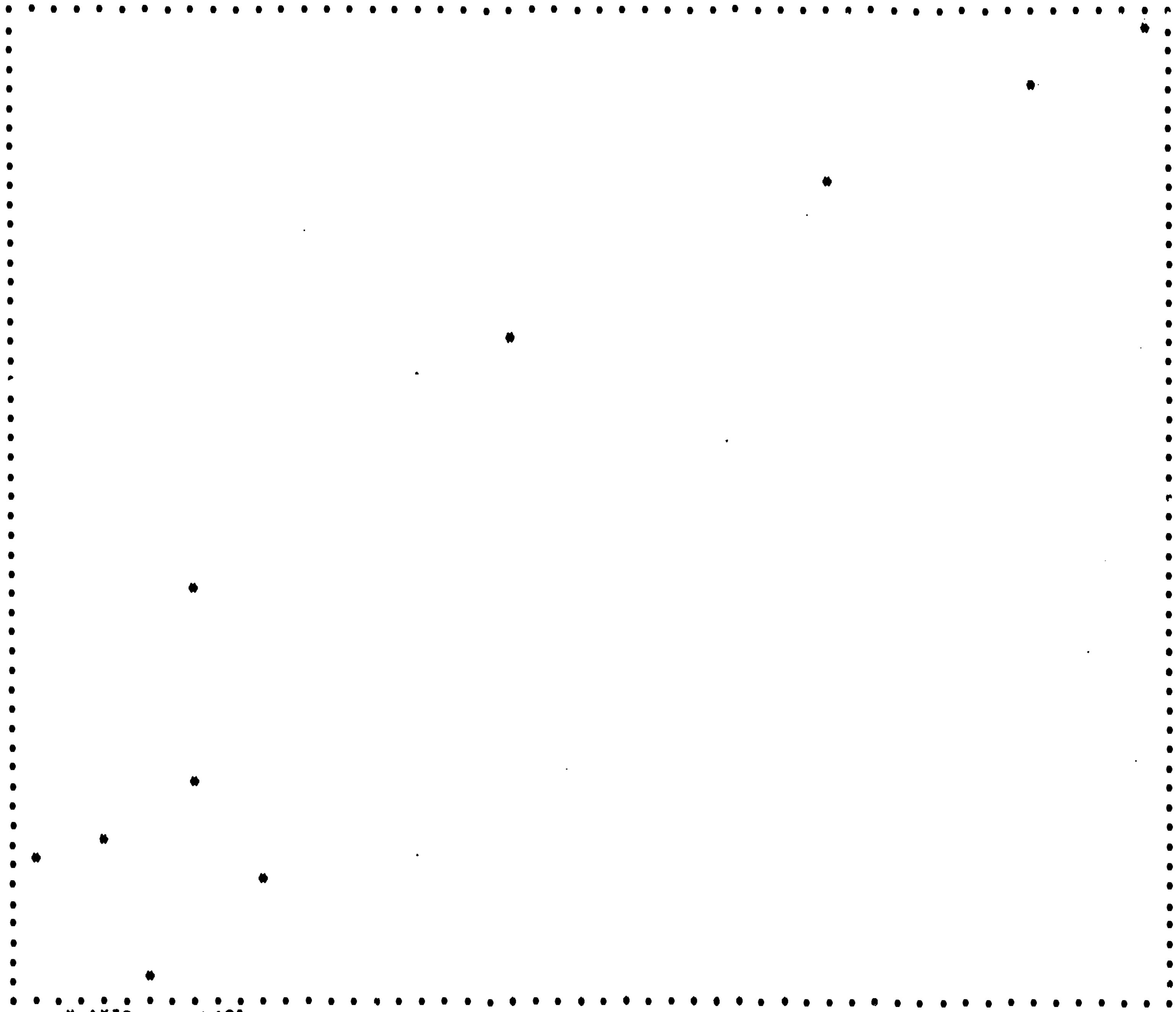
SCATTER DIAGRAM WITH VARYING SCALE
Y-AXIS GFCF RANGE 980.000 1709.000
X-AXIS LAG1 RANGE 980.000 1668.000
CODE OF SYMBOL *=1 +=2 $=OVER 4



X-AXIS LAG1

000 0149

000 0149

COST ESTIMATE

For the job listed on the Sample Output, the central processor time was 1.144 seconds. At the current rate for the University of Minnesota ($0.20/sec.), the computer time cost $0.23 plus a charge for output supplies.

Charge to user = computer costs + postage + network overhead
= $0.57 + postage + network overhead

CONTENTS—UMST630